UNIVERSITY OF ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE
3 1761 01974781 5

THE CANADA YEAR BOOK 1918

ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE
LIBRARY

CANADA

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

THE CANADA YEAR BOOK

1918

Published by Authority of the

Right Hon. Sir George E Foster, G.C.M.G., M.P.,

Minister of Trade and Commerce.

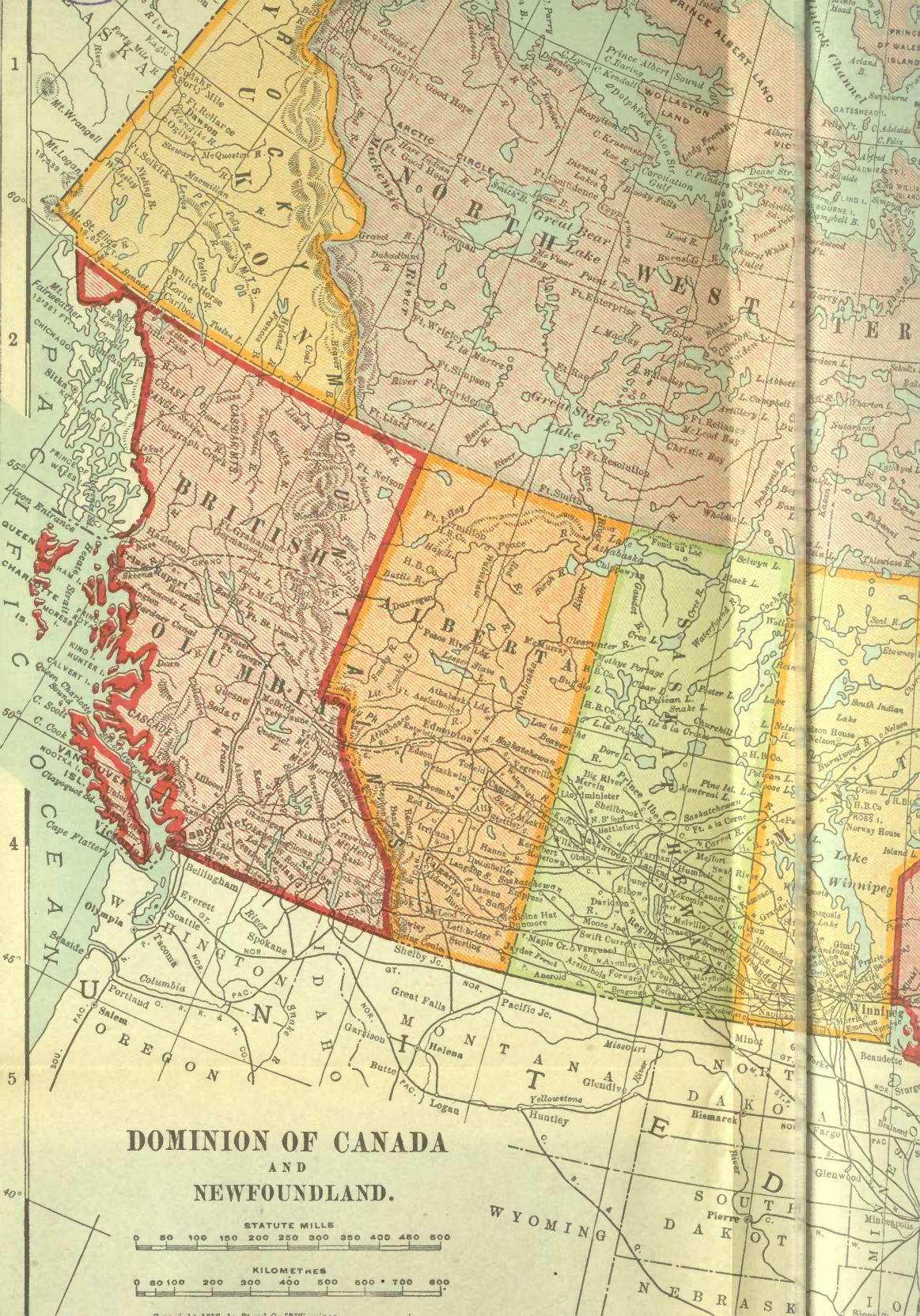
OTTAWA

J. de LABROQUERIE TACHÉ

PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1919

ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE
LIBRARY
JUL 26 1957


DOMINION OF CANADA
AND
NEWFOUNDLAND.
STATUTE MILES
0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400 450 500
KILOMETRES
0 50 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ALBERTA
SASKATCHEWAN
MANITOBA
NORTH WEST TERRITORY
YUKON TERRITORY
PACIFIC OCEAN
WASHINGTON
OREGON
IDAHO
MONTANA
NORTH DAKOTA
SOUTH DAKOTA
WYOMING
NEBRASKA
Great Bear Lake
Great Slave Lake
Athabasca L.
Lake Winnipeg
Winnipeg
Vancouver I.
Queen Charlotte Is.
Prince Albert Land
Wollaston Land
Victoria
Edmonton
Calgary
Regina
Saskatoon
Prince Albert
Moose Jaw
Medicine Hat
Lethbridge
Brandon
Portage la Prairie
Dawson
Whitehorse
Prince Rupert
Nanaimo
New Westminster
Kamloops
Nelson
Fort Simpson
Fort Smith
Fort Resolution
Fort Chipewyan
Fort McMurray
Peace River
Fort St. John
Fort Nelson
Fort Liard
Fort Norman
Fort Good Hope
Fort McPherson
Fort Macleod
Fort Saskatchewan
Fort Qu'Appelle
Fort Pelly
Fort Ellice
Fort Pitt
Fort Battleford
Fort Carlton
Fort Edmonton
Fort Assiniboine
Fort Vermilion
Fort Resolution
Fort Providence
Fort Wrigley
Fort Simpson
Fort Liard
Fort Nelson
Fort St. John
Fort McMurray
Fort Chipewyan
Fort Smith

TERRITORIES
HUDSON BAY
Hudson Strait
LABRADOR
MANITOBA
ONTARIO
QUEBEC
NEW BRUNSWICK
MAINE
Lake Superior
Lake Michigan
Lake Huron
L. Ontario
L. Erie
Baffin Land
Melville Pen.
Southampton Island
Prince of Wales Strait
Fox Channel
Foxe Basin
Hudson Strait
Cumberland Peninsula
Davis Strait
Greenland
Magnetic Pole
Boothia Pen.
Gulf of Boothia
Winnipeg
Lake Winnipeg
Toronto
Montreal
Quebec
Ottawa
Hudson Bay
James Bay
Chicago
Milwaukee
Detroit
Buffalo
Rochester
Albany
Boston
New York
Portland
Providence
Hartford
Concord
Montpelier
Augusta
Minneapolis
St. Paul
Duluth
Sault Ste. Marie
Sturgeon Falls
Beauderie
Ashland
Prentice
Mackinaw
Lansing
Madison
Sioux City
Iowa
Wisconsin
Minnesota
Michigan
Ohio
Penn.
New York
Long Island
Cape Chidley
Resolution I.
Loks I.
Frobisher Bay
Cape Mercy
Godthaab
Sukkertoppen
Holstensborg
Disko Bay
Arctic Circle
Greenland
Labrador
Newfoundland
Anticosti I.
Gaspe
Paspebiac
Seven Is.
Mingan
Natashquan
Romaine
Moisie R.
St. Maurice R.
Saguenay R.
St. Lawrence
Three Rivers
Montreal
Ottawa
Lake St. John
Roberval
Chicoutimi
Rivière du Loup
Cape Rosier
Gaspé
Bay of Fundy
St. John
Fredericton
Woodstock
Houlton
Eastport
Portland
Augusta
Bangor
Lake Temiscamingue
Lake Nipissing
Georgian Bay
Lake Simcoe
Lake Scugog
Lake Couchiching
Lake Muskoka
Lake Rosseau
Lake Joseph
Lake of Bays
Lake Timagami
Lake Abitibi
Lake Mistassini
Lake Manouan
Lake Kaniapiskau
Lake Nichikun
Lake Asuanipi
Lake Petitsikapau
Lake Michikamau
Lake Attikonak
Lake Hamilton
Lake Melville
Lake Winnipegosis
Lake Manitoba
Lake of the Woods
Lake Shebandowan
Lake Nipigon
Lake Wabigoon
Lake Seul
Lake Winnipeg
Lake Athabasca
Lake Superior
Lake Michigan
Lake Huron
L. Ontario
L. Erie
Hudson Bay
James Bay
Foxe Basin
Fox Channel
Baffin Land
Melville Pen.
Southampton Island
Prince of Wales Strait
Cumberland Peninsula
Davis Strait
Greenland
Magnetic Pole
Boothia Pen.
Gulf of Boothia
Winnipeg
Lake Winnipeg
Toronto
Montreal
Quebec
Ottawa

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Statistical Summary of the Progress of Canada	xiii-xv
The Canada Year Book, 1918	xvi
Preface	xvii
Selection of Articles and Tables in the Canada Year Book, 1916-17, which are not repeated in the present issue	672
Index	673-686
Erratum	686

I. THE STORY OF CONFEDERATION.

By Sir Joseph Pope, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., I.S.O., Under Secretary of State for External Affairs, Ottawa — 1-13

II. CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF CANADA, 1497-1918. — 14-23

III. FIFTY YEARS OF CANADIAN PROGRESS, 1867 TO 1917. — 23-72

By Ernest H. Godfrey, F.S.S., Editor, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

Area and Political Boundaries, 24; Population and Immigration, 27; Agriculture, 31; Live Stock, 39; Dairying, 43; Forest Products, 46; Fisheries, 49; Minerals, 56; Manufactures, 58; Trade, Transportation and Communications, 61; Financial and Social Statistics, 68; A Contrast: 1867 and 1917, 70; Conclusion and Future Outlook, 71.

1.	Territorial Distribution of Canada, 1867-1917	25
2.	Population of Canada by Provinces and Territories in the Census Years 1871 to 1911	27
3.	Increase of Population of Canada, by Provinces from decade to decade, 1871 to 1911: A. in Absolute Numbers; B. in Percentages	28
4.	Population of Prairie Provinces at Quinquennial Periods, 1901-1916	29
5.	Increase of Population of the Prairie Provinces at Quinquennial Periods, 1901-1916	29
6.	Number of Immigrants settling in Canada for each of the 30 years 1867 to 1896	30
7.	Immigration into Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and Other Countries, 1897-1917	30
8.	Areas of Principal Field Crops of Canada, 1900 and 1910	32
9.	Yields of the Principal Crops of Canada in the Census Years 1870 to 1910	32
10.	Areas and Yields of Field Crops of Canada, as estimated by the Census and Statistics Office, 1908-1917	33-34
11.	Percentage Distribution by Provinces of Wheat, Barley and Oats in the Census Years 1870-1910 and in 1917	35
12.	Average Yield per Acre of Wheat, Oats and Barley in New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta	36
13.	Average Yield per acre of Wheat, Barley and Oats in selected Grain-producing Countries of the World	37
14.	Acreage and Yield of Canadian Crops per 1,000 of the population, 1870-1917	38
15.	Total Areas and Values of Field Crops, 1910-1917	38
16.	Numbers of Farm Live Stock in Census Years 1871-1911	39
17.	Increase in Number of Farm Live Stock, 1871-1911	39
18.	Number of Horses, all ages, by Provinces, 1901 and 1911	40
19.	Numbers of Farm Live Stock per 1,000 of the Population, 1871-1911	40
20.	Annual Estimate of the Numbers of Farm Animals, 1907 to 1917	41
21.	Values of Farm Live Stock in Canada, 1901 and 1911 and 1913-17	42
22.	Average Values per head of Horses Cattle, Sheep and Swine, 1913-1917	42
23.	Production of Home-made Butter and Cheese in the Census Years 1870, 1880, 1890, 1900 and 1910	43
24.	Production and Value of Creamery Butter and Factory Cheese, 1900, 1907, 1910, and 1915-17	44
25.	Exports of Canadian Butter and Cheese to the United Kingdom, to the United States, and to other countries in quinquennial averages, 1868-1917	45
26.	Exports of Unmanufactured Canadian Forest Produce in decennial averages, 1868-1917	46
27.	Census Returns of Forest Products, 1871-1901	47
28.	Quantities and Values of Lumber, Shingles and Lath, 1908-1917	48
29.	Quantities and Values of Cross-ties and Poles purchased by Railway and Electric Companies, 1908-1917	48
30.	Consumption and Value of Pulpwood, 1908-1917	48
31.	Quantity of Wood Pulp manufactured by Processes, 1908-1917	49
32.	Value of Sea and Lake Fisheries of Canada, 1900 and 1910	50
33.	Values of Fish by Principal Kinds, 1900 and 1910	51
34.	Quantity and Value of Chief Commercial Fishes, 1913-14—1916-17 and 1917	52
35.	Value of Fisheries by Provinces, 1913-14—1916-17 and 1917	53
36.	Quantity and Value of all Fish caught and marketed in Canada, Calendar Year, 1917	53-55
37.	Mineral Production of Canada, 1871, 1881 and 1901	57
38.	Value of Mineral Production of Canada, 1900 and 1910	57
39.	Statistics of Canadian Manufactures, 1870	58
40.	Statistics of Canadian Manufactures, 1880 and 1890	59
41.	Statistics of Canadian Manufactures for Establishments employing five hands and over, 1890 and 1900	59
42.	Statistics of Canadian Manufactures, 1900, 1905, 1910 and 1915	59
43.	Increases in Absolute and Relative Figures, 1900-1915	60
44.	Statistics of Canadian Manufactures, including all establishments, irrespective of the number of employees, 1905 and 1915	61
45.	Canadian Trade, 1868 to 1917 (1868, 1871-81-91-01-11, 1915-17)	61
46.	Principal Exports of Canada, by quantities and values, fiscal years 1868 to 1918	62-64
47.	Selection of Principal Imports for Home Consumption, 1874-1918	65
48.	Railway Mileage by Provinces, 1867 and 1917	67
49.	Total Number and Number per 100,000 Inhabitants of Convictions in Canada, classified according to the Nature of Offences, 1880-81-91-1901-11-17	69
50.	Principal Statistics for Earliest and Latest Years available, 1867-1917	70-71

IV. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CANADA.

PAGE.

Geographical Features 72–79
1. Drainage Basins of Canada 73–74
2. Lengths of Principal Rivers and Tributaries in Canada 74–75
3. Area and Elevation of the Great Lakes 76
4. Areas of Principal Canadian Lakes by Provinces 77–78
Economic Geology in Canada, 1917. By WYATT MALCOLM, Department of Mines, Ottawa 79–86

V. AREA AND POPULATION.

1. Land and Water Area of Canada by Provinces and Territories 87
2. Area and Population of Canada in 1911 by Provinces and Districts and Population in 1901 88–92
3. Population of Cities and Towns having over 5,000 inhabitants in 1911, compared with 1871-81-91-1901 93–94
4. Urban Population of Canada by Size Groups, 1901 and 1911 94
5. Rural and Urban Population of Canada in 1901 and 1911 by Provinces, and increase or decrease in the decade 95
6. Rural and Urban Population of Canada by Provinces and Sexes, 1911 95
7. Population of Canada by Sexes, 1901 and 1911 96–97
8. Ratio of Females to Males in Rural and Urban Divisions, 1911 97
9. Conjugal Condition of the people of Canada, classified as single, married, widowed, divorced, legally separated and not given, by Provinces, Census of 1911 97–98
10. Male Population of Canada, 18 to 45 years of age, classified according to nativity, by single years and by Provinces, Census, 1911 99–101
11. Percentage Proportion by Provinces of the Male Population 18 to 45 years of age, which was Canadian-born, British-born, or Foreign-born on June 1, 1911 102
12. Percentage Distribution by Provinces of the Canadian-born, British-born and Foreign-born Male Population, 18 to 45 years of age on June 1, 1911 102
13. Population of the Prairie Provinces, 1901, 1906, 1911 and 1916 103
14. Population of Prairie Provinces by Sex at each Census Period from 1870 for Manitoba and from 1901 for Saskatchewan and Alberta 104
15. City Population of the Prairie Provinces, 1901, 1906, 1911 and 1916 104
16. Urban and Rural Population of the Prairie Provinces, 1901–1916 105
17. Origins of the Population of the Prairie Provinces born in Canada, United States or Elsewhere, 1916 106
18. Male and Female Population of the Prairie Provinces grouped by age periods, 1916 .. 107
19. Conjugal Condition of the people of the Prairie Provinces, 1911 and 1916 108
20. Proportion of Males to Females in Age Groups of Single, Married, Widowed and Divorced, 1911 and 1916 109
21. Birthplace of the People of the Prairie Provinces, 1911 and 1916 110
22. Population of Prairie Provinces 10 years of age and over who cannot speak English, 1916 110
23. Illiteracy by Sex in the Population, 10 years of age and over, 1916 111
24. Citizenship of Foreign-born in Prairie Provinces, 1916 111
25. Number and Percentage of Foreign-born Males, by Birthplaces, naturalized, 1916 .. 112

Vital Statistics.

26. Number of Births, Marriages and Deaths, by Provinces, 1911-1916 113
27. Number of Births, Marriages and Deaths, by Principal Cities, 1913-1916 114–118

Immigration.

28. Number of Immigrant Arrivals in Canada, 1897–1918 119
29. Arrivals at Inland and Ocean Ports in Canada in fiscal years 1912–1918 120
30. Rejection of Immigrants upon arrival at Ocean Ports and Deportations after admission, by principal causes, for the fiscal years 1903–1918 121
31. Number by Nationalities of Deportations after Admission, 1903–1918 121
32. Juvenile Immigrants and Applications for their Services, 1901–1918 121
33. Sex, Occupation and Destination of Immigrants for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1918 122
34. Destination of Immigrants into Canada by Provinces, 1901–1918 123
35. Record of Chinese Immigration, 1886–1918 123
36. Record of Oriental Immigration, 1901–1918 124
37. Expenditure on Immigration in the fiscal years 1868–1918 124

VI. EDUCATION.

General Features of Canadian Education System 125
Higher Education in Canada 126
1. Number of Schools, Teachers and Pupils in Canada by Provinces, 1901–1917 128–131
2. Normal and Model Schools in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, 1901–1917 131–133
3. Number of Teachers and Pupils in Model Schools, Academies and Roman Catholic Classical Colleges in Quebec, 1901–1917 134
4. Number of Teachers and Pupils in Collegiate Institutes and High Schools in Ontario, 1901–1918 135
5. Number of Teachers and Pupils in Continuation Schools in Ontario, 1911-1918 135
6. Number of Teachers and Pupils in Collegiate Institutes and High Schools in Saskatchewan, 1908–1916 135
7. Number of Teachers and Pupils in High Schools in British Columbia, 1901-1917 135
8. Receipts and Expenditure for Public Education in Canada by Provinces, 1901-1917 .. 136–141
9. Average Annual Salaries of Teachers, by Provinces, 1916–1917 142
10. Universities of Canada: Foundation, Affiliation, Faculties and Degrees 143–144

Education—con.

		Page.
11.	Universities of Canada: Number of Teaching Staff and Students	145
12.	Universities of Canada: Financial Statistics, 1917	146
13.	Colleges of Canada: Foundation, Affiliation, Faculties and Degrees	147–149
14.	Colleges of Canada: Number of Teaching Staff and Students	149–150
15.	Colleges of Canada: Financial Statistics, 1917	151–153

VII. CLIMATE AND METEOROLOGY.

The Climate of Canada since Confederation, by Sir Frederick Stupart, Director, Dominion Meteorological Service, Toronto 154–157

The Weather of Canada during the year 1917. Information furnished by the Dominion Meteorological Service, Toronto 157–163

1.	Temperature of the year 1917 at Representative Stations, compared with Normal Annual Averages for the period 1888 to 1907	163–164
2.	Precipitation of the year 1917 at Representative Stations, compared with Normal Annual Averages for the period 1888 to 1907	165

VIII. PRODUCTION.

Agriculture.

1.	Area of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1918	168
2.	Area, Yield, Quality and Value of principal Field Crops in Canada, 1915, 1916 and 1917	169–178
3.	Areas and Yields of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flaxseed in the three Prairie Provinces, 1915–1917	179
4.	Total Areas and Value of Field Crops in Canada, 1912–17	179
5.	Field Crops of Canada, compared as to quantity and value, 1916 and 1917	180
6.	Quality of Grain Crops as indicated by Average Weight per measured bushel, 1908-17	181
7.	Numbers of Farm Live Stock, June, 1918	182–184
8.	Estimated Numbers of Farm Live Stock, 1913–18	185–186
9.	Average Values of Farm Animals and of Wool, as estimated by Crop Correspondents, 1909–10, 1914–17	187
10.	Numbers in June and Values in December of Farm Live Stock in Canada, as estimated by Crop Correspondents, 1916 and 1917	188–189
11.	Average Values per acre of Occupied Farm Lands in Canada, as estimated by Crop Correspondents, 1908–1910, 1914–1917	189
12.	Average Wages of Farm Help in Canada, as estimated by Crop Correspondents, 1909–1910, 1914–1917	190–191

Agricultural Census of the Prairie Provinces, 1916.

13.	Total Area, and Area of Land in Farms, 1911 and 1916	192
14.	Number of Farms by Provinces, 1911 and 1916	193
15.	Distribution of Farms by size of Holding and Tenure, 1916	193
16.	Classification of Farm Lands, 1911 and 1916	194
17.	Numbers of Farm Live Stock by Provinces and Classes, 1916	194
18.	Numbers of Farm Live Stock, 1911 and 1916	195
19.	Numbers of Pure-bred Live Stock in the Prairie Provinces, 1911 and 1916	196–197
20.	Fruit Production of the Prairie Provinces, 1915	198
21.	Value of Farm Property, by Provinces, 1911 and 1916	199
22.	Values of Field and Animal Products and of all Farm Property, by Provinces, 1910 and 1915	199–200

Dairying.

23.	Production and Value of Creamery Butter, by Provinces, 1915, 1916 and 1917	201–202
24.	Production and Value of Factory Cheese, by Provinces, 1915, 1916 and 1917	202–203
25.	Production and Value of Creamery Butter and Factory Cheese, 1900, 1907, 1910, 1915, 1916 and 1917	203
26.	Cold Storage Warehouses in Canada, 1918	204

Miscellaneous.

27.	Production and Value of Flax Fibre in Ontario, 1915–17	205
28.	Estimated Areas and Yields of Tobacco in Canada, 1916–18	206
29.	Allocation of Payments to Provincial Governments under the Agricultural Instruction Act, 1915–16 and 1918–19	206
30.	Stocks of Wheat in Canada on March 31, 1916 and 1917, and March 30, 1918	207
31.	Stocks of wheat in Canada on February 8, 1915, on March 31, 1916 and 1917, and on March 30, 1918	207
32.	Stocks of Oats, Barley and Flax in Canada on March 31, 1917, and March 30, 1918	208

Agricultural Prices.

33.	Weekly Range of Prices of Wheat at Winnipeg and Fort William, 1917	209–210
34.	Monthly Range of Average Prices of Wheat at Winnipeg and Fort William, 1914-1917	211–212
35.	Weekly Range of Prices of Oats at Winnipeg and Fort William, 1917	213–214
36.	Weekly Range of Prices of Barley and Flax at Winnipeg and Fort William, 1917	214–215
37.	Monthly Range of Average Prices of Barley, Oats and Flax at Winnipeg and Fort William, 1914–1917	216–217
38.	Monthly Range of Average Prices in British Markets of Canadian Wheat and Oats, 1913–1917	218–219
39.	Value of the Annual Agricultural Production of Canada, 1915–17	219
40.	Annual Average Yields per acre of Field Crops, for Canada and by Provinces, for the ten years 1908–1917	220
41.	Acreage and Production of Cereals and of Potatoes in Various Countries of the World, 1916 and 1917	222–224
42.	Numbers of Farm Live Stock by Principal Countries of the World, 1907 and 1916	225–230

Agricultural Experiment Stations of Canada. PAGE.

Dominion Experimental Farms and Stations ... 230–234
43. Dominion Experimental Farms and Stations, 1918 ... 231
Provincial Agricultural Experiments ... 234–246

Forestry.

44. Quantities and Values of the cut of Lumber, Shingles and Lath by Provinces, 1916 and 1917 ... 247
45. Total Consumption and Value of Pulpwood, 1908–17 ... 247
46. Quantities and Values of Wood used in the manufacture of Pulp, 1915–17 ... 249
47. Kinds of Wood used in the manufacture of Pulp by quantities and values, 1915, 1916 and 1917 ... 249
48. Quantities of Wood used and of Pulp manufactured, 1914–1917 ... 250
49. Quantities and Values of Cross-ties and Poles purchased by Railway and Electric Companies, 1916 and 1917 ... 251
50. Exports from Canada of Wood Pulp, by Countries, in the fiscal years 1912–1917 ... 251–252
51. Quantity and Value of Wood, Blocks and Other, for Pulp, exported to the United States, 1904–1917 ... 252

Fisheries.

52. Number and Value of Fishing Vessels, Boats, Nets, Traps, etc., used in the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Canada, 1916–1917 ... 254
53. Government Bounties to Fishermen in the fiscal years 1913 to 1916 ... 254
54. Quantities and Values of all Fish marketed in Canada in 1915–16 and 1916–17 ... 256–257
55. Quantities and Values of the catch of the Inland Fisheries of Canada, 1915–16 and 1916–17 ... 258
56. Total Value of Fisheries by Provinces in the fiscal years 1913–1917 ... 258
57. Total Value of the Fisheries of Canada in the fiscal years 1870–1917 ... 259
58. Values of Exports and Imports of Fish, 1902–1917 ... 259
59. Exports of the Fisheries, the Produce of Canada, by principal countries, in the fiscal years 1916–1917 ... 259
60. Fisheries of Canada, compared as to Quantities and Values, 1916 and 1917 "(000" omitted) ... 260–261

Minerals.

61. Quantities and Values of Minerals produced in Canada, 1916 and 1917 ... 263
62. Minerals of Canada, compared as to Quantity and Value, 1916 and 1917, ("000" omitted) ... 263–264
63. Increase or Decrease in Principal Mineral Products, 1917 ... 265
64. Mineral Production of Canada in the Calendar Years, 1916 and 1917 ... 265–266
65. Value of Mineral Production in Canada, 1886–1917 ... 267
66. Value of Minerals produced in Canada by Provinces in the Calendar Years 1916 and 1917 ... 267
67. Quantity of Gold produced in Canada by Provinces during the Calendar Years 1901–1917 ... 268
68. Value of Gold produced in Canada by Provinces during the Calendar Years 1901-1917 ... 268
69. Quantity and Value of Silver produced in Canada during the Calendar Years 1887-1917 ... 269
70. Quantity and Value of Silver produced in Canada by Provinces during the Calendar Years 1901-1917 ... 269
71. Quantity and Value of Copper produced in Canada by Provinces during the Calendar Years 1901–1917 ... 270
72. Quantity and Value of Nickel produced in Canada during the Calendar Years 1889-1917 ... 270
73. Production of Principal Minerals in Canada, for the Calendar Years 1909–1917 ... 271–272
74. Production of Asbestos and Asbestic in Canada for the Calendar years 1909–1917 ... 272
75. Production of Cement in Canada for the Calendar Years 1902–1917 ... 272
76. Character and Quantities of Ores treated in Canadian Smelters, 1911–1916 ... 272
Iron Blast Furnaces in Canada in 1917 ... 273
Mines Departments of Provincial Governments ... 273–276
77. Value of the Mineral Production of Quebec, 1900-17 ... 274
78. Production of Silver at the Cobalt Camp, Ontario, 1904–17 ... 275
79. Value of Total Mineral Production of British Columbia, 1852–1917 ... 277
80. Quantity and Value of Mineral Products in British Columbia for the Calendar Years 1915–1917 ... 277
81. Quantity and Value of the World's Production of Gold and Silver for the Calendar Years 1915 and 1916 ... 278
82. Imports into Canada of Portland Cement, 1898–1917 ... 279
83. Imports into Canada of Anthracite and Bituminous Coal for home consumption during the fiscal years 1901–1917 ... 279
84. Exports of Coal the produce of Canada, 1903–1917 ... 279

Manufactures.

85. Statistics of Manufactures by Provinces, 1900, 1905, 1910 and 1915 ... 280

Water-Powers of Canada.

Water-Powers of Canada, by J. B. CHALLIES, C.E. (Tor.), M.Can. Soc. C.E., Superintendent, Dominion Water-Power Branch, Department of the Interior ... 281–283
86. Water-Powers of European Countries and of the United States and Canada ... 282
87. Available and Developed Water-Power of Canada by Provinces ... 283

IX. TRADE AND COMMERCE.

1. Aggregate External Trade of Canada, 1868–1918 ... 285
2. Movement of Coin and Bullion, 1868-1918 ... 286
3. Duties Collected on Exports, 1868-1892, and on Imports for Home Consumption, 1868-1918 ... 287

Trade and Commerce—con.

PAGE.

4. Ratio of Exports to Imports and Value per capita of Exports, Imports and Total Trade, 1868-1918 ... 288
5. Exports to the United Kingdom, to the United States and to Other Countries of Merchandise the produce of Canada, 1868-1918 ... 289
6. Imports from the United Kingdom, from the United States and from Other Countries of Merchandise entered for Home Consumption, 1868-1918 ... 290
7. Values of Exports from Canada to the United Kingdom, to the United States, to Other Countries and to All Countries, by Classes of Merchandise, in five year averages and for the fiscal years 1911-1918 ... 291–293
8. Values of Exports to the United Kingdom, to the United States and to All Countries, by Classes of Merchandise the Produce of Canada, 1914-1917 ... 294
9. Value of Imports from the United Kingdom, from the United States and from All Countries by Classes of Merchandise entered for Home Consumption, 1914-1917 295
10. Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values, by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1914-1917 296–321
11. Imports of Canada, from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries, in quantities and values, by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1914-1917 ... 320–355
12. Values of Exports which may be classed as Manufactures in the four fiscal years 1914-1917 ... 356
13. Summary of Values of Exports to the United Kingdom, to the United States and to Other Countries of Home Produce which may be classed as Manufactures in the four fiscal years 1914-1917 ... 357
14. Values of Imports which may be classed as Manufactures in the four fiscal years 1914-1917 ... 358
15. Summary of Imports from the United Kingdom, from the United States and from Other Countries, which may be classed as Manufactures,in the four fiscal years 1914-1917 ... 359
16. Values of Exports (domestic and foreign) to the British and Foreign West Indies, by Countries, during the fiscal years 1915-1917 ... 360
17. Values of Imports entered by home consumption (dutiable and free) from the British and Foreign West Indies, by Countries, during the fiscal years 1915-1917 .. 360
18. Value of Imports and Exports from and to British and Foreign West Indies, 1901-1917 361
19. Percentage Proportions of Imports from United Kingdom and United States, respectively, to totals of dutiable and free in the 17 fiscal years 1901-1917 ... 361
20. Average ad valorem Rates of Duty collected on Imports from United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in the 50 fiscal years 1868–1917 ... 362
21. Value of Imports entered for consumption at certain Ports during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1917 ... 363
22. Value of Exports of Canadian Produce by principal Ports, during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1917 ... 363
23. Value of Total Exports and Imports entered for consumption and amount of duty collected, by Provinces, during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1917 ... 363
24. Imports of certain Articles of Raw Material for home consumption, 1902-1917 ... 364
25. Imports of Canada by values entered for consumption from British Empire and Foreign Countries, under General, Preferential and Treaty Rate Tariffs in the four fiscal years 1914-1917 ... 365–366
26. Aggregate Trade of Canada by Countries during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1918 367
27. Values of Exports from Canada of Home Produce to the British Empire and to Foreign Countries in the five fiscal years 1914-1918 ... 368
28. Values of Imports into Canada of Merchandise, entered for Consumption, from the British Empire and from Foreign Countries, in the five fiscal years 1914–1918; also of Coin and Bullion ... 369
29. Value of Merchandise imported into and exported from Canada through the United States during the fiscal years ended March 31, 1916-1917 ... 370
30. Quantities and Values of Selected Animal and Agricultural Food Products imported into the United Kingdom, by Countries whence imported, during the five Calendar Years, 1912-1916 ... 371–375
31. Quantities and Values of Animal and Agricultural Products exported from the United States to Principal Countries for the years ended June 30, 1913–1917 ... 376–393

Grain Statistics.

32. Number and Storage Capacity of Canadian Grain Elevators in the crop years 1901-1918 ... 394–396
33. Quantities of Grain inspected during the fiscal years 1915-1917 ... 397–399
34. Quantities of Grain inspected during the fiscal years ended March 31, 1914, 1915, 1916 and 1917 ... 400
35. Shipments of Grain by vessels from Fort William and Port Arthur for the navigation seasons 1917 and 1918 ... 401
36. Shipments of Grain by vessels and all-rail route from Fort William and Port Arthur for the crop years ended August 31, 1917 and 1918 ... 401

Bounties.

37. Bounties paid in Canada on Lead, 1899–1916 ... 402
38. Bounties paid in Canada on Crude Petroleum, 1905–1918 ... 402

Patents, Copyright, Trade Marks, Etc.

39. Number of Canadian Patentees by Province of Residence for the fiscal years 1909-1918 403

X. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Steam Railways.

		Page.
1.	Record of Steam Railway Mileage, 1835-1917	407
2.	Steam Railway Mileage by Provinces, 1911-1917	407
3.	Capital Liability of Steam Railways, 1876-1917	408
4.	Areas of Land Subsidies granted to Steam Railways by the Dominion and Provincial Governments up to June 30, 1917	408
5.	Mileage, Capital, Earnings and Operating Expenses of Steam Railways, 1917	409–411
6.	Steam Railway Statistics, 1901–1917	411
7.	Earnings and Operating Expenses of Steam Railways per mile of line, 1909-1917	412
8.	Distribution of Operating Expenses of Steam Railways, 1915–1917	412
9.	Aid to Railways in the form of Guarantees of Bonds, Interest, etc., by the Dominion and Provincial Governments, 1917	412
10.	Analysis of the Total Financial Aid given to Steam Railways up to June 30, 1917	413
11.	Total Amount of Dominion Government Aid paid to Steam Railways up to June 30 of each year, 1901–1917	413
12.	Cost of Construction, Working Expenses and Revenue of Government Railways, 1868-1900, and 1901-1917, and before Confederation	414
13.	Capital Expenditure by Dominion Government for construction of Government Steam Railways to March 31, 1917	414
14.	Mileage and Rolling Stock of Steam Railways, 1912-1917	415
15.	Freight hauled on Steam Railways, 1913-1917	415–416
16.	Total Salaries and Wages, with Ratios of same to gross Earnings and Operating Expenses on Steam Railways, 1907–1917	417
17.	Number of Steam Railway Employees and Amount of Salaries and Wages, 1911-1917	417
18.	Number of Passengers, Employees and Others Killed and Injured on Steam Railways, 1888–1917	417
19.	Number of Persons Killed and Injured on Steam Railways, 1915–1917	418

Electric Railways.

20.	Electric Railway Statistics, 1901–1917	419
21.	Mileage and Equipment of Electric Railways, 1915–1917	419
22.	Capital Liability of Electric Railways, 1908–1917	420
23.	Mileage, Capital, Earnings and Operating Expenses of Electric Railways, 1917	420–421
24.	Number of Passengers, Employees and others Killed and Injured on Electric Railways, 1894–1917	422

Motor Vehicles.

25.	Number of Motor Vehicles registered in Canada by Provinces, 1914-1918	425
26.	Speed Limits in miles per hour for Motor Vehicles by Provinces	425

Express Companies.

27.	Operating Mileage of Express Companies in Canada, 1914–1917	426–427
28.	Operating Expenses of Express Companies, 1914–1917	427
29.	Business transacted by Express Companies in financial paper, 1914–1917	428
30.	Earnings of Express Companies, 1914–1917	428

Canals.

31.	Canal Traffic during the Navigation Season 1917	430
32.	Distribution of Total Canal Traffic by Months, 1912–1917	431
33.	Distribution of Canal Traffic in Canada, 1917	431
34.	Tonnage of Traffic by Canals and Classes of Products, 1916–1917	431
35.	Principal Articles carried through Canadian Canals during the Navigation Seasons 1916 and 1917	432
36.	Traffic through the Canadian Sault Ste. Marie Canal during the Navigation Seasons 1898–1917	433
37.	Traffic through Canadian Canals during the Navigation Seasons 1911–1917	433–435
38.	Total Expenditure and Revenue of Canals 1868–1917, and before Confederation	436
39.	Capital Expenditure for Construction and Enlargement of Canals 1868–1917 and before Confederation	437
40.	Traffic through the Panama Canal, August, 1914, to June, 1918	438
41.	Traffic through the Panama Canal by Nationality of Vessels, for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1915–1918	439

Shipping.

42.	Sea-going Vessels (exclusive of Coasting Vessels) Entered and Cleared at Canadian Ports during the fiscal year 1917	440
43.	Sea-going Vessels Entered and Cleared at the Principal Ports of Canada, 1917	441
44.	Sea-going Vessels Entered Inwards and Outwards by Countries, 1917	442–443
45.	Sea-going Vessels Entered and Cleared at Canadian Ports with Cargo and in Ballast 1902–1917	443
46.	Sea-going and Inland Vessels (exclusive of Coasting Vessels) arrived at and departed from Canadian Ports, 1901–1917	444
47.	British and Foreign Vessels employed in the Coasting Trade of Canada, 1913–1917	444–445
48.	Canadian and American Vessels trading on Rivers and Lakes between Canada and United States, exclusive of ferriage, 1913–1917	445–446
49.	Vessels built and registered in Canada and Vessels sold to other Countries, 1901–1917	446
50.	Number and Net Tonnage of Vessels on the Registry of Shipping, Canada, 1913–1916	447
51.	Steamboat Inspection during the fiscal year 1916–1917	447–448
52.	Number of Seamen Shipped and Discharged at Canadian Ports, 1908–1916	448

Shipping—con.

		PAGE.
53.	Canadian Wrecks and Casualties, for the years ended June 30, 1870-1900 and 1901-1917.	448
54.	Comparative Statement of Marine Danger Signals, 1907-1917	449
55.	Revenue of the Department of Marine, 1913-1917	449
56.	Expenditure of the Department of Marine, 1913-1917	450-451
57.	Total Revenue and Expenditure of the Department of Marine, 1868-1917	451
58.	Shipping in the United Kingdom and British Possessions, 1911-15, exclusive of Coasting Trade	452-45 3

Telegraphs and Telephones.

59.	Telegraph Statistics of Chartered Companies, 1910-1917	454-456
60.	Coast Stations for Communication by Wireless Telegraphy with Ships at Sea, fiscal year 1917	456-457
61.	Canadian Government Steamers equipped with the Radiotelegraph	457
62.	Business and Cost of Maintenance of Radiotelegraph Stations for the fiscal years 1916 and 1917	458
63.	Progress of Telephones in Canada, 1914-1917	458
64.	Number of Telephone Companies reporting to the Department of Railways and Canals, by Provinces, June 30, 1917, with totals for 1914-1916	458
65.	Telephones in use and Mileage of Wire by Provinces, June 30, 1917, with totals for 1914-15-16	459
66.	Wire Mileage of Telephones by Classes of Wire, June 30, 1916 and 1917	459
67.	Capital Liability, Cost, Revenue and Operating Expenses of Telephones, June 30, 1917, with totals for 1914, 1915 and 1916	459

Postal Statistics.

68.	Revenue and Expenditure of the Post Office Department for quinquennial periods 1890-1910 and for the years 1911-1917	460
69.	Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions, 1915-1917	460-461
70.	Operation of the Money Order System in Canada, 1901-1917	462
71.	Money Orders by Provinces, 1913-1917	462-463
72.	Number and Total Values of Postal Notes, 1912-1917	464
73.	Issue of Postage Stamps, etc., 1916-17	464-465

XI. LABOUR.

1.	Time Losses by Industries in Working Days, 1901-1917	467
2.	Number of Disputes, Establishments, Employees and Time Losses, 1901-1917	467
3.	Disputes classified by Industries, 1901-1917	468
4.	Index Numbers of all Commodities by Groups, 1890-1917	471
5.	Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices by Groups of Commodities from month to month, 1917	472
6.	Weekly Cost of a Family Budget of Staple Foods, Fuel and Lighting and Rent in terms of the Average Prices in 60 Canadian Cities, 1900, 1905, 1910, 1915-1917	473
7.	Weekly Cost of a Family Budget of Staple Foods, Fuel and Lighting and Rent in terms of the Average Prices of the cities in each province of Canada, 1910-14, December, 1914-17	474

XII. FINANCE.

Public Accounts.

1.	Receipts and Expenditures on Consolidated Fund Account, 1914-1918	475-476
2.	Details of Receipts on Consolidated Fund Account, 1914-1918	476
3.	Details of Expenditure on Consolidated Fund Account, 1914-1918	477
4.	Population and Revenue and Expenditure per head, 1868-1918	478
5.	Public Debt of Canada, March 31, 1914-1918	479
6.	Assets of the Public Debt of Canada, March 31, 1914-1918	479
7.	Total Liabilities of Canada, March 31, 1914-1918	479
8.	Funded Debt payable in London and Canada, March 31, 1917	480
9.	Subsidies and other Payments of Dominion to Provincial Governments, 1912-1917	481
10.	Total of Subsidy Allowances from July 1, 1867, to March 31, 1917	481

Inland Revenue.

11.	Excise and other Revenues for the fiscal years 1913-1918	483
12.	Statistics of Distillation for the fiscal years 1914-1918	484
13.	Quantities of Spirits, Malt Liquor, Malt and Tobacco, taken out of Bond for Consumption, 1913-1918	484
14.	Consumption per head of Spirits, Wine, Beer and Tobacco and amount of Excise and Customs Duties per head, in the Fiscal Years 1911-1918	484
15.	Number of Excise Licenses issued during the Fiscal Years 1910-18	485
16.	Number of Electric Light and Power Companies registered under the Electricity Inspection Act in the Fiscal Years 1912-18	485
17.	Electrical Energy generated or produced for Export and for Consumption in Canada under authority of the Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act during the Fiscal Years 1914, 1915, 1916 and 1917	486

Provincial Public Accounts.

18.	Annual Revenue and Expenditure of the Provincial Governments, 1912-13 to 1916-17	487-488
19.	Revenue and Expenditure of the Provincial Governments, 1916-1917	488
20.	Receipts and Expenditure of the Provincial Governments, 1916-1917	488-496
21.	General Statistics of Cities and Towns, 1917	497-498
22.	Assessment and Valuation of Property of Cities and Towns, 1917	498-500
23.	Receipts, Expenditure, Assets and Liabilities of Cities and Towns, 1917	501-502

Provincial Public Accounts—con.

PAGE.

24. Statement of Assets and Liabilities of Municipalities served by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission for the Calendar Years 1913–16 503
25. Financial Statistics of Electrical Installations of Municipalities served by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, 1916 504–507
26. Values of Building Permits taken out in 35 Cities in 1916 and 1917 508

Canadian Currency.

27. Coinage at the Ottawa Branch of the Royal Mint in the Calendar Years 1913–17 510–511
28. Gold coinages of the Ottawa Branch of the Royal Mint, 1908–1917 511
29. Canadian Gold Reserves, December 31, 1905–17 511
30. Silver and Bronze Currency, Canada, 1901–1917 512
31. Denominations of Dominion Notes in Circulation, March 31, 1912–1917 512
32. Dominion Notes Circulation and Reserves, 1890–1918 513
33. Statistics of Bank Note Circulation, 1892–1917 514
34. Circulating Medium in Hands of the Public, 1900–1917 515

Banking.

35. Number of Branches of Banks in Canada by Provinces, 1868, 1902, 1905, 1915, 1916 and 1917 517
36. Number of Branches of Chartered Banks, by Provinces, as at December 31st, 1917. 518
37. Assets of Chartered Banks of Canada, December 31, 1917 519
38. Liabilities of Chartered Banks of Canada, December 31, 1917 520
39. Assets of Chartered Banks of Canada, December 31, 1918 521
40. Liabilities of Chartered Banks of Canada, December 31, 1918 522
41. General Statement of Chartered Banks for the Calendar Years 1913–1917 523
42. Deposits in Chartered Banks in Canada and Elsewhere for the Calendar Years 1913–1917 523
43. Discounts of Chartered Banks in Canada and Elsewhere, for the Calendar Years 1913–1917 524
44. Assets of Chartered Banks for the Calendar Years 1914–1917 524
45. Liabilities of Chartered Banks for the Calendar Years 1914–1917 525
46. Amount of Exchanges of the Clearing Houses of Chartered Banks, 1914–1918 526
47. Rest or Reserve Fund held by Chartered Banks by months, 1908–1917 526
48. Additional Bank Reserves, with Liabilities, 1892–1917 527
49. Ratio of Bank Reserves to Net Liabilities, 1892–1917 528
50. Business of the Post Office Savings Banks, 1913–1917 528
51. Business of the Dominion Government Savings Banks, 1913–1917 528
52. Total Business of Post Office and Dominion Government Savings Banks, fiscal years 1913–1917 529

Loan and Trust Companies.

53. Liabilities and Assets of Loan Companies, 1914–1917 529–530
54. Liabilities and Assets of Trust Companies, 1914–1917 530
Rural Credit in Canada 530–540

Commercial Failures.

55. Commercial Failures in Canada by Provinces, for the Calendar years 1917 and 1918 541
56. Commercial Failures in Canada by Branches of Business, 1916–1918 541
57. Commercial Failures in Canada by Provinces and Classes for 1917, with totals for 1908–1916 542
58. Commercial Failures in Canada by Provinces and Classes for 1918 543
59. Commercial Failures and Business Confidence in Canada, 1900–1917 (Bradstreets) 544
60. Commercial Failures and Business Confidence in Canada, 1900–1917 (Dun) 545

Government Annuities.

61. Number of Immediate Annuities of each amount paid in full from September 1, 1908, to March 31, 1918 546
62. Number of Deferred Annuities of each amount purchased by lump sums, lump sums and annual payments, and periodical payments from September 1, 1908, to March 31, 1918 547
63. Valuation on March 31, 1918, of Annuity Contracts issued pursuant to the Government Annuities Act, 1908 547

Insurance.

64. Fire Insurance Business transacted in Canada, 1917 ..... 550–55 1
65. Amounts received for Fire Insurance Premiums and paid for Losses, with percentage of Losses to Premiums, 1869–1917 552
66. Totals of Fire Insurance Premiums received and Losses paid, with percentage of Losses to Premiums by Nationality of Companies, 1869–1917 552
67. Fire Insurance Premiums received and Losses paid by Canadian Companies doing business in Canada and other Countries, with percentage of Losses paid to Premiums received, 1878–1917 553
68. Amount of Fire Insurance at risk in Canada, 1869–1917 553
69. Assets of Canadian Companies doing Fire Insurance, or Fire Insurance and other classes of Insurance, and Assets in Canada of Companies other than Canadian transacting such business in Canada, 1913–17 554
70. Liabilities of Canadian Companies doing Fire Insurance, or Fire Insurance and other classes of Insurance, and Liabilities in Canada of Companies other than Canadian transacting such business in Canada, 1913–1917 555

Insurance—con.

		PAGE.
71.	Cash Income and Expenditure of Canadian Companies doing Fire Insurance or Fire Insurance and other classes of Insurance, and Cash Income and Expenditure in Canada of Companies other than Canadian transacting such business in Canada 1913–1917	556–557
72.	Amount of Net Premiums written and Net Losses incurred by Provinces in Canada, by Canadian, British and American and other Companies transacting Fire Insurance, 1917	557
73.	Life Insurance in Canada, 1913–1917	558–559
74.	Insurance Death-rate in Canada, 1914–1917	559
75.	Assets of Canadian Life Companies and Assets in Canada of Life Companies other than Canadian Companies, 1913–1917	560
76.	Liabilities of Canadian Life Companies and Liabilities in Canada of Life Companies other than Canadian Companies, 1913–1917	561
77.	Cash Income and Expenditure of Canadian Life Companies and Cash Income and Expenditure in Canada of Life Companies other than Canadian Companies, 1913–1917	562–563
78.	Net Amount of Life Insurance in force in Canada, 1912–1917	563
79.	Premium Income of Life Companies, 1912–1917	563
80.	Life Insurance on Assessment Plan, 1913–1917	564
81.	Canadian War Claims Incurred, 1914–1917	565
82.	Insurance other than Fire and Life, 1917	565
83.	Income and Expenditure and Assets and Liabilities of Canadian Companies doing Insurance Business other than Fire and Life, 1917	566
84.	Income and Expenditure in Canada of Companies other than Canadian, doing Business other than Fire and Life, 1917	567
85.	Dominion and Provincial Fire Insurance in Canada, 1917	568
86.	Dominion and Provincial Insurance in Canada, other than Fire and Life, 1917	568
87.	Dominion and Provincial Insurance in Canada, other than Fire and Life, 1917	569
88.	Dominion and Provincial Life Insurance in Canada, 1917	570
89.	Fire Insurance effected on property in Canada, under Section 129 of the Insurance Act, 1917, by Companies, Associations or Underwriters not licensed to transact business in Canada	570

XIII. ADMINISTRATION.

Parliamentary Representation.

1.	Representation in the House of Commons, according to the Districts of the Representation Act, 1914	572–574
2.	Governors-General of Canada, 1867–1918	575
3.	Dominion Parliaments, 1867–1918	575–576
4.	Dominion Ministries, 1896–1918	577–579
5.	Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, 1867–1918	580–581
	Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research	581–584

Public Lands.

6.	Distribution of the Surveyed Areas of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, as at January 1, 1918	585
7.	Land Sales by Railway Companies having Government Land Grants and by the Hudson's Bay Company in the fiscal years 1915–1917	586
8.	Homestead Entries in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, by Nationalities, made during the Fiscal Years 1913–1918	590
9.	Receipts of Patents and Homestead Entries in the fiscal years 1914–1918	591

Department of the Secretary of State.

10.	Number of Naturalizations in Canada by Principal Nationalities during the Calendar Years 1908–1917	592
11.	Naturalizations in Canada by Principal Nationalities, effected under the Naturalization Act, 1914, during the Calendar Years 1915, 1916 and 1917	592

Indian Affairs.

12.	Indian Population in Canada, by Provinces, 1911–1917	593
13.	Distribution of Indian Population by Age, Sex and Province, with Births and Deaths by Provinces, 1917	594
14.	Religion of Indian Population by Provinces, as at March 31, 1917	594
15.	Attendance of Pupils at Indian Schools by Provinces, 1917	595
16.	Acreage and Value of Indian Lands by Provinces, 1917	595
17.	Area and Yield of Field Crops of Indians by Provinces, 1917	595–596
18.	Numbers of Farm Live Stock of Indians, with Total Values by Provinces, 1917	596
19.	Sources and Value of Income of Indians, 1917	596

Public Works.

20.	Dimensions of Graving Docks owned by the Dominion Government	598
21.	Dimensions and Cost of Graving Docks subsidized under the Dry Dock Subsidies Act, 1910	598
22.	Expenditure and Revenue of the Public Works Department for the fiscal years 1914–1918	599
	Harbour Commissions	599
	National Gallery	600
	Public Health and Quarantine	600–601

Public Defence.

PAGE.

23. Expenditure and Revenue of Militia for the Fiscal Years 1913–1917 ... 601–602
24. Expenditure on Account of War Appropriation for the year ended March 31, 1917 ... 603–605
25. Scale of Annual Pensions granted to Dependents of Deceased Sailors and Soldiers of the Canadian Naval Forces and the Canadian Expeditionary Force, as amended to January 2, 1919 ... 606
26. Scale of Annual Pensions to Disabled Sailors and Soldiers of the Canadian Naval Forces, and the Canadian Expeditionary Force, as amended to January 2, 1919 ... 607–608
Naval Service ... 609
Royal Naval College ... 609
27. Strength and Distribution of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police on September 30, 1917 ... 610

Criminal Statistics.

28. Charges, Convictions and Percentages of Acquittals for Indictable Offences by Provinces, 1915, 1916 and 1917 ... 611
29. Indictable Offences by Classes, 1916 and 1917 ... 612
30. Convictions and Sentences for all Offences, by Provinces, 1911–1917 ... 612–614
31. Juvenile Criminals convicted of Indictable Offences by Classes of Offence 1916 and 1917, with the total and yearly average for the period 1885–1916 and 1885–1917 ... 614–615
32. Charges, Acquittals, Convictions and Sentences in respect of Indictable Offences, 1912–1917 ... 615
33. Classification of persons convicted of Indictable Offences, 1911–1917 ... 616
34. Convictions by Classes of Offence and Proportion per cent of each class to the total, 1911–1917 ... 617
35. Convictions for Drunkenness, 1916 and 1917 ... 618
36. Convictions for Drunkenness for the five years, 1913–1917 ... 619

Penitentiaries.

History and Progress of Canadian Penal Institutions, 1867–1718 ... 619–622
37. Movement of Convicts, 1912–1917 ... 622
38. Number of Deaths, Escapes, Pardons and Paroles, 1912–1917 ... 623
39. Age of Convicts, 1912–1917 ... 623
40. Classification of Convicts, 1912–1917 ... 623–624

Divorce.

41. Statistics of Divorce, 1868–1917 ... 625

Acts of Parliament and Publications.

List of the Principal Acts of Parliament administered by Departments of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, as compiled from information supplied by the respective Departments ... 626–627
List of Principal Publications of Departments of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, as compiled from information supplied by the respective Departments ... 627–632
List of Principal Publications of the Provincial Governments of Canada, as compiled from information supplied by the respective Governments ... 633–640

XIV. LEGISLATION IN 1917 AND 1918 AND PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1918.

Dominion Legislation, 1917 ... 640–645
Dominion Legislation, 1918 ... 645–649
Provincial Legislation, 1917 and 1918 ... 650–657
Principal Events of the Year 1918 ... 657–669

Disastrous Explosion at Halifax, 657; Reconstruction of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa, 657–658; Canada and the Great War, 658–659; Advent of Peace, 659; Canadian Honours and Casualties, 659; War Efforts of the People in Canada, 659–660: Canadian Contributions for Patriotic Purposes, 660: Shipbuilding in Canada, 660; Imperial War Conferences, 661; War Loans, 661; National Registration, 662–663; Food Control, 663–664; Fixation of Wheat Prices, 664; Fuel Control, 664–665; Cabinet Committees on Reconstruction and Repatriation, 665; Canadian Trade Commissions, 665; Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, 666–667; Soldier Settlement Board, 667–668; Department of Public Information, 668; Epidemic of Spanish Influenza, 668; Obituary, 668–669.

XV. EXTRACTS FROM THE CANADA GAZETTE, 1917 AND 1918.

New Senators, Cabinet Ministers and other Members of the Government ... 669
Judicial Appointments and Commissions ... 669–670
Imperial Honours and Decorations and Official Appointments ... 670–672
Days of General Thanksgiving ... 672

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

Contents.

Map of the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland ... *Facing* 1
The Fathers of Confederation, 1864 ... *Facing* 4
Photograph of Mural Bronze in the old Legislative Council Chamber, Provincial Building, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, commemorating the Meeting of September 1, 1864 ... 25–27
Maps showing Canada in 1867 (25), in 1873 (26), in 1905 (26) and in 1917 (27) ... 248
Pulpwood Consumption by provinces, by species and by processes, 1917 ... *Facing* 285
Aggregate External Trade of Canada, 1901–1918 (coloured diagram) ... 469
Course of Wholesale Prices in Canada, 1917 ... 470
Course of Wholesale Prices in Canada, 1890–1917 ...

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA.

Area of the Dominion of Canada in square miles:—Land, 3,603,910: Water, 125,755: Total, 3,729,665.

Items.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Estimated population	7,530,000	7,725,000	7,928,000	8,140,000	8,361,000	8,593,000
Immigration	402,432	384,878	144,789	48,537	75,374	79,074
Agriculture—						
Wheat.....Acres	11,015,000	10,293,000	15,109,415	15,369,709	14,755,850	17,353,902
Oats..... "	10,434,000	10,061,500	11,555,681	10,996,487	13,313,400	14,790,336
Barley..... "	1,613,000	1,495,600	1,718,432	1,802,996	2,392,200	3,153,711
Corn..... "	278,140	256,000	253,300	173,000	234,339	250,325
Potatoes..... "	473,500	475,000	485,777	472,992	656,958	735,192
Hay and Clover.... "	8,169,000	7,997,000	7,776,995	7,821,257	8,225,034	10,544,625
Wheat.....Bush.	231,717,000	161,280,000	393,542,600	262,781,000	233,742,850	189,075,350
Oats..... "	404,669,000	313,078,000	464,954,400	410,211,000	403,009,800	426,312,500
Barley..... "	48,319,000	36,201,000	54,017,100	42,770,000	55,057,750	77,287,240
Corn..... "	16,772,600	13,924,000	14,368,000	6,282,000	7,762,700	14,214,200
Potatoes..... "	78,554,000	85,672,000	60,353,000	63,297,000	79,892,000	104,364,200
Hay and Clover....Tons	10,859,000	10,259,000	10,612,000	14,527,000	13,684,700	14,772,300
Wheat..... $	156,462,000	196,418,000	356,816,900	344,096,400	453,038,600	381,677,700
Oats..... $	128,893,000	151,811,000	171,009,100	210,957,500	277,065,300	331,357,400
Barley..... $	20,144,000	21,557,000	27,985,800	35,024,000	59,654,400	77,378,670
Corn..... $	10,784,300	9,808,000	10,243,000	6,747,000	14,307,200	14,214,200
Potatoes..... $	38,418,000	41,598,000	36,459,300	50,982,300	80,804,400	102,235,300
Hay and Clover..... $	124,696,000	145,999,000	152,531,600	168,547,900	141,376,700	241,277,300
Field Crops—						
Total area.....Acres	**35 375,430**	**33,436,675**	**39,140,460**	**38,930,333**	**42,602,288**	**51,427,190**
Total value..... $	**552,771,500**	**638,580,300**	**825,370,600**	**886,494,900**	**1,144,636,450**	**1,367,909,970**
Horses..... No.	2,866,008	2,947,738	2,996,099	3,258,342	3,412,749	3,609,257
Milch Cows..... "	2,740,434	2,673,286	2,666,846	2,833,433	3,202,283	3,543,600
Other Cattle..... "	3,915,687	3,363,531	3,399,155	3,760,718	4,718,657	6,507,267
Sheep..... "	2,128,531	2,058,045	2,038,662	2,022,941	2,369,358	3,052,748
Swine..... "	3,448,326	3,434,261	3,111,900	3,474,840	3,619,382	4,289,682
Horses..... $	420,079,250	371,430,363	373,381,000	418,684,300	429,123,000	459,155,000
Milch Cows..... $	115,369,294	153,632,637	163,919,000	198,896,300	274,081,000	307,244,000
Other Cattle..... $	86,522,140	143,498,156	152,461,000	204,476,900	270,595,000	398,814,000
Sheep..... $	10,672,803	14,550,710	16,226,000	20,927,200	35,576,000	48,802,000
Swine..... $	26,664,735	42,418,325	43,653,000	60,701,000	92,886,000	112,751,000
Total value..... $	**659,308,222**	**725,530,191**	**749,640,000**	**903,685,700**	**1,102,261,000**	**1,326 766 000**
Cheese, factory.....lb.	–	–	83,887,837	192,968,597	194,904,336	–
Butter, creamery.....lb.	–	–	83,991,453	82,564,130	87,404,366	–
Cheese, factory..... $	–	–	27,097,176	35,512,622	41,170,563	–
Butter, creamery..... $	–	–	24,385,052	26,966,355	34,227,188	–
Fisheries—						
Total value..... $	**33,389,464**	**33,207,748**	**31,264,631**	**35,860,708**	{**39,208,378**[1] **52,312,044**[2]	–
Minerals—						
Gold..... oz.	802,973	773,178	918,056	930,492	738,831	710,526
Silver..... "	31,845,803	28,449,821	26,625,960	25,459,741	22,221,274	21,284,607
Copper..... lb.	76,976,925	75,735,960	100,785,150	117,150,028	109,227,332	118,415,829
Lead..... "	37,662,703	36,337,765	46,316,450	41,497,615	32,576,281	43,846,260
Nickel..... "	49,676,772	45,517,937	68,308,657	82,958,564	84,330,280	92,076,034
Pig Iron..... Tons	1,128,967	783,164	913,775	1,169,257	1,170,480	1,194,000
Coal..... "	15,012,178	13,637,529	13,267,023	14,483,395	14,046,759	14,979,213
Cement..... bbl.	8,658,805	7,172,480	5,681,032	5,369,560	4,768,488	3,591,481
Gold..... $	16,598,923	15,983,007	18,977,901	19,234,976	15,272,992	14,687,875
Silver..... $	19,040,924	15,593,631	13,228,842	16,717,121	18,091,895	20,597,540
Copper..... $	11,753,606	10,301,606	17,410,635	31,867,150	29,687,989	29,163,45
Lead..... $	1,754,705	1,627,568	2,593,721	3,532,692	3,628,020	4,055,779
Nickel..... $	14,903,032	13,655,381	20,492,597	29,035,498	33,732,112	36,830,414
Pig Iron..... $	16,540,012	10,002,856	11,374,199	16,750,898	25,025,960	33,000,000
Coal..... $	37,334,940	33,471,801	32,111,182	38,817,481	43,199,831	55,752,671
Cement..... $	11,019,418	9,187,924	6,977,024	6,547,728	7,724,246	7,076,503
Total value..... $	**145,634,812**	**128,863,075**	**137,920,759**	**177,201,534**	**189,646,821**	**210,204,970**

[1] Fiscal year 1916-17. [2] Calendar year 1917.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—con.

Items.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Manufactures[1]—						
Employees.....No.	–	–	514,883	–	693,071	–
Capital..... $	–	–	1,994,103,272	–	2,772,517,680	–
Salaries and wages..... $	–	–	289,764,503	–	553,228,962	–
Products..... $	–	–	1,407,137,140	–	3,015,506,869	–
Trade —						
Exports[2]..... $	377,068,355	455,437,224	461,442,509	779,300,070	1,179,211,100	1,586,169,792
Imports[3]..... $	670,089,066	618,457,144	455,446,312	507,817,159	845,356,306	962,543,746
Total..... $	**1,047,157,421**	**1,073,894,368**	**916,888,821**	**1,287,117,229**	**2,024,567,406**	**2,548,713,538**
Coin and Bullion—						
Exports..... $	16,163,702	23,560,704	29,366,368	103,572,432	196,547,048	3,491,403
Imports..... $	5,427,979	15,235,305	131,992,992	34,260,202	28,081,120	12,279,173
Total..... $	**21,591,681**	**38,796,009**	**161,359,360**	**137,832,634**	**224,628,168**	**15,770,576**
Exports, domestic—						
Wheat.....Bush.	93,166,000	120,426,579	71,913,385	157,745,469	189,643,846	150,392,037
Wheat flour..... bbl.	4,478,043	4,832,183	4,952,337	6,400,214	7,425,723	9,931,148
Oats.....Bush.	10,478,554	34,996,664	17,768,166	26,816,322	66,368,832	54,877,882
Hay.....Tons	394,208	191,515	131,875	255,407	198,914	440,368
Bacon..... lb.	36,212,180	23,859,754	76,801,419	144,918,867	207,213,267	199,957,475
Butter..... "	828,323	1,228,753	2,724,913	3,441,183	7,990,435	4,926,154
Cheese..... "	155,216,392	144,478,340	137,601,661	168,961,583	180,733,426	169,530,753
Wheat..... $	88,608,730	117,719,217	74,293,548	172,896,445	244,394,586	366,341,565
Wheat flour..... $	19,970,689	20,581,079	24,610,946	35,767,044	47,473,474	95,896,492
Oats..... $	5,067,950	13,379,849	8,961,126	14,637,849	33,918,479	37,644,293
Hay..... $	3,950,058	1,787,050	2,232,558	5,849,428	4,219,091	5,073,814
Bacon..... $	5,350,845	3,763,195	11,811,825	25,710,767	43,011,439	57,995,116
Butter..... $	223,578	309,046	639,625	1,018,769	2,491,992	2,000,467
Cheese..... $	20,697,144	18,868,785	19,213,501	26,690,500	36,721,136	36,602,504
Fisheries..... $	16,336,721	20,623,560	19,687,068	22,377,977	24,889,253	32,602,151
Forest produce..... $	43,255,060	42,792,137	42,650,683	51,271,400	55,907,209	51,899,704
Manufactures..... $	43,692,708	57,443,452	85,539,501	242,034,998	477,399,676	636,602,516
Minerals..... $	57,442,546	59,039,054	51,740,989	66,589,861	85,616,907	73,760,502
Gold..... $	11,226,573	13,326,755	15,406,510	16,870,394	19,671,026	13,688,700
Silver..... oz.	35,264,018	36,758,276	25,355,305	27,794,566	23,844,261	21,960,827
Copper..... lb.	83,664,420	83,250,198	62,999,718	111,046,300	126,489,800	77,534,900
Nickel..... "	48,168,090	50,580,536	45,412,017	70,443,000	82,620,400	83,049,900
Coal.....Tons	2,055,993	1,498,820	1,512,487	1,971,124	1,899,185	1,902,010
Silver..... $	20,202,559	20,971,538	13,516,390	14,298,351	15,870,803	18,428,571
Copper..... $	9,911,542	9,489,729	6,552,005	14,670,073	22,744,825	10,710,705
Nickel..... $	5,045,197	5,374,738	5,063,656	7,714,769	8,925,554	9,029,535
Coal..... $	5,555,099	3,703,765	4,466,258	6,032,765	6,817,034	8,684,038
Imports for consumption—						
Agricultural produce..... $	55,391,008	53,544,539	52,449,384	54,018,369	69,768,892	–
Animals and their produce $	41,088,978	29,880,211	27,873,971	37,555,794	54,929,204	–
Fisheries..... $	2,674,776	2,331,772	1,856,298	1,591,073	2,476,279	–
Forest produce..... $	20,138,388	16,789,413	9,613,891	5,240,154	6,902,193	–
Manufactures..... $	456,463,594	417,555,537	286,214,321	305,474,649	468,502,848	–
Minerals..... $	65,820,233	71,694,173	54,171,002	48,022,694	69,740,069	–
Miscellaneous[4]..... $	33,940,068	41,896,804	155,260,437	90,174,628	201,117,941	–
Steam Railways—						
Miles in operation .....No.	29,304	30,795	35,578	37,434	38,604	38,879
Capital..... $	1,531,830,692	1,808,820,761	1,875,810,888	1,893,125,774	1,985,119,991	1,999,880,494
Passengers .....No	46,230,765	46,702,280	46,322,035	49,027,671	53,749,680	50,737,294
Freight.....Tons	106,992,710	101,393,989	87,204,838	109,659,088	121,916,272	127,543,687
Earnings..... $	256,702,703	243,083,539	199,843,072	261,888,654	310,771,479	330,220,150
Expenses..... $	182,011,690	178,975,259	147,731,099	180,542,259	222,890,637	273,955,436
Electric Railways—[5]						
Miles in operation.....No.	1,357	1,561	1,590	1,674	1,744	1,636
Capital..... $	141,235,631	147,595,342	150,344,002	154,895,584	161,234,739	167,253,093
Passengers. .....No.	597,863,801	614,709,819	562,302,373	580,094,167	629,441,997	487,365,456
Freight.....Tons	1,957,930	1,845,923	1,433,602	1,936,674	2,333,539	2,497,530
Earnings..... $	28,216,111	29,691,007	26,922,900	27,416,285	30,237,664	24,299,890
Expenses..... $	17,765,372	19,107,818	18,131,842	18,099,906	20,098,634	17,535,975

[1]Including all establishments, irrespective of the number of employees. [2]Exports of merchandise, domestic and foreign. [3]Imports of merchandise for home consumption. [4]Coin and bullion included.
[5]Statistics for 1918 exclusive of Montreal Tramways.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—concluded.

Items.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Canals—						
Passengers carried..No.	335,799	287,326	250,836	263,648	244,919	212,143
Freight..... Tons.	52,053,913	37,023,237	15,198,803	23,583,491	22,238,935	18,883,619
Shipping (sea-going)—						
Entered..... Tons	13,575,193	14,982,393	13,132,944	12,616,927	14,789,781	-
Cleared..... "	12,655,905	14,586,093	12,269,642	12,210,723	14,477,293	-
Total..... "	**26,231,098**	**29,568,486**	**25,402,586**	**24,827,650**	**29,267,074**	-
Telegraphs, Government, miles of line.....	9,729	10,356	11,497	11,843	12,017	-
Telegraphs, other, miles of line.....	36,604	38,503	41,065	43,473	49,447	-
Postal—						
Money orders issued..... $	101,153,272	109,500,670	89,957,906	94,469,871	119,695,535	142,959,168
Revenue..... $	12,060,476	12,956,216	13,046,650	18,858,410	20,902,384	21,345,394
Expenditure..... $	10,882,805	12,822,058	15,961,197	16,009,139	16,300,579	18,046,558
Revenue..... $	168,689,903	163,174,395	133,073,482	172,147,838	232,701,294	260,778,953
Expenditure..... $	112,059,537	127,384,473	135,523,207	130,350,727	148,599,343	178,284,313
Gross debt..... $	483,232,555	544,391,369	700,473,814	936,987,802	1,382,003,268	1,863,335,899
Assets..... $	168,930,929	208,394,519	251,097,731	321,831,631	502,816,970	671,451,836
Net debt..... $	314,301,626	335,996,850	449,376,083	615,156,171	879,186,298	1,191,884,063
Chartered Banks—						
Capital paid up.....$	116,297,729	114,759,807	113,982,741	113,175,353	111,637,755	110,618,504
Assets..... $	1,530,093,671	1,555,676,935	1,596,424,643	1,839,286,709	2,111,559,555	2,432,331,418
Liabilities (excluding capital and reserves)..... $	1,287,372,534	1,309,944,006	1,353,629,123	1,596,905,337	1,866,228,236	2,184,359,820
Deposits[1]..... $	1,126,871,523	1,144,210,363	1,198,340,315	1,418,035,429	1,643,203,020	1,909,895,780
Savings Banks—						
Deposits in Post Office.. $	42,728,942	41,591,287	39,995,406	40,008,418	42,582,479	41,283,479
Government..... $	14,411,541	13,976,317	14,006,157	13,520,009	13,633,610	12,177,283
Special..... $	40,133,551	39,110,439	37,817,474	40,405,037	44,139,978	42,000,543
Loan Companies—						
Assets..... $	-	70,588,091	71,992,666	70,872,297	69,676,223	-
Liabilities..... $	-	70,588,091	71,992,666	70,872,297	69,679,193	-
Deposits..... $	-	8,104,072	9,193,194	8,987,720	8,934,825	-
Trust Companies—						
Assets..... $	-	10,740,640	7,306,350	7,826,943	7,656,292	-
Liabilities..... $	-	10,743,400	7,306,350	7,826,943	7,656,292	-
Dominion Fire Insurance—						
Amount at risk..... $	3,151,930,389	3,456,019,009	3,531,620,802	3,720,058,236	3,986,197,514	-
Income for the year..... $	25,745,947	27,499,158	26,474,833	27,783,852	31,246,536	-
Provincial Fire Insurance—						
Amount at risk..... $	-	-	-	849,915,678	891,299,821	-
Income for the year..... $	-	-	-	3,902,504	4,081,815	-
Dominion Life Insurance—						
Amount at risk..... $	1,168,590,027	1,242,160,478	1,311,616,677	1,422,179,632	1,585,042,563	-
Income for the year..... $	38,641,206	41,094,095	45,106,678	48,093,105	54,843,609	-
Provincial Life Insurance—						
Amount at risk..... $	-	-	-	348,097,229	415,870,273	-
Income for the year..... $	-	-	-	5,311,003	7,397,193	-

[1]Including amounts deposited elsewhere than in Canada.

NOTES.

In the foregoing Summary the statistics of immigration, fisheries, (1913-17), trade, shipping, the Post Office, the public debt, revenue and expenditure and the Post Office and Government Savings Banks relate to the fiscal year ended March 31. Agricultural, dairying, fisheries (1917), mineral, manufacturing, banking, insurance, loan and trust companies' statistics relate to the calendar years and railway statistics to the years ended June 30. Canal statistics are those of the navigation seasons. The telegraph statistics relate to the fiscal years for Government lines and to the calendar years for other lines.

THE CANADA YEAR BOOK, 1918.

In this, the Jubilee Volume of the Canada Year Book, are included the principal statistics of the Dominion up to and including 1917, the year during which Canada celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of Confederation. Special articles and illustrations mark the importance of this event. In other respects the work follows the lines of previous issues, with the additional features indicated in the preface and including also as far as possible data of the year 1918. The volume has been edited by Mr. ERNEST H. GODFREY, F.S.S., and grateful acknowledgments of valuable co-operation are again tendered to officers of the Dominion and Provincial Governments and of Municipalities throughout Canada. The tables have been compiled as usual by Mr. JAMES SKEAD and Mr. JOSEPH WILKINS, and the diagrams have been drawn by Mr. R. E. WATTS.

R. H. COATS,
Dominion Statistician.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS,
OTTAWA, December 31, 1918.

PREFACE.

The edition for 1918 of the Canada Year Book opens with an article on the Story of Confederation and a frontispiece illustration representing the Fathers of Confederation in 1864. A revised Chronological History of Canada, giving dates of leading events since 1497, comes next, and is followed by a statistical article, entitled "Fifty Years of Canadian Progress, 1867 to 1917".

Section IV (Physical Characteristics) includes an article on the Economic Geology of Canada in 1917. In Section V (Area and Population) are given the principal results of the Census of the Prairie Provinces, taken in 1916. In Section VII (Climate and Meteorology), the climate of Canada since Confederation is described by the Director of the Dominion Meteorological Service. Section VIII (Production), in addition to the usual agricultural features, gives the areas of field crops and the numbers of farm live stock for 1918, as collected by new methods applied throughout Canada for the first time last June. A description of the water-powers of Canada, with reference to those of other countries, also forms part of this section. The comparative tables in Section XII (Finance) have been re-arranged to allow of a continuous five-year record without duplication of figures over long periods as heretofore; and new tables, with letter-press explanations, have been devoted to the subjects of currency, banking and commercial failures. The section includes also a chapter on rural credit which, during 1917, was the subject of provincial legislation in several of the provinces. A description of the work of the Honorary Advisory Council of Scientific and Industrial Research forms part of Section XIII (Administration), and Section XIV contains a concise record of recent Dominion and Provincial legislation and of the principal events of the year.

In all sections is given the latest information available up to the time of printing, and all the tables include, wherever possible, the figures of 1918. Articles and tables not requiring alteration or bringing up to date have not been repeated, but are noted for purposes of reference on page 672.

ERNEST H. GODFREY,
Editor.

ENGRAVED BY THE HELIOTYPE CO., OTTAWA.

ROBERT HARRIS, DEL

The Fathers of Confederation, 1864.

I.—THE STORY OF CONFEDERATION.

By Sir Joseph Pope, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., I.S.O., Under Secretary of State for External Affairs, Ottawa.

THE story of Confederation has been told so often that it may appear superfluous once more to travel over the familiar ground; yet it seems fitting that this edition of the Canada Year Book, which chronicles the Jubilee of the founding of the Dominion, should contain a concise recital of the events culminating in that great epoch which we celebrated on July 1, 1917.

The idea of uniting the British North American colonies under one government has had many progenitors, the line extending back to the time of William Smith, a former Chief Justice of Canada, who in 1789 propounded to Lord Dorchester a project for the establishment of a central legislative body consisting of a nominated council and of an assembly, the members of which were to be chosen by the popular branches of the provincial legislatures. The time, however, was not ripe for such a system of government, and nothing came of Smith's plan. Twenty-five years later, another Chief Justice (Sewell) proposed a somewhat similar scheme, with like result. He was followed by others; but the difficulty of communication between the various colonies, apart from all other considerations, was felt to be an insuperable bar to any union other than that involved in their common allegiance to the British Crown.

With the introduction of railways, the idea appeared more feasible. In 1850, the British America League, formed to counteract the annexation movement of 1849, stated in its prospectus that the true solution of the difficulties of the time lay in the confederation of all the provinces. In the following year the Hon. Henry Sherwood, who had filled the offices of Attorney General for Upper Canada and Prime Minister, published a scheme for the "Federative Union of the British North American Provinces," which provided for two elective chambers, as well as for a system of local legislatures, somewhat as it exists to-day, save that the provincial governors were to be elective. The Fathers of Confederation seem to have had Sherwood's draft before them when framing the British North America Act of 1867. For example, it designates the representative of the Sovereign as the 'Viceroy,' and this may have suggested the name 'Viceroyalty' for the united provinces, which was under consideration at the London Conference of 1866. Again, Sherwood's draft provided for the erection of a Supreme Court of Appeal, as do the Quebec resolutions of 1864. Sherwood's scheme, however, while marking a development in the idea of union, shared the academic character of its predecessors and, like them, failed of result.

It was not until 1858 that the question may be said to have entered the domain of practical politics. In that year, Alexander

Galt, then member for Sherbrooke in the provincial assembly, advocated, both in and out of Parliament, the confederation of all the British North American provinces, with such effect that the Cartier-Macdonald Government, formed a few months later, in which he was included, despatched a mission to England to sound the Imperial authorities upon the subject. They were informed that only one colony besides Canada had expressed any opinion in regard thereto, and that until the other provinces had made known their sentiments, Her Majesty's Ministers would be acting prematurely in authorizing, without any previous knowledge of their views, a meeting of delegates which might commit them to a preliminary step towards the settlement of a momentous question, to the principle of which the colonies had not signified their assent. On the return of the Canadian delegates, the governments of the Maritime Provinces were put in possession of all the proceedings which had taken place; but a change of ministry in England occurring shortly afterwards, nothing more was heard on the subject for some years.

Goldwin Smith has observed, in one of those epigrammatic sentences with which his writings abound, that the parent of Confederation was deadlock, and it is not to be doubted that to the difficulty of administration, owing in large measure to the sectional antagonism between Upper and Lower Canada, is due the impetus given to the scheme of union on the defeat of the second Taché-Macdonald Ministry in June, 1864. The coalition of 1854 between the followers of Hincks and Baldwin, the Conservative party of Upper Canada, and a large majority of the Lower Canadian members, enabled Macdonald and Cartier to carry on the government for eight years, though with ever-increasing difficulty and diminishing support. In 1862 they fell, and for a brief period John Sandfield Macdonald reigned in their stead. His tenure was still more precarious than that of his predecessors, who two years later returned to office, though not to power, only to suffer defeat within a few weeks of their accession. Thus was the *impasse* reached. Inasmuch as two general elections had taken place within three years, a further appeal to the people offered no prospect of relieving the deadlock which threatened to render all government in Canada impossible. It was at this crisis that George Brown, the leader of the Reform party in Upper Canada, patriotically offered his co-operation towards settling forever the constitutional difficulties between Upper and Lower Canada. He was met by Messrs. Macdonald, Cartier and Galt, and their deliberations resulted in a compact to form a coalition government for the purpose of negotiating a confederation of all the British North American provinces, failing which they undertook to promote the adoption of the federal principle for Canada alone, pending the accomplishment of the larger union. On that understanding Messrs. George Brown, Oliver Mowat, and William McDougall, leading members of the Opposition, entered the Cabinet of which Sir Etienne Taché was the head, and of which John A. Macdonald and George Cartier were leading members.

Meanwhile, a somewhat similar movement was taking form in the Maritime Provinces which, with the exception of Newfoundland,

had been originally under one government—that of Nova Scotia. In 1769 Prince Edward Island was granted a government of its own, and, fifteen years later, New Brunswick became a separate province. From time to time thoughtful men dwelling by the sea had given expression to a feeling that while this system of subdivision might tend to convenience of administration by the Imperial authorities, the petty jealousies and narrowness of view which it engendered were not favourable to the growth and development of a country whose natural position and resources were such as to qualify it to play a leading part among the nations of the world. Some of the bolder spirits among them looked forward to a union which should embrace all British North America, although latterly the interminable postponements, frequent political crises, and constant changes of policy in the Upper Provinces had caused the people of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island to give up hope of coming to an arrangement with Canada. They resolved, therefore, to confine their efforts to bringing about an alliance among themselves, and to that end the legislatures of the Maritime Provinces authorized their respective governments to hold a joint conference for the purpose of discussing the expediency of a union of the three provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island under one government and legislature. This happened most opportunely for the newly-formed coalition government of Canada, which was just then casting about for the best means of opening negotiations with the other British colonies looking to union. Learning of the concerted action contemplated by the governments of the Lower Provinces, they asked and obtained permission to lay their views before the Maritime Conference which assembled at Charlottetown on September 1, 1864.[1]

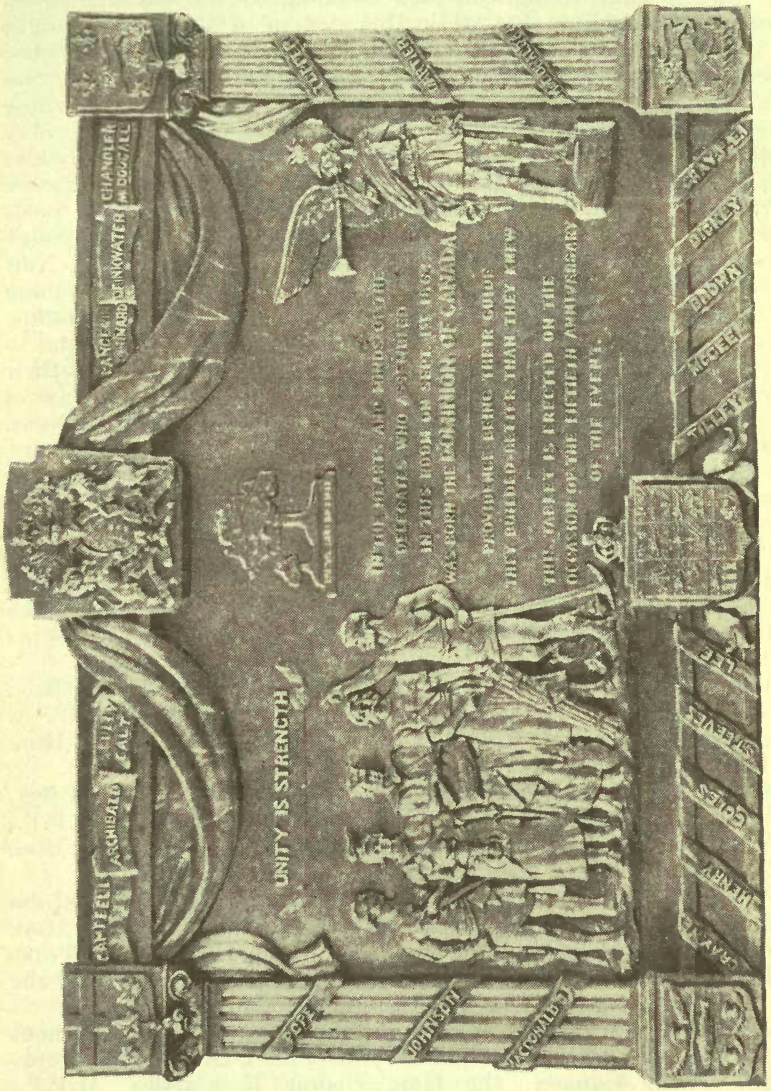
At this conference, Nova Scotia was represented by the Hon. Charles Tupper, Premier and Provincial Secretary; the Hon. W. A. Henry, Attorney General; the Hon. R. B. Dickey, M.L.C.; the Hon. Jonathan McCully, M.L.C., and Adams G. Archibald.

New Brunswick was represented by the Hon. S. L. Tilley, Premier and Provincial Secretary; the Hon. J. M. Johnson, M.P.P., and Attorney-General; the Hon. John H. Gray, M.P.P.; the Hon. E. B. Chandler, M.L.C., and the Hon. W. H. Steeves, M.L.C.

Prince Edward Island was represented by Colonel the Hon. John Hamilton Gray, M.P.P., President of Executive Council; the Hon. Edward Palmer, M.L.C., Attorney-General; the Hon. W. H. Pope, M.P.P., Colonial Secretary; the Hon. George Coles, M.P.P., and the Hon. A. A. Macdonald, M.L.C.

Canada sent a delegation of eight members of its government to Charlottetown: The Hon. John A. Macdonald, M.P.P., Attorney-General, Upper Canada; the Hon. George E. Cartier, M.P.P., Attorney-General, Lower Canada; the Hon. George Brown, M.P.P.,

[1]The illustration on page 4 represents a mural bronze commemorative tablet, placed in the old Legislative Council Chamber, Provincial Building, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary in 1914 of the meeting held at Charlottetown on September 1, 1864. It is reproduced from a photograph lent for the purpose by Major A. A. Bartlett, of Charlottetown.



Photograph of Mural Bronze in the old Legislative Council Chamber, Provincial Building, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, commemorating the Meeting of September 1, 1864.

President of the Executive Council; the Hon. Alexander T. Galt, M.P.P., Minister of Finance; the Hon. William McDougall, M.P.P., Provincial Secretary; the Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, M.P.P., Minister of Agriculture; the Hon. Alexander Campbell, M.L.C., Commissioner of Crown Lands, and the Hon. Hector L. Langevin, M.P.P., Solicitor General of Lower Canada.

The proceedings of this conference were conducted behind closed doors. No report of its proceedings has ever appeared, and it may be taken for granted that none exists. The Canadian delegates, not having been empowered to discuss the question of a *legislative* union, which the Maritime representatives had met specially to consider, were not members of the conference. They, however, were invited by it to express their views, which they did, and unfolded the benefits which, in their judgment, were to be derived from the larger scheme with such effect that the Maritime members, attracted by a plan which promised all the advantages of union without involving the surrender of their own legislatures and executives—a prospect highly distasteful to many of them—agreed to suspend their deliberations, and adjourned to meet at Quebec in the course of the following month for the purpose of conferring with the Canadian representatives on the subject of a *federal* union of all the British North American provinces.

Immediately on their return to Quebec—at that time the seat of government,—the Canadian ministers applied themselves to the business of arranging for the reception of their guests. On September 23 a Minute of the Executive Council was passed inviting the Governments of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, respectively, to send delegates to represent their province at a conference to meet at Quebec on October 10 following. At the same time, the Hon. John A. Macdonald wrote to each of the provincial premiers stating that a suitable steamer had been placed by the Canadian Government at the disposal of the Maritime party to bring them up to Quebec, giving the movements of the vessel, and detailing the arrangements which had been made on board for their accommodation, all of which proved satisfactory. The *Queen Victoria* reached Quebec on the evening of Sunday, October 9, 1864, and on the following morning, at eleven o'clock, the historic gathering assembled within the walls of the Parliament House.[1]

Those present were: From Canada: The Hon. Sir E. P. Taché, the Hon. John A. Macdonald, the Hon. G. E. Cartier, the Hon. George Brown, the Hon. Oliver Mowat, the Hon. Alexander T. Galt, the Hon. W. McDougall, the Hon. T. D'Arcy McGee, the Hon. Alex.

[1]The Frontispiece to the present volume represents the Fathers of Confederation as assembled at Quebec in 1864. The original picture, which was painted by Mr. Robert Harris, C.M.G., in 1883-1885 and acquired by the Dominion Government, hung in the Railway Committee Room of the House of Commons until the Great Fire on February 3, 1916, when unfortunately it was destroyed. Mr. Harris had, however, in his possession a charcoal drawing made as a study for the painting; and after the fire this drawing was acquired by the Dominion Government. It now hangs in the Railway Committee Room at the Royal Victoria Museum where the Dominion Parliament is temporarily housed. From this charcoal drawing the frontispiece has been reproduced by special permission of the Department of Public Works.

Campbell, the Hon. J. C. Chapais, the Hon. H. L. Langevin, the Hon. J. Cockburn. From Nova Scotia: the Hon. Charles Tupper, the Hon. William A. Henry, the Hon. Jonathan McCully, the Hon. Robert B. Dickey, Adams G. Archibald, Esquire. From New Brunswick: The Hon. Samuel L. Tilley, the Hon. W. H. Steeves, the Hon. J. M. Johnson, the Hon. P. Mitchell, the Hon. E. P. Chandler, Lt.-Col. the Hon. John H. Gray, the Hon. Charles Fisher. From Newfoundland: The Hon. F. B. T. Carter, the Hon. Ambrose Shea. From Prince Edward Island: Col. the Hon. J. H. Gray; the Hon. E. Palmer, the Hon. W. H. Pope, the Hon. A. A. Macdonald, the Hon. G. Coles, the Hon. T. H. Haviland, the Hon. E. Whelan.

Sir Etienne Taché (Prime Minister of Canada) was chosen as chairman of the conference, and Major Hewitt Bernard, of the Office of the Attorney-General of Upper Canada, executive secretary. As in Charlottetown, the proceedings were held in secret, though at Quebec certain minutes and memoranda were kept by the secretary and placed with Sir John A. Macdonald's papers, where they lay forgotten for many years. On the death of Macdonald, in 1891, these papers were discovered by me and subsequently published in a volume entitled "Confederation Documents." While incomplete, this record affords a fair insight into what took place at the conference, which continued its sittings at Quebec until October 28, and finished them at Montreal on the 29th.

At the conference questions were decided by vote, each province having one vote; Canada, for this purpose, being considered as two provinces.

One of the contemporary criticisms levelled against this gathering was that sufficient time had not been given to its labours, and there is no doubt that its proceedings were hurried towards the close. Yet in the seventeen days it sat, many important questions were fully discussed and determined. Upon one subject there was complete agreement. The delegates, one and all, affirmed their intention to maintain and perpetuate, to cement and not to weaken, the union with the mother country. The first resolution, moved by Macdonald and seconded by Tilley, unmistakably sets this forth. Macdonald, Brown, Cartier, Galt, Tupper, Tilley, and the rest, all spoke with one voice in declaring their resolve to continue unimpaired their allegiance to the British Crown. So careful were they to make this plain that when Macdonald moved the resolution enumerating the powers of the General Legislature of the United Provinces, he added the words, "saving the sovereignty of England." He also, when discussing the name to be given to the popular assembly, said, "I prefer the term 'House of Commons,' but they do not like it to be used elsewhere than in England as they have prescriptive rights," and the spirit of loyalty and deference to Great Britain, which prompted this remark, pervaded every section of the conference. Upon other points there was not the same unanimity. Macdonald and some others openly avowed their theoretical preference for a legislative as opposed to a federal union; but that, for many reasons, was felt to be impracticable. In the first place, the Canadian delegates, to use a phrase much current at the present day, had no

" mandate " to agree to anything but a federal union.[1] Then, Cartier and his followers were unalterably opposed to a legislative union, and without Cartier, Confederation could not have been carried. Brown also favoured the federal principle. The Maritime Provinces likewise were bent upon preserving their individuality, and so the idea of a legislative union never amounted to more than a pious aspiration on the part of a few.

There was, at the same time, a general desire to create a strong central government, and to assign to the provincial legislatures a distinctly minor rôle. In Brown's opinion the local governments " should not be expensive, and should not take up political matters." One legislative chamber, elected for three years with no power of dissolution, was his idea, vigorously opposed by Cartier.[2] This preference for simplicity of local administration is further indicated by the fact that, in the first draft of the British North America Bill, the heads of the provincial governments, who in the Quebec resolutions were called lieutenant-governors, are styled " superintendents."

Questions relative to the nature and composition of the Upper Chamber provoked much discussion. Macdonald and Brown, though differing on many points, agreed in preferring a nominative to an elective Senate, and their views prevailed.

The financial questions proved most difficult of adjustment. Sharp differences of opinion existed which appeared irreconcilable, and very nearly resulted in breaking up the conference. But wiser counsels ultimately prevailed, and at length an agreement was arrived at. The result of the deliberations was embodied in seventy-two resolutions, which were laid before the Parliament of Canada at the following session, and approved by a vote of 91 to 33 on March 11, 1865, the minority being chiefly composed of the Lower Canadian Rouges under Mr. (afterwards Sir) A. A. Dorion, in conjunction with Mr. John Sandfield Macdonald and his Upper Canadian friends.

The Canadian Government shortly afterwards despatched a mission, consisting of Messrs. Macdonald, Cartier, Brown and Galt, to England with the object of conferring with Her Majesty's Government upon certain subjects of public concern, at the head of which

[1]The Confederation compact, though loosely styled a 'federal' union, even in the British North America Act itself, is not really a federal union, which is the result of an arrangement by which a group of sovereign, or self-governing communities, retain certain existing powers, and relinquish others towards the formation of a central authority, as in the case of the United States and also of Australia. Nothing of this kind happened in Canada where the colonies, in effect, surrendered all the powers which they had hitherto enjoyed, to the Sovereign, who redistributed them anew between the Dominion and the newly-formed Province.

Lord Chancellor Haldane, in an Australian appeal before the Privy Council, (Law Reports, Appeal Cases, 1914, *Attorney General for the Commonwealth of Australia V. Colonial Sugar Refining Company, Limited, page A.C. 253,*) lays this down. See also report of this case in the *Montreal Star* of December 3, 1913. That it was also Sir John Macdonald's view may be inferred from the fact that he would never use the word 'federal' in relation to the Government of Canada if he could help it. He preferred to say 'Canadian Government.' If he wanted an alternative phrase, he would use 'Dominion Government,' but 'Federal Government' he avoided as far as possible.

[2] "Consider how insignificant are the matters agreed at Charlottetown, to be left to the Local Governments."

From remarks of Hon. George Brown, delivered at the session of the Quebec Conference, 20th October, 1864. Pope's 'Confederation Documents,' page 77.

stood " The proposed Confederation of the British North American provinces, and the means whereby it can be most speedily effected." They found, or at any rate they left, the Imperial authorities most sympathetic to the idea, and ready to promote it in every way in their power.

Meanwhile, things did not go so well in the Maritime Provinces, where unexpected opposition to Confederation developed. In New Brunswick, the premier, Mr. Tilley, had judged it expedient to dissolve his Assembly with the object of securing approval of the Confederation scheme from a newly-elected legislature. In this he failed, his policy suffering a pronounced defeat which entailed his resignation. This so disheartened the advocates of Confederation in Nova Scotia, that Dr. Tupper, the leader of the government in that province, fell back for the time on the original proposal of a Maritime Union of the Lower Provinces.

In Prince Edward Island the situation was even more hopeless, for the legislature, in 1865, and again in 1866, emphatically declined even to consider a union " which it believes would prove politically, commercially, and financially disastrous to the rights and interests of its people." So general was the opposition to union, it is said, that only ninety-three persons could be found in the whole island to declare themselves favourable thereto.

Gradually the Maritime position began to improve. The lieutenant-governors of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, who at first did not relish the prospect of exchanging their positions as direct representatives of the Sovereign to become deputies of the Governor General of Canada, and who in consequence were originally unfriendly to the scheme, saw new light, and became its zealous supporters.

On April 17, 1866, the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, under the leadership of Dr. Tupper, the great protagonist of the cause of union in his province, passed, by a vote of 31 to 19, a short resolution, ignoring the Quebec Conference and all that had gone before, but authorizing the appointment of delegates to arrange with the Imperial Government a scheme of union " which will eventually insure just provision for the rights and interests of this province."

In New Brunswick the newly-appointed ministry quarrelled with the lieutenant-governor, and resigned within a year. At the ensuing general election, Mr. Tilley and his friends were returned to power, and on June 30, 1866, passed, by a vote of 31 to 8, a resolution similar to that adopted in Nova Scotia, accompanied by a provision for the immediate construction of the Intercolonial railway.

Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island remained obdurate.

While the difficulties in the Maritime Provinces were thus yielding to bold and vigorous statesmanship, fresh obstacles were arising in Canada. Reciprocity negotiations with the United States Government; the withdrawal of George Brown from the Coalition; the Fenian raids; financial exigencies, and other matters of pressing concern, engaged almost exclusively the attention of the ministry during the latter part of 1865 and the opening months of 1866. At length, in June of that year, Parliament met and passed the necessary

resolutions providing for the local constitutions of Upper and Lower Canada, subsequently to be known as the provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

While New Brunswick had two general elections over Confederation, there was no reference of the question to the people of the other provinces. In Canada, both Macdonald and Brown judged a general election at the time to be unnecessary and inexpedient, and none took place, the Parliament elected in 1863 continuing until the consummation of the union.

It had been arranged that the further Confederation negotiations should take place in London under the Imperial *ægis*, and the united delegations had arranged to sail in July, but the defeat of Lord Russell's ministry, and an impression that it was desirable not to complete the Confederation measure until just before the meeting of the Imperial Parliament, some months ahead, formed new reasons for delay, and it was not until November that the Canadian delegates left for England, where they were met by their Maritime colleagues, who sailed at the date originally agreed upon, and had been impatiently awaiting their arrival in London for many weeks.

The delegates were received by a sub-committee of the Cabinet, headed by Lord Carnarvon, Secretary of State for the Colonies, while Sir Frederick Rogers (afterwards Lord Blachford) his permanent Under-Secretary, acted as intermediary between the Imperial and Colonial statesmen. The meetings of this body were for the most part confined to formal occasions, the real business being transacted by the delegates, who met apart in the Westminster Palace Hotel, London, in a room where now a tablet marks the historic event.

At the first meeting, held on December 4, 1866, there were assembled:—

FROM CANADA.

The Hon. JOHN A. MACDONALD,
" G. E. CARTIER,
" A. T. GALT,
" W. MCDOUGALL,
" W. P. HOWLAND,
" H. L. LANGEVIN,

FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

The Hon. CHARLES TUPPER,
" WILLIAM A. HENRY,
" J. W. RITCHIE,
" JONATHAN MCCULLY,
" A. G. ARCHIBALD,

FROM NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Hon. S. L. TILLEY,
" J. M. JOHNSON,
" P. MITCHELL,
" CHARLES FISHER,
" R. D. WILMOT,

in all, sixteen members, or fewer than one-half the number which met at Quebec in 1864. Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland were not represented.[1]

The first business of the Conference was to elect the Hon. John A. Macdonald, chairman, and Lieut.-Col. Hewitt Bernard, secretary.

The resolutions of the Quebec Conference were then taken up, considered seriatim, amended in certain particulars and adopted anew. From these amended resolutions was prepared a rough draft of the Bill that was necessary to give them effect. This rough draft was then submitted to the law officers of the Crown, who framed successive drafts expressive of the wishes of the Conference, until the measure reached its final form, and became law as the British North America Act.

Following the precedents of Charlottetown and Quebec, the discussions of the London Conference were held in secret, and no official record of the proceedings exists. As at Quebec, the secretary began by recording the minutes of each meeting; this record gradually became more and more intermittent, and finally ceased. These incomplete draft minutes, certain notes and memoranda preserved by Colonel Bernard, together with various drafts of the Bill, constitute all the records of this important body. They were published by me in 1895 in the volume to which I have already referred.

The question has more than once been asked, To what extent were the colonial delegates given a free hand in the formation of their constitution? My impression is that, with the exception of the incident connected with the proposal to style the new Confederation "the Kingdom of Canada," which will be related farther on, there was no disposition on the part of the Imperial authorities to interfere with the conclusions reached by the conference.

The 'Letters of Lord Blachford' in which (p. 301) Sir Frederick Rogers speaks of Macdonald as being the "ruling genius" of the occasion, and also his private notes, which have been preserved and will be published some day, tend to support this view. If there is any criticism of the Imperial Ministers and officials associated with the conference to be offered, it is that they failed to grasp the full significance of the occasion. They were ready enough to promote Confederation, as a domestic arrangement, agreeably to the wishes of the colonies, but showed no adequate appreciation of the far-reaching and momentous character of the business engaging the attention of the colonial statesmen assembled under the shadow of the Palace of Westminster.

[1] Of the London Conference, three members, Messrs. Howland of Canada, Ritchie of Nova Scotia, and Wilmot of New Brunswick, had not been members of the Quebec Conference, and in consequence are not commonly included among the "Fathers of Confederation." In 1866, speaking broadly, the battle was looked upon as won. The London Conference took for its basis the Quebec resolutions, in which the governing principle of Confederation had been established, and its work, though highly important, was largely in the nature of giving form and expression to propositions already determined on. It seems fitting, therefore, that the honourable distinction "Fathers of Confederation" should be reserved to those who composed the Quebec Conference, and who afterwards advocated Confederation in their respective provinces, at the sacrifice, in more than one instance, of their political futures.

Sir John Macdonald, than whom no one could be more competent to speak, in a letter written towards the close of his life, clearly indicated this. Writing to a friend on July 18, 1889, he says:—

" The declaration of all the B.N.A. provinces, that they desired as one Dominion to remain a portion of the Empire, showed what wise government and generous treatment would do, and should have been marked as an epoch in the history of England. This would probably have been the case had Lord Carnarvon, who as Colonial Minister had ' sat at the cradle ' of the new Dominion, remained in office. His ill-omened resignation was followed by the appointment of the late Duke of Buckingham, who had as his adviser the then Governor General, Lord Monck—both good men, certainly, but quite unable, from the constitution of their minds, to rise to the occasion. The union was treated by them much as if the B.N.A. Act were a private Bill uniting two or three English parishes. Had a different course been pursued—for instance, had united Canada been declared to be an auxiliary Kingdom, as it was in the Canadian draft of the Bill—I feel sure (almost) that the Australian colonies would, ere this, have been applying to be placed in the same rank as ' The Kingdom of Canada.'

These words received, only the other day, confirmation from the present Prime Minister of England, who, speaking at the Guildhall on April 27, 1917, made this admission:—

" If, fifty years ago, we had directed our minds, our power, and our influence to that end (development of the Empire) you would now have had double the populations which the Dominions at present possess, and would have diverted emigration to the Dominions instead of to other lands. And you would also have attracted a virile population from Europe."

There is this to be said, however, for Her Majesty's Ministers of 1867, that, fifty years ago, the future greatness of the overseas possessions of Great Britain was not so clearly discernible as it is to Mr. Lloyd George to-day, or even as it was to Sir John Macdonald in 1889. At the date of the meeting of the London Conference, the opinion was too commonly entertained by public men of both parties in England that the ultimate destiny of the colonies was independence, and that the colonists would be prepared to cut the painter as soon as they developed sufficient confidence to steer their own course. Thus, many looked upon them as a burden rather than an advantage to the mother country, and it required clear vision to foresee, as did our Canadian statesmen in 1867, the future greatness of this Dominion.

It is to be inferred from the scanty records which have come down to us that the proceedings at the London gathering were not characterized by that heat which marked some of the deliberations of the Quebec Conference. The members convened at London evidently realized that the main principles of union had been settled before they came together there, and they resolved to adhere as closely as possible to the Quebec resolutions. One of the most notable additions made thereto is to be found in Galt's amendment to the education clause, which provides for an appeal to the Governor General in Council from any act or decision of the local authorities in any province which might affect the rights or privileges of the Protestant or Catholic minority in the matter of education.

There is an incident touching the selection of the name of the Confederation which deserves to be recorded. A clause in the Quebec resolutions provides that Her Majesty the Queen should be solicited

to determine the rank and name of the united colony. This provision appears in the resolutions as revised by the London Conference, and also in the first draft of the Bill. Apparently there was a change of policy in regard to this subject, for in the place for the name in the fourth clause of the third draft, which had been left vacant in the earlier drafts, appears, for the first time, the " Kingdom of Canada." Sir John Macdonald has left on record that the conference desired this designation for the new Confederation, and made every effort to retain it, but that Lord Stanley (afterwards 15th Earl of Derby), then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, objected on the ground that the name ' Kingdom ' might wound the susceptibilities of the Americans. For this rather inadequate reason, " Kingdom " was disallowed and " Dominion " substituted therefor. There is no record of a discussion in the conference on the subject, though one in all probability took place, for in the margin of one of Macdonald's drafts there appear, written in his own hand, one under the other, probably in inverse order of his preference, the words:—

Province,
Qy. Dependency,
Colony,
Dominion,
Vice Royalty,
Kingdom.

If " Kingdom " was not to be employed, I think it will be generally admitted that the conference made the best selection possible in the circumstances.

The Bill, as finally agreed upon in the London Conference, passed through Parliament without much criticism, and received the Royal Assent on March 29, 1867. On May 22 following, a Royal Proclamation issued, uniting the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick into one Dominion under the name of Canada. Two days later, Lord Monck, who had been appointed Governor General of the new Dominion, entrusted Sir John Macdonald with the formation of his first ministry, a task of no small difficulty, which, however, Macdonald successfully accomplished, and on July 1, 1867, the Dominion started on its career.

Many obstacles had been overcome, but many remained to be dealt with, and it required the exercise of the highest statesmanship to avoid the rocks ahead. The difficulties attendant upon the carrying on of a coalition government, intensified by the bitter opposition of George Brown, greatly added to the ordinary burden of administration. The anti-union agitation in Nova Scotia, led by Joseph Howe, was full of disastrous possibilities. Scarcely had it been allayed when the first rising in the Northwest under Louis Riel seemed for the moment to threaten the stability of the arrangements under which Rupert's Land and the territories beyond had just been acquired by Canada. Fenian troubles; serious differences with the United States over fishery and commercial questions; these and other perplexing problems pressed heavily upon those charged with the administration of the affairs of the new Dominion. But all were succcessfully surmounted. Howe gave up the contest, accepted the

inevitable, and entered the Cabinet of Sir John Macdonald. Riel was speedily suppressed and compelled to flee the country. The Fenian attacks proved abortive, and the Treaty of Washington of 1871 restored harmony between Canada and the United States. In the same year, British Columbia cast in its lot with the Dominion, followed in 1873 by Prince Edward Island. Only Newfoundland stood, and still stands, aloof.

The experiment of fifty years ago has proved an undoubted success. A number of sparsely settled provinces, with scarcely any knowledge of or communication with each other, divided by petty jealousies, hostile tariffs, different currencies, dissimilar postal systems, and the like, has become one vast community, stretching from sea to sea, united by a common purpose, and destined, in all human probability, to attain to unexampled heights of prosperity and greatness. For Canada is only at the beginning of her career, but yet in the morning of youth. No man can foresee the greatness in store for this Dominion, or set bounds to its future. Prosperity and progress will, no doubt, bring with them new responsibilities to be faced, new problems to be solved, new difficulties to be overcome. The great war for the freedom and liberties of the world, in which Canada is taking so glorious a part, will doubtless effect many things with us. Experience gained by association in a common cause, by participation in common suffering, and, let us add, by sharing in a common triumph, cannot but conduce to increased breadth of view, to a wider knowledge of the outside world and especially to more extensive and intimate relations with the sister Dominions within our own Empire. We do not doubt that the future destinies of this country will continue to be safely guided by the wise counsels of its public men; but while recognizing the ability and patriotism of succeeding statesmen, let us ever continue to hold in honour and remembrance the "Fathers of Confederation," who, amid difficulties and discouragements innumerable, by the exercise of courage, patience, constancy and perseverance, achieved results which we to-day only in part realize, and of which future generations will reap the full fruition.

II.—CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF CANADA,

1497 TO 1918

1497. June 24, Eastern coast of North America discovered by John Cabot.
1498. Cabot discovers Hudson Strait.
1524. Verrazano explores the Coast of Nova Scotia.
1534. June 21, Landing of Jacques Cartier at Esquimaux Bay.
1535. Cartier's second voyage. He ascends the St. Lawrence to Stadacona (Quebec) (Sept. 14) and Hochelaga (Montreal) (Oct. 2).
1541. Cartier's third voyage.
1542–3. De Roberval and his party winter at Cap Rouge, and are rescued by Cartier on his fourth voyage.
1557. Sept. 1, Death of Cartier at St. Malo, France.
1592. Straits of Juan de Fuca discovered by de Fuca.
1603. June 22, Champlain's first landing in Canada, at Quebec.
1605. Founding of Port Royal (Annapolis, N.S.)
1608. Champlain's second visit. July 3, Founding of Quebec.
1609. July, Champlain discovers Lake Champlain.
1610–11. Hudson explores Hudson Bay and James Bay.
1611. Brulé ascends the Ottawa River.
1612. Oct. 15, Champlain made Lieut-tenant-General of New France.
1613. June, Champlain ascends the Ottawa River.
1615. Champlain explores Lakes Nipissing, Huron and Ontario. (Discovered by Brulé and Le Caron.)
1616. First schools opened at Three Rivers and Tadoussac.
1620. Population of Quebec, 60 persons.
1621. Code of laws issued, and register of births, deaths and marriages opened in Quebec.
1622. Lake Superior discovered by Brulé.
1623. First British settlement of Nova Scotia.
1627. New France and Acadia granted to the Company of 100 Associates.
1628. Port Royal taken by Sir David Kirke.
1629. April 24, Treaty of Susa between France and England, July 20, Quebec taken by Sir David Kirke.
1632. March 29, Canada and Acadia restored to France by the Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye.
1633. May 23, Champlain made first Governor of New France.
1634. July 4, Foundation of Three Rivers.
1634–35. Exploration of the great lakes by Nicolet.
1635. Dec. 25, Death of Champlain at Quebec.
1636. March 10, De Montmagny appointed Governor.
1638. June 11, First recorded earthquake in Canada.
1640. Discovery of lake Erie by Chaumonot and Brébeuf.
1642. May 17, founding of Ville-Marie (Montreal).
1646. Exploration of the Saguenay by Dablon.
1647. Lake St. John discovered by de Quen.
1648. March 5, Council of New France created. Aug. 20, D'Ailleboust de Coulonges, governor.
1649. March 16–17, Murder of Father Brébeuf and Lalemant by Indians.
1651. Jan. 17, de Lauzon governor.
1654. Aug., Acadia taken by an expedition from New England.
1655. Nov. 13, Acadia restored to France by the Treaty of Westminster.
1657. Jan. 26, Vicomte d'Argenson governor.
1659. June 16, François de Laval arrives in Canada as Vicar-Apostolic.
1660. May 21, Dollard des Ormeaux and sixteen companions killed at the Long Sault, Ottawa River.
1661. Baron d'Avangour governor.
1663. Company of 100 Associates dissolved. Feb. 5, severe earthquake. April, Sovereign Council of New France established. May 1, Saffray de Mézy governor.
1664. May, Company of the West Indies founded.
1665. March 23, de Courcelle governor.
1667. July 21, Acadia restored to France by the Treaty of Bréda. White population of New France, 3,918.
1668. Mission at Sault Ste Marie founded by Marquette.
1670. May 13, charter of the Hudson's Bay Company.

1672. Population, 6,705. April 6, Comte de Frontenac governor.
1673. June 13, Cataraqui (Kingston) founded.
1674. Oct. 1, Laval becomes first Bishop of Quebec.
1678. Niagara Falls visited by Hennepin.
1679. Ship *Le Griffon* built on Niagara river above the Falls by La Salle.
1682. May 1, de la Barre governor. Frontenac recalled.
1685. Jan. 1, Marquis de Denonville governor. Card money issued.
1687. March 18, La Salle assassinated.
1689. June 7, Frontenac reappointed governor. Aug. 5, Massacre of whites by Indians at Lachine.
1690. May 21, Sir William Phipps captures Port Royal, but is repulsed in an attack on Quebec (Oct. 16-21).
1691. Kelsey of the Hudson's Bay Co., reaches the Rocky Mountains.
1692. Population, 12,431. Oct. 22, Defence of Verchères against Indians by Magdeleine de Verchères.
1697. Sept. 20, by the Treaty of Ryswick, places taken during the war are mutually restored. D'Iberville defeats the Hudson's Bay Co's ships on Hudson Bay.
1698. Nov. 28, death of Frontenac.
1699. April 20, de Callière governor.
1703. June 16, Sovereign Council of Canada becomes Superior Council and membership increased from 7 to 12.
1705. Aug. 1, Marquis de Vaudreuil governor.
1709. British invasion of Canada.
1710. Oct. 13, Port Royal taken by Nicholson.
1711. Sept. 1, Part of Sir H. Walker's fleet, proceeding against Quebec wrecked off the Seven Islands.
1713. April 11, Treaty of Utrecht. Hudson Bay, Acadia and Newfoundland ceded to Great Britain. Aug., Louisbourg founded by the French.
1720. Population of New France 24,234, of Isle St. Jean (P.E.I.), about 100. April 25, Governor and Council of Nova Scotia appointed.
1721. June 19, burning of about one half of Montreal.
1725. Oct. 10, death of Vaudreuil.
1726. June 11, Marquis de Beauharnois, governor.
1734. Road opened from Quebec to Montreal.
1737. Iron smelted at St. Maurice.
1739. Population 42,701.
1745. June 17, taking of Louisbourg by Pepperell and Warren.
1747. Marquis de La Jonquière appointed governor, captured at sea by the English, took office Aug. 15, 1749.
1748. Oct. 18, Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. Louisbourg restored to France in exchange for Madras.
1749. June 21, Founding of Halifax. Fort Rouillé (Toronto) built.
1750. St. Paul's Church, Halifax (oldest in Canada), built.
1752. March 25, Issue of the Halifax "Gazette." First paper in Canada. May 17, Death of La Jonquière. July, Marquis Duquesne de Menneville governor.
1755. July 10, Marquis de Vaudreuil-Cavagnal governor. Sept. 10, Expulsion of the Acadians from Nova Scotia.
1756. War (Seven Years') between Great Britain and France.
1758. July 26, Final capture of Louisbourg by the British. Oct. 7, First meeting of the Legislature of Nova Scotia.
1759. July 25, Taking of Fort Niagara by the British. July 26, Beginning of the Siege of Quebec. July 31, French victory at Beauport Flats. Sept. 13, Defeat of the French on the Plains of Abraham. Death of Wolfe. Sept. 14, Death of Montcalm. Sept. 18, Surrender of Quebec.
1760. April 28, Victory of the French under Lévis at Ste Foy. Sept. 8, Surrender of Montreal. Military rule set up in Canada. Population, 70,000.
1762. British population of Nova Scotia, 8,104. First British settlement in New Brunswick.
1763. Feb. 10, Treaty of Paris by which Canada and its dependencies are ceded to the British. May, Rising of Indians under Pontiac, who take a number of forts and defeat the British at Bloody Run (July 31). Oct. 7, Civil government proclaimed. Cape Breton and Isle St. Jean annexed to Nova Scotia, Labrador, Anticosti and Magdalen Islands to Newfoundland. Nov. 21, General Jas. Murray appointed governor in chief. First Canadian post offices established at Montreal, Three Rivers and Quebec.

1764. June 21, First issue of the Quebec "Gazette." Aug. 13, Civil government established.
1765. Publication of the first book printed in Canada, "Catéchisme du Diocèse de Sens." May 18, Montreal nearly destroyed by fire.
1766. July 24, Peace made with Pontiac at Oswego.
1768. Charlottetown, P.E.I., founded. April 11, Great fire at Montreal. April 12, Sir Guy Carleton (Lord Dorchester), governor in chief.
1769. Isle St. Jean (Prince Edward Island) separated from Nova Scotia, with governor and council.
1770–72. Hearne's journey to the Coppermine and Slave Rivers and Great Slave Lake.
1773. Suppression of the order of Jesuits in Canada and escheat of their estates.
1774. June 22, The Quebec Act passed.
1775. May 1, The Quebec Act comes into force. Outbreak of the American Revolution. Montgomery and Arnold invade Canada. Nov. 12, Montgomery takes Montreal; Dec. 31, is defeated and killed in an attack on Quebec.
1776. The Americans are defeated and driven from Canada by Carleton.
1777. Sept. 18, General Frederick Haldimand governor in chief.
1778. Captain Jas. Cook explores Nootka Sound and claims the northwest coast of America for Great Britain. June 3, First issue of the Montreal "Gazette".
1783. Sept. 3, Treaty of Versailles, recognizing the independence of the United States. Organization of the Northwest Company at Montreal. Kingston, Ont. and St. John, N.B., founded by United Empire Loyalists.
1784. Population of Canada, 113,012. United Empire Loyalists settle in Upper Canada and found Fredericton, N.B. Aug. 16, New Brunswick and (Aug. 26) Cape Breton separated from Nova Scotia.
1785. May 18, Incorporation of Parrtown (St. John, N.B.).
1786. April 22, Lord Dorchester governor in chief. Oct. 23, Government of New Brunswick moved from St. John to Fredericton.
1787. C. Inglis appointed Anglican Bishop of Nova Scotia—first colonial bishopric in the British Empire.
1788. King's College, Windsor, N.S., opened. Sailing packet service established between Great Britain and Halifax.
1789. Quebec and Halifax Agricultural Societies established.
1790. Spain surrenders her exclusive rights on the Pacific Coast.
1791. The Constitutional Act divides the province of Quebec into Upper and Lower Canada, each with a Lieutenant-Governor and Legislature. The act goes into force Dec. 26. Sept. 12, Colonel J. G. Simcoe Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada. Population of the two provinces, 161,311.
1792. July 8, Simcoe sworn in at Kingston. Sept. 17, First Legislature of Upper Canada opened Newark (Niagara). Dec. 17, First Legislature of Lower Canada opened at Quebec. Vancouver Island circumnavigated by Vancouver.
1793. April 18, First issue of the "Upper Canada Gazette." June 28, Jacob Mountain appointed first Anglican Bishop of Quebec. July 9, Importation of slaves into Upper Canada forbidden. Rocky Mountains crossed by (Sir) Alexander Mackenzie. York (Toronto) founded by Simcoe.
1794. Nov. 19, Jay's Treaty between Great Britain and the United States.
1795. Pacific Coast of Canada finally given up by the Spaniards.
1796. Dec. 15, General Robert Prescott governor in chief. Government of Upper Canada moved from Niagara to York (Toronto).
1798. St. John's Island (population 4,500) re-named Prince Edward Island.
1799. April 10, Lieut. General Peter Hunter Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada.
1800. Foundation of New Brunswick College, Fredericton (now University of N.B.). The Rocky Mountains crossed by David Thompson.
1803. Settlers sent by Lord Selkirk to Prince Edward Island.
1806. Jan. 22, Francis Gore, Lieut.-Governor of Upper Canada. Nov. 22, Issue of "Le Canadien" —first wholly French newspaper. Population — Upper Canada, 70,718; Lower Canada, 250,000.

1807. Aug. 29, Sir James Craig Governor in Chief. Simon Fraser explores the Fraser River.

1809. Nov. 4, First Canadian steamer runs from Montreal to Quebec.

1811. Lord Selkirk's Red River Settlement on land granted by the Hudson's Bay Company. Oct. 21, Sir George Prevost, Governor in Chief.

1812. June 18, Declaration of War by the United States. July 12, Americans under Hull cross the Detroit River. Aug. 16, Detroit surrendered by Hull to Brock. Oct. 13, Defeat of the Americans at Queenston Heights and death of Gen. Brock.

1813. Jan. 22, British victory at Frenchtown. April 27, York (Toronto) taken by the Americans. June 5, British victory at Stoney Creek. June 24, British, warned by Laura Secord, capture an American force at Beaver Dams. Sept. 10, Commodore Perry destroys the British flotilla on lake Erie. Oct. 5, Americans under Harrison defeat the British at Moravian town. Tecumseh killed. Oct. 26, Victory of French Canadian troops under de Salaberry at Chateauguay. Nov. 11, Defeat of the Americans at Crysler's Farm. British storm Fort Niagara and burn Buffalo.

1814. March 30, Americans repulsed at La Colle. May 6, Capture of Oswego by the British. July 5, American victory at Chippawa. July 25, British victory at Lundy's Lane. July, British from Nova Scotia invade and occupy Northern Maine. Sept. 11, British defeat at Plattsburg on lake Champlain. Dec. 24, Treaty of Ghent ends the war. Population — Upper Canada, 95,000; Lower Canada, 335,000.

1815. July 3, Treaty of London regulates trade with the United States. The Red River Settlement destroyed by the Northwest Company but restored by Governor Semple.

1816. Mar. 25, Sir John Sherbrooke, Governor in Chief. June 19, Governor Semple killed. The Red River Settlement again destroyed.

1817. July 18, First treaty with the Northwest Indians. Lord Selkirk restores the Red River Settlement. Opening of the Bank of Montreal; first note issued Oct. 1.

1818. Jan. 6, Major-General Sir Peregrine Maitland Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada. May 8, the Duke of Richmond Governor in Chief. Oct. 20, Convention of London regulating North American fisheries. Dalhousie College, Halifax, founded.

1819. Aug. 28, Death of the Duke of Richmond.

1819–22. Franklin's overland Arctic expedition.

1820. April 12, The Earl of Dalhousie Governor in Chief. Oct. 16, Cape Breton re-annexed to Nova Scotia.

1821. March 26, The Northwest Company absorbed by the Hudson's Bay Company. Charter given to McGill College.

1825. Oct. 6, Great fire in the Miramichi district, N.B. Opening of the Lachine Canal.

1826. Founding of Bytown (Ottawa).

1827. Sept. 29, Convention of London relating to the territory west of the Rocky mountains.

1828. Aug. 23, Major-General Sir John Colborne Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada. The Methodist Church of Upper Canada separated from that of the United States.

1829. Nov. 27, First Welland Canal opened. Upper Canada College founded.

1830. Nov. 24, Lord Aylmer Governor in Chief.

1831. June 1, The North Magnetic Pole discovered by (Sir) James Ross. Population — Upper Canada, 236,702; Lower Canada, 553,131.

1832. Outbreak of cholera in Canada. Incorporation of Quebec and Montreal. May 30, opening of the Rideau Canal.

1833. Aug. 18, The Steamer *Royal William*, built at Quebec, leaves Pictou for England.

1834. Feb. 21, The Ninety-two Resolutions on public grievances passed by the Assembly of Lower Canada. Mar. 6, Incorporation of Toronto.

1835. July 1, Lord Gosford Governor in Chief. Nov. 30, Sir Francis Bond Head Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada.

1836. July 21, Opening of the first railway in Canada from Laprairie to St. Johns, Que. Victoria University, Cobourg (now Toronto) opened.

1837. Report of the Canada Commissioners. Rebellions in Lower Canada (Papineau) and Upper Canada (W. L. Mackenzie). Nov. 23, Gas lighting first used in Montreal. Dec. 22, Major-General Sir G. Arthur Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada.

1838. Feb. 10, Constitution of Lower Canada suspended, and Special Council created. March 30, The Earl of Durham Governor in Chief. April 27, Martial law revoked. June 28, Amnesty to political prisoners proclaimed. Nov. 1, Lord Durham, censured by British parliament, resigns. Dec. 13, Sir John Colborne, Governor in Chief.

1839. Feb. 11, Lord Durham's report submitted to parliament. Sept. 6, C. Poulett Thomson (Lord Sydenham). Governor in Chief. John Strachan made first Anglican Bishop of Toronto.

1840. July 23, Passing of the Act of Union. First ship of the Cunard line arrives at Halifax. July 28, death of Lord Durham.

1841. Feb. 10, Union of the two provinces as the province of Canada, with Kingston as capital. Feb. 13, Draper-Ogden Administration. April 10, Halifax incorporated. June 13, meeting of first united Parliament. Sept. 19, Death of Lord Sydenham. Oct. 7, Sir Charles Bagot Governor in Chief. Population — Upper Canada, 455,688.

1842. March 10, Opening of Queen's University, Kingston. Aug. 9, The Ashburton Treaty. Sept. 16, Baldwin-La Fontaine Administration.

1843. Feb. 24, Sir Charles Metcalfe Governor in Chief. June 4, Victoria, B.C., founded. Dec. 12, Draper - Viger Administration. King's (now University) College, Toronto, opened.

1844. May 10, Capital moved from Kingston to Montreal. Knox College, Toronto, founded. Population of Lower Canada, 697,084.

1845. May 28 and June 28, Great fires at Quebec. Franklin starts on his last Arctic expedition.

1846. March 16, Earl Cathcart Governor in Chief. May 18, Kingston incorporated. June 15, Oregon Boundary Treaty. June 18, Draper-Papineau Administration. Oct. 1, The Earl of Elgin Governor in Chief.

1847. May 29, Sherwood-Papineau Administration. Electric telegraph opened: Aug. 3, Montreal to Toronto; Oct. 2, Montreal to Quebec. Nov. 25, Montreal-Lachine railway opened.

1848. March 11, La Fontaine-Baldwin Administration. May 30, Fredericton incorporated. Responsible Government granted to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

1849. April 25, Signing of the Rebellion Losses Act, rioting in Montreal and burning of the Parliament buildings. Nov. 14, Toronto made the Capital. Vancouver Island granted to the Hudson's Bay Company.

1851. April 6, Transfer of the postal system from the British to the Provincial Government; uniform rate of postage introduced. April 23, Postage stamps issued. Aug. 2, Incorporation of Trinity College, Toronto. Sept. 22, Quebec becomes the Capital. Oct. 28, Hincks-Morin Administration. Responsible Government granted to Prince Edward Island. Population — Upper Canada, 952,004; Lower Canada, 890,261; New Brunswick, 193,800; Nova Scotia, 276,854.

1852. July 8, Great fire at Montreal. Dec. 8, Laval University, Quebec, opened. The Grand Trunk Railway chartered.

1854. June 5, Reciprocity Treaty with the United States. Sept. 11, Macnab-Morin ministry. Sept. 20, Sir Edmund W. Head Governor in Chief. Seigneurial tenure in Lower Canada abolished. Secularization of the Clergy Reserves.

1855. Jan. 1, Incorporation of Ottawa. Jan. 27, Macnab-Taché Administration. March 9, Opening of the Niagara Suspension Bridge. April 17, Incorporation of Charlottetown. Oct. 20, Government moved to Toronto.

1856. The Legistative Council of Canada is made elective. First meeting of the Legislature of Vancouver Island. May 24, Taché-J. A. Macdonald Administration. Oct. 27, Opening of the Grand Trunk Railway from Montreal to Toronto.

1857. Nov. 26. J. A. Macdonald-Cartier Administration. Dec. 31, Ottawa chosen by Queen Victoria as future Capital of Canada.

1858. Feb. Discovery of gold in Fraser River valley. July 1, Introduction of Canadian decimal currency. Aug. 2, Brown-Dorion Administration. Aug. 5, completion of the Atlantic cable; first message sent. Aug. 6, Cartier-J. A. Macdonald Administration. Aug. 20, Colony of British Columbia established. Control of Vancouver Island surrendered by the Hudson's Bay Company.

1859. Jan., Canadian silver coinage issued. Sept. 24, Government moved to Quebec.

1860. Aug. 8, The Prince of Wales (King Edward VII) arrives at Quebec. Sept. 1, Laying of the corner stone of the Parliament building at Ottawa by the Prince of Wales. Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown founded.

1861. Aug. 14, Great flood at Montreal. Sept. 10, Meeting of the first Anglican Provincial Synod. Nov. 2, Viscount Monk governor in Chief.

1862. May 24, Sandfield Macdonald–Sicotte Administration. Aug. 2, Victoria, B.C., incorporated.

1863. May 16, Sandfield Macdonald–Dorion Administration.

1864. March 30, Taché-J. A. Macdonald Administration. Conferences on Confederation of British North America: Sept. 1, at Charlottetown; Oct. 10-29, at Quebec. Oct. 19, Raid of American Confederates from Canada on St. Albans, Vermont.

1865. Feb. 3, The Canadian Legislature resolves on an address to the Queen praying for Union of the provinces of British North America. Aug. 7, Belleau-J. A. Macdonald Administration. Oct. 20, Proclamation fixing the seat of Government at Ottawa.

1866. Mar. 17, Termination of the Reciprocity Treaty by the United States. May 31, Raid of Fenians from the United States into Canada; they are defeated at Ridgeway (June 2) and retreat across the border (June 3). June 8, First meeting at Ottawa of the Canadian Legislature. Nov. 17, Proclamation of the union of Vancouver Island to British Columbia.

1867. March 29, Royal assent given to the British North America Act. July 1, The Act comes into force; Union of the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick as the Dominion of Canada; Upper and Lower Canada made separate provinces as Ontario and Quebec; Viscount Monck first Governor General, Sir John A. Macdonald premier. Nov. 6, Meeting of the first Dominion Parliament.

1868. April 7, Murder of D'Arcy McGee at Ottawa. July 31, The Rupert's Land Act authorizes the acquisition by the Dominion of the Northwest Territories. Dec. 29, Sir John Young (Lord Lisgar) Governor General.

1869. June 22, Act providing for the government of the Northwest Territories. Nov. 19, Deed of surrender to the Crown of the Hudson's Bay Company's territorial rights in the Northwest. Outbreak of the Red River Rebellion under Riel.

1870. May 12, Act to establish the province of Manitoba. July 15, Northwest Territories transferred to the Dominion and Manitoba admitted into Confederation. Sept. 24, Wolseley's expedition reaches Fort Garry (Winnipeg); end of the rebellion.

1871. April 2, First Dominion census. April 14, Act establishing uniform currency in the Dominion. May 8, Treaty of Washington, dealing with questions outstanding between the United Kingdom and United States. July 20, British Columbia enters Confederation.

1872. May 22, The Earl of Dufferin Governor General.

1873. March 5, Opening of the second Dominion Parliament. May 23, Act establishing the Northwest Mounted Police. July 1, Prince Edward Island enters Confederation. Nov. 7, Alexander Mackenzie premier. Nov. 8, Incorporation of Winnipeg.

1874. March 26, Opening of the third Dominion Parliament. May, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, opened.

1875. April 8, The Northwest Territories Act establishes a Lieutenant-Governor and Council of the Northwest Territories. June 15, Formation of the Presbyterian Church of Canada.

1876. June 1, Opening of the Royal Military College, Kingston. June 5, First sitting of the Supreme Court of Canada. July 3, Opening of the Intercolonial Railway from Quebec to Halifax.

1877. June 20, Great fire at St. John, N.B. Oct., First exportation of wheat from Manitoba to the United Kingdom. Founding of the University of Manitoba.

1878. July 1, Canada joins the International Postal Union. Oct. 5, The Marquis of Lorne Governor General. Oct. 17, Sir J. A. Macdonald premier.

1879. Feb. 13, Opening of the fourth Dominion Parliament. May 15, Adoption of a protective tariff ("The National Policy").

1880. Royal Canadian Academy of Arts founded, first meeting and exhibition, March 6. May 11, Sir A. T. Galt appointed first Canadian High Commissioner in London. Sept. 1, All British possessions in North America and adjacent islands, except Newfoundland and its dependencies, annexed to Canada by Imperial Order in Council of July 31. Oct. 21, Signing of the contract for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

1881. May 2, First sod turned of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

1882. May 8, Provisional Districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Athabasca and Alberta formed. May 25, First meeting of the Royal Society of Canada. Aug. 23, Regina established as seat of Government of Northwest Territories.

1883. Feb. 1, Opening of the fifth Dominion Parliament. Aug. 18, The Marquis of Lansdowne Governor General. Sept. 5, Formation of the Methodist Church in Canada; United Conference.

1884. May 24, Sir Charles Tupper, High Commissioner in London. Aug. 11, Order in Council settling the boundary of Ontario and Manitoba.

1885. March 26, Outbreak of Riel's second rebellion in the Northwest. April 24, Engagement at Fish Creek. May 2, Engagement at Cut Knife. May 12, Taking of Batoche. May 16, Surrender of Riel. Aug. 24, First census of the Northwest Territories. Nov. 16, Execution of Riel.

1886. April 6, Incorporation of Vancouver. June 7, Archbishop Taschereau of Quebec made first Canadian Cardinal. June 13, Vancouver destroyed by fire. June 28, First through train on the Canadian Pacific Railway from Montreal to Vancouver. July 31, First census of Manitoba.

1887. Interprovincial Conference at Quebec. April 4, First Intercolonial Conference in London. April 13, Opening of the sixth Dominion Parliament.

1888. Feb. 15, Signing of Fishery Treaty between United Kingdom and United States at Washington. May 1, Lord Stanley Governor General. Aug., Rejection of Fishery Treaty by United States Senate.

1890. March 31, The Manitoba School Act abolishes separate schools.

1891. April 29, Opening of the seventh Dominion Parliament, June 6. Death of Sir. J. A. Macdonald. June 15, Sir John Abbott premier.

1892. Feb. 29, Washington Treaty, providing for arbitration of the Behring Sea Seal Fisheries question. July 22, Boundary convention between Canada and the United States. Nov. 25, Sir John Thompson premier.

1893. April 4, First sitting of the Behring Sea Arbitration Court. May 22, The Earl of Aberdeen Governor General. Dec. 18, Archbishop Machray of Rupert's Lane, elected first Anglican Primate of all Canada.

1894. June 28, Colonial Conference at Ottawa. Dec. 12, Death of Sir John Thompson at Windsor Castle. Dec. 21, (Sir) Mackenzie Bowell premier.

1895. Sept. 10, Opening of new Sault Ste. Marie canal. Oct. 2, Proclamation naming the Ungava, Franklin, Mackenzie and Yukon Districts of Northwest Territories.

1896. April 24, Sir Donald Smith (Lord Strathcona) High Commissioner in London. April 27, Sir Charles Tupper premier. July 11, (Sir) Wilfrid Laurier premier. Aug., Gold discovered in the Klondyke. Aug. 19, Opening of the eighth Dominion Parliament.

1897. July, Third Colonial Conference in London. Dec. 17, Award of the Behring Sea Arbitration.

1898. June 13, The Yukon District established as a separate Territory by Act of Parliament. July 30, The Earl of Minto Governor-General. Aug. 1, The British-Preferential Tariff of Canada goes into force. Aug. 23, Meeting at Quebec of the Joint High Commission for the settlement of questions between Canada and the United States. Dec. 25, British Imperial Penny (2 cent) Postage introduced.

1899. Oct. 11, Beginning of the South African War. Oct. 14, Canadian Government decides to send troops to South Africa. Oct. 29, First Canadian contingent leaves Quebec for South Africa.

1900. Feb. 27, Battle of Paardeberg. April 26, Great fire at Ottawa and Hull.

1901. Jan 22, Death of Queen Victoria and accession of King Edward VII. Feb. 6, Opening of the ninth Dominion Parliament. April 1, Census of the British Empire, total population, 397,659,316; Canada, 5,371,315. Sept. 16–Oct. 21, Visit to Canada of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York (King George V and Queen Mary).

1902. May 31, End of South African War, peace signed at Vereeniging. June 30, Meeting of fourth Colonial Conference in London.

1903. Jan. 24, Signing of the Alaska Boundary Convention. June 19, Incorporation of Regina. Oct. 20, Award of the Alaskan Boundary Commission.

1904. Feb. 1, Dominion Railway Commission established under the Railway Act of 1903. April 19, Great fire in Toronto. Sept. 26, Earl Grey Governor-General. Oct. 8, Incorporation of Edmonton.

1905. Jan. 11, Opening of the tenth Dominion Parliament. Sept. 1, Creation of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

1906. University of Alberta founded. Oct. 8, Interprovincial Conference at Ottawa.

1907. March 22, Industrial Disputes Investigation Act passed. April 15-May 14, Fifth Colonial Conference in London. Adjustment of Parliamentary representation in Saskatchewan and Alberta. New Customs Tariff, including introduction of Intermediate Tariff. Aug. 29, Collapse of Quebec Bridge. Sept. 19, new Commercial Convention with France signed at Paris. Oct. 17, First message by wireless telegraphy between Canada and the United Kingdom. University of Saskatchewan founded.

1908. Jan. 2, Establishment of Ottawa Branch of Royal Mint. April 11, Arbitration treaty between United Kingdom and United States. May 4, Ratification of Treaty for demarcation of boundary between Canada and United States. June 21-23 Bicentenary of Bishop Laval celebrated at Quebec. July 20 - 31, Quebec Tercentenary Celebrations: visit to Quebec of Prince of Wales, representing the King. Aug. 2, Great fire in Kootenay Valley, B.C. University of British Columbia founded.

1909. Jan. 11, Signing of International Boundary Waters Convention between Canada and United States. Jan. 20, opening of 11th Dominion Parliament. Jan. 27, Agreement between United Kingdom and United States to submit North Atlantic Coast Fisheries Question to the Hague Tribunal. May 19, Appointment of Canadian Commission of Conservation. July 28, Conference on Imperial Defence in London.

1910. Feb. 1, Ratification of Commercial Treaty with France. Feb. 1 International Opium Commission met at Shanghai. May 4, Passing of Naval Service Bill. May 6, Death of King Edward VII and accession of King George V. June 7, Death of Goldwin Smith. Sept. 7, North Atlantic Coast Fisheries Arbitration award of the Hague Tribunal. New trade agreements made with Germany, Belgium, Holland and Italy.

1911. Jan. 21, Proposals for reciprocity with United States submitted to the Canadian Parliament. Mar. 21, Duke of Connaught appointed Governor-General of Canada. May 23-June 20, Imperial Conference in London. July 11, Disastrous forest fires in Porcupine mining districts. Sept. 21, General election of Dominion Parliament. Oct. 10 (Sir) R. L. Borden, premier. Oct. 11, Inaugration at Kitchener of Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Transmission System. Oct. 13, The Duke and Duchess of Connaught land at Quebec. Nov. 15, Opening of 12th Dominion Parliament.

1912. April 15, Loss of the steamship *Titanic*. April 15, Appointment of Dominions Royal Commission. May 15, Extension of the boundaries of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba. June 17, Judgment delivered by the Imperial Privy Council on the marriage question raised by the Ne Temere Decree.

1913. April 10, Japanese Treaty Act assented to. June 2, Trade agreement with West Indies came into force. July 26, King's Prize at Bisley won by Canadian. September 1-3, Visit to Montreal of British Lord Chancellor (Viscount Haldane). Oct. 4, New Customs tariff of United States goes into force.

1914. Jan. 21, Death of Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, aged 94. May 29, Loss of the steamship *Empress of Ireland*. Aug. 3, Acquisition by Canada of two submarines on the Pacific Coast. War with Germany, Aug. 4; with Austria-Hungary, Aug. 12; and with Turkey, Nov. 5. Aug. 18-22, special war session of Canadian Parliament. Oct. 16, First Canadian Contingent of over 33,000 troops land at Plymouth, Eng. Nov. 1, Loss of 4 Canadian midshipmen by sinking of H.M.S. *Cape of Good Hope* in action off the coast of Chile.

1915. Feb., Canadian First Contingent land in France and proceed to Flanders. April 22, Second battle of Ypres; April 24, Battle of St. Julien. May 20-26, Battle of Festubert. June 15, Battle of Givenchy; gallantry of Canadian troops highly eulogized by F.-M. Sir John French. July 14, Sir Robert Borden attends meeting of the British Cabinet. Oct. 30, Death of Sir Charles Tupper, Bt. Nov. 22, Issue of Canadian War Loan of $50,000,000. Nov. 30, War Loan increased to $100,000,000.

1916. Jan. 12, Order in Council authorizing increase in number of Canadian troops to 500,000. Feb. 3, Destruction of the Houses of Parliament at Ottawa by fire. April 3-20, Battle of St. Eloi. June 1-3, Battle of Sanctuary Wood. June 3, Order in Council establishing Board of Pension Commissioners. Sept. 1, Corner stone of new Houses of Parliament laid by Duke of Connaught. Sept., Issue of Second War Loan, $100,000,000. Oct. 16, Duke of Connaught left Canada on completion of term of office as Governor General. Nov. 11, Duke of Devonshire (appointed Aug. 19), sworn in at Halifax, N.S., as Governor General.

1917. Feb. 12-May 15, Visit to England of Prime Minister and colleagues for Imperial Conferences. Feb. 21, Final Report of Dominions Royal Commission. March, Third war loan, $150,000,000. March 14, Death of Duchess of Connaught. March 20-May 2, Meetings in London of Imperial War Cabinet. March 21-April 27, Imperial War Conference. March 31, Canadian patriotic contributions amount to $49,271,012. April 5, Declaration of war against Germany by United States. April 9, Capture of Vimy Ridge. April 16, Wheat placed on free list. June 11, Appointment of Board of Grain Supervisors with power to fix grain prices. June 21, Appointment of Food Controller under Order in Council of June 16. July 1, Jubilee of Confederation, 1867. Aug. 15, Battle of Loos; capture of Hill 70. Aug. 29, Passing of Military Service Act. Sept. 20, Completion of structure of Quebec bridge. Sept. 20, Parliamentary franchise extended to women; Dominion Government authorized to purchase 600,000 shares of C.N.R. Oct. 4, Battle of Passchendaele. Oct. 6, Dissolution of 12th Parliament. Nov. 12, Fourth War Loan

(Victory Bonds.) Dec. 6, Disastrous explosion at Halifax, N.S., caused by collision between the *Imo* and the *Mont Blanc*, laden with powerful explosives. Dec. 17, General Election and Union Government sustained.

1918. Feb.23, Appointment of Canada Registration Board. Mar. 18. Opening of first session of 13th Parliament. Mar. 21, Germans launch critical offensive on West Front. Mar. 30, Gen. Foch appointed Generalissimo. March-April, Second battle of the Somme. April 17, Secret session of Parliament. May 23, Parliament prorogued. June-July, Prime Minister and colleagues attend Imperial War Conferences in London. July 18, Allies assume successful offensive on West Front. Aug. 12, Battle of Amiens. Aug. 26-28, Capture of Monchy le Preux. Sept. 2-4, Breaking of Drocourt-Quéant line. Sept. 16, Austrian Peace Note. Sept. 19, Establishment of Khaki University of Canada. Sept. 27-29, Crossing of Canal du Nord and capture of Bourlon Wood. Sept. 30, Bulgaria surrenders and signs armistice. Oct. 1-9, Capture of Cambrai. Oct. 5, Epidemic of Spanish Influenza causes closing of churches and abandonment of public meetings. Oct. 6, First German Peace Note. Oct. 20, Capture of Denain. Oct. 21, Appointment of Siberian Economic Commission. Oct. 25-Nov. 2, Capture of Valenciennes. Oct. 28, Issue of Fifth War Loan for $300,000,000 in the form of Victory Bonds. Oct. 31, Turkey surrenders and signs armistice. Nov. 4, Austria-Hungary surrenders and signs armistice. Nov. 10, Flight into Holland of German Emperor. Capture of Mons. Nov. 11, Germany surrenders and signs armistice. Spontaneous rejoicings throughout the Empire at the prospect of victorious peace. Dec. 1, National Thanksgiving Services for victory and peace.

III.—FIFTY YEARS OF CANADIAN PROGRESS, 1867 TO 1917.

By Ernest H. Godfrey, F.S.S., Editor, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

CONTENTS.

	Page		Page
Area and Political Boundaries....	24	Minerals.....	56
Population and Immigration.....	27	Manufactures.....	58
Agriculture.....	31	Trade, Transportation and Communications.....	61
Live Stock.....	39	Financial and Social Statistics....	68
Dairying.....	43	A Contrast: 1867 and 1917.....	70
Forest Products.....	46	Conclusion and Future Outlook..	71
Fisheries.....	49		

In this article it is proposed to pass under statistical review the progress achieved by Canada during the fifty years of its existence as a federal Union. The official statistics of the Dominion will be presented for the purpose of indicating this progress in the main departments of national activity, including especially the increase of territory and population, the production and utilization of natural resources

in respect of agriculture, live stock, dairying, forestry, fisheries, minerals and manufactures, the trade movements as represented by exports and imports, the development of facilities of transportation and communications and public and private finance, with brief reference to the records of public education, temperance and criminality.

Leaving the historian to describe the political events by which the national destiny has been controlled and directed and the economist to appraise the significance and interdependence of social phenomena, my object will rather be to allow the official figures that are available to tell their own story, and so to present them that they may illustrate in readily accessible form the striking national progress of Canada during the half century 1867 to 1917.

AREA AND POLITICAL BOUNDARIES.

At Confederation, in 1867, the area of the four provinces which then formed the Union, viz., Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario, was estimated at 377,000 square miles. This area has been expanded to cover the whole of British North America, with the exception of Newfoundland; and the total area of the Dominion in 1917 was 3,729,665 square miles, divided into nine organized provinces and the Yukon and Northwest Territories. Between the two dates of 1867 and 1917, various territorial acquisitions increasing the size of the Dominion, and territorial adjustments altering the boundaries of provinces, have from time to time been effected. The four provinces mentioned formed the original Union in 1867; the two extreme maritime provinces joined soon afterwards, viz., the Pacific coast province of British Columbia on July 20, 1871, and the Atlantic province of Prince Edward Island on July 1, 1873. An Imperial Order in Council of June 23, 1870, transferred to the new Dominion Rupert's Land and the Northwest Territories as from July 15, 1870. The province of Manitoba was established on July 15, 1870, the Yukon Territory on June 13, 1898, and the two provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta were erected on September 1, 1905. In addition to the settlement in 1903 of the Alaska boundary between Canada and the United States, there have been various adjustments of the interprovincial boundaries within Canada itself. In 1884 the boundary between Ontario and Manitoba was adjusted, and in 1912 large areas of the Northwest Territories were transferred to the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba. Quebec then received the whole of Ungava, excepting that part of Labrador which belongs to Newfoundland, the province of Ontario was carried up to the southern shores of Hudson bay, and Manitoba was extended northwards to the 60th parallel of north latitude. These changes added to Quebec 354,961, to Ontario 146,400 and to Manitoba 178,100 square miles.

Table **1** shows the computed area of the Dominion as constituted in 1867, as it stood at the beginning of each decade from 1871 to 1911 and as it stood on Dominion Day in 1917.

1.—Territorial Distribution of Canada, 1867-1917.

Province.	1867.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1917.
	sq. miles.	sq. miles.	sq. miles.	sq. miles.	sq. miles.	sq. miles.	sq. miles.
Prince Edward Island	–	–	2,133	2,000	2,184	2,184	2,184
Nova Scotia	18,660	21,731	20,907	20,550	21,428	21,428	21,428
New Brunswick	27,105	27,322	27,174	28,100	27,985	27,985	27,985
Quebec	210,020	193,355	188,688	227,500	351,873	351,873	706,834
Ontario	121,260	107,780	101,733	219,650	260,862	260,862	407,262
Manitoba	–	14,000	123,200	64,066	73,732	73,732	251,832
Saskatchewan	–	–	–	–	–	251,700	251,700
Alberta	–	–	–	–	–	255,285	255,285
British Columbia	–	–	341,305	382,300	372,630	355,855	355,855
Yukon Territory	–	–	–	–	193,976	207,076	207,076
Northwest Territories	–	2,465,712	2,665,252	2,371,481	2,437,904	1,921,685	1,242,224
Total	**377,045**	**2,829,900**	**3,470,392**	**3,315,647**	**3,745,574**	**3,729,665**	**3,729,665**

The areas in this table are, for 1871 to 1917, official computations, as given in the Census Reports, and for 1867 they are as recorded in the Year Book and Almanac of Canada for 1868. The differences apparent are due partly to differing computations and partly to the territorial changes the principal of which have been mentioned above.

The four maps of Canada on pages 25-27 show the Dominion as at Confederation in 1867, as it stood respectively in 1873 and 1905, and as it was in 1917 and is at present.

CANADA AT CONFEDERATION IN 1867
(Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick)

CANADA IN 1873, SHOWING THE ADDITION OF MANITOBA (1870) BRITISH COLUMBIA (1871) AND OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND (1873)

CANADA IN 1905, SHOWING THE NEW PROVINCES OF SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA AND THE YUKON TERRITORY

CANADA IN 1917, SHOWING THE EXTENSION OF THE BOUNDARIES OF QUEBEC, ONTARIO AND MANITOBA, AS EFFECTED IN 1912

POPULATION AND IMMIGRATION.

It is fitting that these two subjects should be considered together, because Canada as one of the new countries of the world is dependent for increase of its population more upon a constant stream of immigrant settlers than it is upon the natural increase of its native-born.

Table 2 shows by provinces and territories the population of Canada, as returned by each decennial census from 1871,—the first taken since Confederation,—to the last decennial census of 1911.

2.—Population of Canada by Provinces and Territories in the Census years 1871 to 1911.

Provinces.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
Prince Edward Island	94,021	108,891	109,078	103,259	93,728
Nova Scotia	387,800	440,572	450,396	459,574	492,338
New Brunswick	285,594	321,233	321,263	331,120	351,889
Quebec	1,191,516	1,359,027	1,488,535	1,648,898	2,003,232
Ontario	1,620,851	1,926,922	2,114,321	2,182,947	2,523,274
Manitoba	25,228	62,260	152,506	255,211	455,614
Saskatchewan	–	–	–	91,279	492,432
Alberta	–	–	–	73,022	374,663
British Columbia	36,247	49,459	98,173	178,657	392,480
Yukon Territory	–	–	–	27,219	8,512
Northwest Territories	48,000	56,446	98,967	20,129	18,481
Total	**3,689,257**	**4,324,810**	**4,833,239**	**5,371,315**	**7,206,643**

The population of Canada in 1911 was 7,206,643, as compared with 3,689,257 in 1871, including the provinces of Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, which did not join the Union until after the first Dominion census of 1871.

Table 3 shows the increase in the population from decade to decade in (A) absolute numbers and (B) in percentages.

3.—Increase of Population of Canada, by Provinces from decade to decade, 1871 to 1911: A. in Absolute Numbers; B. in Percentages.

Provinces.	Population 1871.	A. Increase in Absolute Numbers.				Population 1911.	Increase 1871 to 1911.
		1871 to 1881.	1881 to 1891.	1891 to 1901.	1901 to 1911.		
Prince Edward Island	94,021	14,870	187	−5,819	−9,531	93,728	−293
Nova Scotia	387,800	52,772	9,824	9,178	32,764	492,338	104,538
New Brunswick	285,594	35,639	30	9,857	20,769	351,889	66,295
Quebec	1,191,516	167,511	129,508	160,363	354,334	2,003,232	811,716
Ontario	1,620,851	306,071	187,399	68,626	340,327	2,523,274	902,423
Manitoba	25,228	37,032	90,246	102,705	200,403	455,614	430,386
Saskatchewan	–	–	–	91,279	401,153	492,432	492,432
Alberta	–	–	–	73,022	301,641	374,663	374,663
British Columbia	36,247	13,212	48,714	80,484	213,823	392,480	356,233
Yukon	–	–	–	27,219	−18,707	8,512	8,512
Northwest Territories	48,000	8,446	42,521	−78,838	−1,648	18,481	−29,519
Totals	**3,689,257**	**635,553**	**508,429**	**538,076**	**1,835,328**	**7,206,643**	**3,517,386**

Provinces.	Population 1871.	B. Increase in Percentages.				Population 1911.	Increase per cent 1871 to 1911.
		1871 to 1881.	1881 to 1891.	1891 to 1901.	1901 to 1911.		
Prince Edward Island	94,021	15·82	0·17	−5·33	−9·23	93,728	−0·31
Nova Scotia	387,800	13·61	2·23	2·04	7·13	492,338	26·96
New Brunswick	285,594	12·48	0·01	3·07	6·27	351,889	23·21
Quebec	1,191,516	14·06	9·53	−0·77	21·45	2,003,232	68·12
Ontario	1,620,851	18·88	9·73	3·25	15·59	2,523,274	55·67
Manitoba	25,228	146·79	144·95	67·34	78·52	455,614	1,705·99
Saskatchewan	–	–	–	–	439·48	492,432	–
Alberta	–	–	–	–	413·08	374,663	–
British Columbia	36,247	36·45	98·49	81·98	119·68	392,480	982·79
Yukon	–	–	–	–	68·73	8,512	–
Northwest Territories	48,000	17·60	75·33	79·66	14·57	18,481	−61·50
Totals	**3,689,257**	**17·23**	**11·76**	**11·13**	**34·13**	**7,206,643**	**95·34**

The minus sign (−) indicates a decrease.

It will be noticed that the greatest increase took place between 1901 and 1911, the ratio being over 34 p.c., as against a percentage of under 12 for each of the two previous decades and over 17 p.c. as between 1871 and 1881. For the whole period of forty years, the rate of increase was 95·34 p.c. The high rate of increase has been chiefly due to the settlement of the three Prairie Provinces, and, especially since the beginning of the century, of the two new provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta. From 1901 a quinquennial census of

population was taken for the three Prairie Provinces, and the results are shown in Tables 4 and 5.

4.—Population of Prairie Provinces at Quinquennial Periods, 1901-1916.

Provinces.	1901.	1906.	1911.	1916.
Manitoba	255,211	365,688	461,630	553,860
Saskatchewan	91,279	257,763	492,432	647,835
Alberta	73,022	185,412	374,663	496,525
Total	**419,512**	**808,863**	**1,328,725**	**1,698,220**

5.—Increase of Population of the Prairie Provinces at Quinquennial Periods 1901-1916.

Provinces.	Population, 1901.	A. Increase in Absolute Numbers.			Population, 1916.	Increase, 1901 to 1916.
		1901 to 1906.	1906 to 1911.	1911 to 1916.		
Manitoba	255,211	110,477	95,942	92,230	553,860	298,649
Saskatchewan	91,279	166,484	234,669	155,403	647,835	556,556
Alberta	73,022	112,390	189,251	121,862	496,525	423,503
Totals	**419,512**	**389,351**	**519,862**	**369,495**	**1,698,220**	**1,278,708**

Provinces.	Population, 1901.	B. Increase in Percentages.			Population, 1916.	Increase per cent, 1901 to 1916.
		1901 to 1906.	1906 to 1911.	1911 to 1916.		
Manitoba	255,211	43·28	37·59	20·0	553,860	217·02
Saskatchewan	91,279	182·39	257·08	31·6	647,835	709·73
Alberta	73,022	153·91	259·16	32·5	496,525	679·96
Totals	**419,512**	**92·81**	**123·92**	**27·8**	**1,698,220**	**404·89**

From the beginning of the present century to 1916, the date of the last quinquennial census, the population of the three provinces has increased from 419,512 to 1,698,220, a ratio of over 404 p.c.

Continuous annual statistics of immigration into Canada began only in 1897. Before that date the figures of immigration as published cannot be trusted to furnish accurate information respecting the number of new settlers in Canada. Large numbers of immigrant arrivals in Canada were really destined for the Unired States, and the proportion that actually settled in Canada is a matter of estimate rather than of actual statistics, the figures of settlement in Canada being derived from the reports of the Dominion Land Agents. In Table 6 are given for the years 1867 to 1896 the total number of immigrants estimated as annually settling in Canada, as extracted from the Reports of the Immigration Branch.

6.—Number of Immigrants settling in Canada for each of the 30 years, 1867 to 1896.

Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
1867	14,666	1877	27,082	1887	84,526
1868	12,765	1878	29,807	1888	88,766
1869	18,630	1879	40,492	1889	91,600
1870	24,706	1880	38,505	1890	75,067
1871	27,773	1881	47,991	1891	82,165
1872	36,578	1882	112,458	1892	30,996
1873	50,050	1883	133,624	1893	29,633
1874	39,373	1884	103,824	1894	20,829
1875	27,382	1885	79,169	1895	18,790
1876	25,633	1886	69,152	1896	16,835

During the first five years after Confederation the average number of annual arrivals in Canada was about 68,500, but of these about 50,000 passed annually into the United States, leaving only about 18,500 as the number of immigrants annually settling in Canada.

From 1897 onwards the statistics of immigration have been collected under greatly improved conditions, and are therefore of more trustworthy character than those for the previous 30 years after Confederation. It is also possible to separate the totals into nationalities, and in Table 7 they are divided into the three categories of immigrants from the United Kingdom, the United States and "other countries," i.e., countries other than the United Kingdom and the United States.

7.—Immigration into Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and "Other Countries," 1897-1917.

Year.	From United Kingdom.	From United States.	From Other Countries.	Total.	Percentage of Total.		
					United Kingdom	United States.	Other Countries.
1897	11,383	2,412	7,921	21,716	52	11	37
1898	11,173	9,119	11,608	31,900	35	29	36
1899	10,660	11,945	21,938	44,543	24	27	49
1900	5,141	8,543	10,211	23,895	21	36	43
1901	11,810	17,987	19,352	49,149	24	36	40
1902	17,259	26,388	23,732	67,379	26	39	35
1903	41,792	49,473	37,099	128,364	33	38	29
1904	50,374	45,171	34,786	130,331	38	38	27
1905	65,359	43,543	37,364	146,266	45	30	25
1906	86,796	57,796	44,472	189,064	46	30	24
1907	55,791	34,659	34,217	124,667	45	28	27
1908	120,182	58,312	83,975	262,469	46	22	32
1909	52,901	59,832	34,175	146,908	36	41	23
1910	59,790	103,798	45,206	208,794	29	50	21
1911	123,013	121,451	66,620	311,084	40	39	21
1912	138,121	133,710	82,406	354,237	39	38	23
1913	150,542	139,009	112,881	402,432	37	35	28
1914	142,622	107,530	134,726	384,878	37	28	35
1915	43,276	59,779	41,734	144,789	30	41	29
1916	8,664	36,937	2,936	48,537	18	76	6
1917	8,282	61,389	5,703	75,374	11	81	8

A glance at both tables will show that during the first period 1867 to 1896 immigration reached its maximum from the years 1882 to 1893, the number of immigrants exceeding 100,000 per annum only however during the three years 1882 to 1884. The increased immigration during this period was due to the opening in 1886 of the new Canadian Pacific Railway and the consequent settlement of the great Northwest. Immense activity in railway construction, coupled with a new policy of effective advertising of the agricultural capabilities of western Canada, marked the opening years of the twentieth century with the result that from 1903 to 1913, broken only by occasional setbacks due to the enforcement of more rigid regulations to exclude the unfit, there was an annually increasing stream of immigrants. The number exceeding 100,000 in 1903 reached the maximum of 402,432 in 1913, declined to 384,878 in 1914 and was then interrupted by the war. A feature of this period has been the great influx of settlers from the United States, representing in large measure the return to Canada of those who had crossed the border in the previous period, but including also large numbers of American farmers who being already practically acquainted with the conditions of the west, and bringing with them valuable effects, were speedily able to " make good " on the new lands.

AGRICULTURE.

For the measurement of agricultural progress in Canada, the statistical data available comprise (1) the returns of the decennial census for all Canada, (2) the quinquennial census of the Prairie Provinces from 1906, (3) the annual estimates since 1908 of the Dominion Government, based upon the census and applicable to the whole of Canada, and (4) the annual estimates of the Provincial Governments for certain of the provinces for varying periods. The acreage statistics of all field crops were not collected by the decennial census until 1900, but for wheat the acreage has expanded from 1,646,781 acres in 1870 to 2,366,554 acres in 1880, 2,701,246 acres in 1890, 4,224,542 acres in 1900 and 8,864,514 acres in 1910. Similarly, the area under hay has increased from 3,650,419 acres in 1870 to 4,458,-349 acres in 1880, 5,931,548 acres in 1890, 6,543,423 acres in 1900 and 8,289,407 acres in 1910. Potatoes which occupied 403,102 acres in 1870 only increased to 464,504 acres in 1910, this being a crop which as a rule is grown only for home consumption, except for a limited quantity exported from the Maritime Provinces to Cuba and the West Indies.

Table 8 is a comparison between the acreage under field crops in 1900 and 1910.

In this period the expansion under wheat, oats, barley and flax was greater than in any previous decade since Confederation, and was due to the great tide of immigration and settlement on the Prairie Provinces which set in with the opening of the twentieth century. The table shows that the area under wheat more than doubled, that barley increased by more than 400,000 acres, that oats increased by

more than 3 million acres, and flax increased from about 23,000 acres to over 582,000 acres. Records of yields are available for all field crops in the census years, and these are shown in Table 9.

8.—Areas of the Principal Field Crops of Canada, 1900 and 1910.

Field Crops.	1900.	1910.	Increase + or decrease(−)
	acres.	acres.	acres.
Fall wheat	1,120,984	977,615	−143,369
Spring wheat	3,103,558	7,886,899	+4,783,341
All wheat	4,224,542	8,864,514	+4,639,972
Barley	871,800	1,283,094	+411,294
Oats	5,367,655	8,656,179	+3,288,524
Rye	176,679	114,728	−61,951
Corn	360,758	293,951	−66,807
Buckwheat	261,726	357,513	+95,787
Peas	670,320	355,191	−315,129
Beans	46,634	46,299	−335
Mixed grains	273,490	426,957	+153,467
Flaxseed	23,086	582,185	+559,099
Potatoes	448,743	464,504	+15,761
Field Roots	205,160	194,565	−10,595
Corn for fodder	–	294,347	+294,347
Hay	7,543,423	6,289,407	+1,745,984

9.—Yields of the Principal Field Crops of Canada in the Census years 1870 to 1910.

Crops.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Fall wheat	6,367,961	20,247,452	14,686,415	22,005,003	20,408,360
Spring wheat	10,355,912	12,102,817	27,536,957	33,567,365	111,669,187
All wheat	16,723,873	32,350,269	42,223,372	55,572,368	132,077,547
Barley	11,496,068	16,844,868	17,222,795	22,224,366	28,848,310
Oats	42,489,453	70,493,131	83,428,202	151,497,407	245,393,425
Rye	1,064,358	2,097,180	1,341,325	2,316,793	1,542,219
Corn	3,802,830	9,025,142	10,711,380	25,875,919	14,417,599
Buckwheat	3,726,484	4,901,147	4,994,871	4,547,159	7,102,853
Peas	9,905,720	13,749,662	14,823,764	12,348,943	4,788,916
Beans	220,644		800,015	861,327	826,281
Mixed grains	–	–	–	7,267,621	13,086,400
Flaxseed	–	–	138,844	172,222	4,244,935
Potatoes	47,330,187	55,268,227	53,490,857	55,362,635	55,461,473
Field Roots	27,892,736	48,251,414	49,679,636	76,075,642	48,550,062
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Corn for fodder	–	–	–	–	2,705,103
Hay and forage	3,818,641	5,055,810	7,693,733	9,104,058	10,406,367

In comparing these records of yield, it should be remembered that seasonal differences affect the result. It happened that both 1900 and 1910 were rather poor seasons; so that the difference between these two years is more truly a matter of growth than might have been the case had one of the seasons been good and the other bad.

As already intimated, continuous annual agricultural estimates for the whole of Canada are only available since 1908, and these are shown in Table 10 for areas and for total yields.

For wheat the acreage given as 6,610,000 in 1908 was 14,756,000 in 1917. Oats 7,941,000 acres in 1908 were 13,313,000 in 1917, whilst flax, only 139,000 acres in 1908, occupied 920,000 acres in 1917. The total yield of wheat which was 112,434,000 bushels in 1908 was 231,730,000 bushels in 1917; oats 250,377,000 bushels in 1908, yielded 393,570,000 bushels in 1917 and flaxseed, the production of which was 1,499,000 bushels in 1908, gave 6,873,000 bushels in 1917. In order to facilitate the comparison of any particular year with the average, I have added to Table **10** the annual average acreage and yield for the two quinquennia, 1908-12 and 1913-17, and for the decennium 1908 to 1917.

10.—Areas and Yields of Field Crops of Canada, as estimated by the Census and Statistics Office, 1908-1917.

(" 000 " omitted).

Field Crops.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	Average 1908–12.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Fall wheat	770	662	975	1,161	971	907
Spring wheat	5,840	7,088	7,888	9,940	10,026	8,156
All wheat	6,610	7,750	8,863	11,101	10,997	9,064
Oats	7,941	9,303	8,652	9,631	9,966	9,098
Barley	1,746	1,865	1,287	1,522	1,581	1,600
Rye	100	91	114	131	127	112
Peas	413	393	355	295	260	343
Beans	60	56	46	53	53	53
Buckwheat	291	282	362	372	399	341
Flaxseed	139	139	582	879	2,022	552
Mixed grains	582	582	431	525	497	523
Corn for husking	366	353	294	322	298	326
Potatoes	504	514	466	479	484	489
Turnips and other roots	271	248	177	208	198	220
Hay and clover	8,211	8,210	8,282	8,617	8,276	8,319
Alfalfa	–	–	57	97	101	51
Corn for fodder	260	270	294	294	299	283
Sugar beets	11	10	17	21	19	15
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Fall wheat	18,798	16,095	20,384	25,814	20,387	20,295
Spring wheat	93,636	150,649	111,665	205,110	203,772	152,966
All wheat	112,434	166,744	132,049	230,924	224,159	173,262
Oats	250,377	353,466	243,506	365,179	391,629	120,831
Barley	46,762	55,398	28,846	44,415	49,398	44,963
Rye	1,711	1,715	1,537	2,492	2,428	1,976
Peas	7,060	8,145	4,808	4,666	3,913	5,718
Beans	1,245	1,325	826	1,027	921	1,068
Buckwheat	7,153	7,806	7,200	8,441	10,517	8,223
Flaxseed	1,499	2,213	4,245	10,076	26,130	8,832
Mixed grains	19,049	19,391	13,177	15,712	17,198	16,905
Corn for husking	22,872	19,258	14,322	19,185	16,950	18,517
Potatoes	73,790	99,087	55,610	71,238	84,885	76,922
Turnips and other roots	101,248	107,725	51,602	78,497	80,016	83,817
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Hay and clover	11,450	11,877	11,304	13,989	12,117	12,147
Alfalfa	–	–	118	228	286	126
Corn for fodder	2,928	2,780	2,703	2,671	3,038	2,824
Sugar beets	109	86	188	175	201	152

10.—Areas and Yields of Field Crops of Canada, as estimated by the Census and Statistics Office, 1908-1917—concluded.

(" 000 " omitted).

Field Crops.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	Average 1913–17.	Average 1908–17.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Fall wheat	970	973	1,031	818	725	903	906
Spring wheat	10,045	9,321	14,079	14,552	14,031	12,405	10,281
All wheat	11,015	10,294	15,110	15,370	14,756	13,308	11,187
Oats	10,434	10,062	11,556	10,997	13,313	11,272	10,186
Barley	1,613	1,496	1,718	1,803	2,392	1,804	1,700
Rye	119	111	122	148	212	142	128
Peas	219	206	196	152	194	193	268
Beans	47	44	43	33	92	51	527
Buckwheat	381	354	344	342	396	363	352
Flaxseed	1,553	1,084	463	657	920	935	844
Mixed grains	474	463	467	413	497	463	493
Corn for husking	278	256	253	173	303	252	290
Potatoes	474	476	486	473	657	513	501
Turnips and other roots	186	175	157	142	218	175	198
Hay and clover	8,169	7,997	7,777	7,821	8,225	7,998	8,160
Alfalfa	94	90	99	99	110	98	75
Corn for fodder	304	317	333	293	367	322	303
Sugar beets	17	12	18	15	14	15	15
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Fall wheat	22,592	20,837	29,321	17,590	15,708	21,210	20,753
Spring wheat	209,125	140,443	364,222	245,191	216,022	235,000	193,984
All wheat	231,717	161,280	393,543	262,781	231,730	256,210	214,737
Oats	404,669	313,078	464,954	410,211	393,570	397,296	359,064
Barley	48,319	36,201	54,017	42,770	51,684	46,598	45,781
Rye	2,300	2,016	2,486	2,876	4,240	2,783	2,380
Peas	3,951	3,362	3,464	2,218	3,373	3,273	4,496
Beans	801	798	723	413	1,390	825	947
Buckwheat	8,372	8,626	7,866	5,976	8,217	7,811	8,017
Flaxseed	17,539	7,175	6,114	8,260	6,873	9,192	9,012
Mixed grains	15,792	16,383	17,518	10,585	16,461	15,348	16,127
Corn for husking	16,773	13,924	14,368	6,282	9,177	12,105	15,311
Potatoes	78,544	85,672	60,353	63,297	79,892	73,551	75,237
Turnips and other roots	66,788	69,003	60,175	36,921	63,451	59,267	71,543
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Hay and clover	10,859	10,259	10,612	14,527	13,685	11,988	12,068
Alfalfa	238	218	261	287	262	253	1,898
Corn for fodder	2,616	3,251	3,383	1,908	2,690	2,769	2,797
Sugar beets	148	109	141	71	118	117	135

One remarkable feature of the fifty year period under review has been the shifting in the incidence of grain-growing. Formerly, the bulk of the wheat grown in Canada was produced by Ontario, but with the opening up and settlement of the Prairie Provinces the production of wheat in Ontario relatively to the rest of Canada has declined, whilst the Prairie Provinces have come to produce nearly all the wheat of the Dominion. This has been due to the great increase of immigration, its direction to the soils of virginal fertility in the west and the migration to the west of farmers from Ontario and other parts of eastern Canada. The changes thus effected in the distribution of the principal grain crops (wheat, barley and oats) have been measured for the four ten-year periods covered by the censuses of 1870-1880, 1880-1890, 1890-1900 and 1900-1910, and Table **11** shows the percentage proportions of the total for each crop in each census year.

11.—Percentage Distribution by Provinces of Wheat, Barley and Oats in the Census Years 1870-1910 and in 1917.

Crop and Year.	Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan	Alberta.	Other provinces.	Total.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Wheat—								
1870	2·5[1]	12·4	85·1	–	–	–	–	100
1880	4·	6·2	84·7	3·2	–	–	1·0	100
1890	–	3·9	50·5	38·1	4·0	–	3·5	100
1900	–	3·5	51·5	33·0	7·8	–	4·2	100
1910	–	–	15·0	25·8	50·7	6·9	1·6	100
1917	0·5	1·8	5·2	16·4	56·0	20·0	0·1	100
Barley—								
1870	3·2	14·5	82·3	–	–	–	–	100
1880	–	10·4	84·8	–	–	–	4·8	100
1890	–	9·2	77·9	8·4	–	–	4·5	100
1900	–	11·4	72·4	12·0	–	–	4·2	100
1910	–	8·1	48·8	22·6	10·6	8·6	1·3	100
1917	0·5	6·9	15·1	29·6	28·0	19·7	0·2	100
Oats—								
1870	12·4	35·6	52·0	–	–	–	–	100
1880	12·4	28·3	57·0	–	–	–	2·3	100
1890	9·0	21·4	56·5	10·0	–	–	3·1	100
1900	7·7	22·1	58·2	7·0	–	–	5·0	100
1910	5·6	13·8	36·6	12·4	24·0	6·9	0·7[2]	100
1917	3·8	11·2	20·2	11·3	34·0	19·0	0·5[2]	100

[1]Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. [2]British Columbia.

In the case of wheat it will be noticed that whilst in 1870, 85 p.c. of the total crop was produced by Ontario, this proportion fell to about 50 p.c. for the two census years 1890 and 1900, to 15 p.c. in 1910 and to only 5 p.c. in 1917. In Saskatchewan the proportion was raised from 4 p.c. in 1890 to about 50 p.c. in 1910 and to 56 p.c. in 1917. A similar movement though not to so marked an extent is observable in the case of barley and oats. But the main fact is that whereas at Confederation and in 1880 the production of wheat, barley and oats was almost entirely confined to eastern Canada, the position now is that more than half the total wheat crop is produced in Saskatchewan, and all but 8 p.c. of this crop is produced in the three Prairie Provinces. For barley 77 and for oats 64 p.c. of the total crop is produced in the Prairie Provinces.

Another question upon which the agricultural statistics may be expected to throw some light is the increase in relative productivity. Vigorous efforts to improve Canadian agricultural practice have been made for many years by both the Dominion and provincial Departments of Agriculture. The work of the Dominion Experimental Farms, established in 1886, of the provincial Colleges of Agriculture, all of them established since Confederation, and of agencies such as the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, have done much to raise the general level of agricultural production. To obtain any satisfactory evidence on this point from the average yields per acre continuous annual records over long periods are essential, because of seasonal variation. For this reason the census records taken at ten

year intervals do not help us, and the annual estimates of the Dominion Government, begun in 1908, have not yet been long enough in existence to afford useful comparisons. But the annual records published by certain of the provincial Departments of Agriculture may usefully be consulted. They include New Brunswick from 1898, Ontario from 1882, Manitoba from 1883 and Saskatchewan and Alberta from 1898. Limiting our inquiry to wheat, oats and barley, we are able to make the comparisons shown in Table **12**.

12.—Average Yields per Acre of Wheat, Oats and Barley in New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Province and Period.	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.
	bushels per acre.	bushels per acre.	bushels per acre.	bushels per acre.
New Brunswick—				
1898–1907	–	18·6	29·2	–
1908–1917	–	19·1	29·6	–
Ontario—				
1882–1891	20·0	15·8	35·1	26·0
1892–1901	20·1	15·2	34·6	26·3
1902–1911	23·5	17·9	36·6	30·5
1912–1918	23·1	20·1	38·0	31·5
Manitoba—				
1883–1892[1]	–	19·8	36·9	27·4
1893–1902	–	19·0	34·7	28·8
1903–1912	–	17·5	39·5	29·7
1913–1917	–	17·8	36·0	24·5
Saskatchewan—				
1898–1907	–	18·7	34·0	22·3
1908–1917	–	17·6	36·9	25·6
Alberta—				
1898–1907	–	20·6	37·0	26·1
1908–1917	–	22·4	38·5	26·6

[1]For nine years; no record for 1888.

In New Brunswick there is a slight increase between the two decennial periods of half a bushel for wheat and two-fifths of a bushel for oats. In Manitoba and Saskatchewan the wheat yield shows a decline due perhaps to decrease of fertility through continuous growth of grain. In the case of oats, the average in Manitoba is less for the second period by 2·2 bushels, but the third period shows an increase of 4·8 bushels over the second period and of 2·6 bushels over the first period. For barley in Manitoba the rate has increased by 2·3 bushels as between the first and third periods. For the five years 1913–17, in Manitoba, the wheat yield is three-tenths of a bushel more, but oats show a decrease of 3½ and barley a decrease of 5·2 bushels as compared with the period 1903-1912. In Saskatchewan oats increased by 2·9 bushels and barley by 3·3 bushels. In Alberta all three crops increased, wheat by 1·8 bushel, oats by 1½ bushel and barley by half a bushel. In Ontario there has been a distinct improvement in the average rate of production of the chief

cereals. Although the difference between the first and second decennial periods is but small, the third period compared with the first shows that the average annual yield per acre of fall wheat increased by 3½ bushels, spring wheat by 2 bushels, barley by 4½ bushels and oats by 1½ bushel. Expressed in terms of value, and calculated upon the area and prices of 1917, these extra yields represent for wheat $4,586,255, for barley $1,884,420 and for oats $2,901,960, or a total value of $9,372,635, due to the increased yield per acre in Ontario alone. While allowance may be made for causes other than improved skill in cultivation, such as for instance a decreased total area involving withdrawal from a particular crop of inferior land, it is reasonable to infer that improved methods of cultivation, including the use of better seed, have been the main factor in bringing about the progress indicated.

Although the census statistics being only taken at decennial intervals do not admit of satisfactory comparisons of the yield per acre, there is no doubt that the average yields at the present time are higher than they were at Confederation. In 1870 the yield of wheat in Ontario did not exceed 10·5 bushels per acre, whilst for the ten years 1902–1911 the yields were, according to the Ontario Bureau of Industries, 23 bushels for fall wheat and 17·9 bushels for spring wheat, and the decennial average for 1908–1917, according to the Census Office estimates, was 23 bushels for fall wheat and 18¼ bushels for spring wheat. Other crops also show a like progress. That Canada has been able to maintain a satisfactory progress in this direction is apparent from a comparison with the average yields of other countries, especially those countries where, like Canada, the areas devoted to grain are large and the cultivation is of extensive rather than intensive character. In Table 13 are shown the average yields per acre of wheat, barley and oats in the principal grain-growing countries of the world, compared with the decennial averages for the period 1908–1917, as recently calculated by the Census and and Statistics Office for Canada.

13.—Average Yield per acre of Wheat, Barley and Oats in selected Grain-producing Countries of the World.

Country.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Country.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	bush. per acre.	bush. per acre.	bush. per acre.		bush. per acre.	bush. per acre.	bush. per acre.
United Kingdom...	31·82	35·13	48·55	France*.....	19·93	25·46	33·85
Canada.....	**19·25**	**27·00**	**35·25**	Germany*.....	30·78	36·80	49·86
Australia.....	11·00	18·96	21·25	Hungary*...	17·40	23·42	28·60
New Zealand.....	29·29	34·94	45·13	Italy.....	14·72	16·17	25·72
India.....	11·45	–	–	Rumania.....	16·21	17·84	23·09
United States.....	14·72	24·91	28·08	Russia in Europe*	10·56	34·57	20·99
Argentina.....	9·52	15·06	22·04	Russia in Asia (9 Gov.)*.....	9·67	14·31	18·37
Austria*.....	20·37	28·25	34·38	Russia in Asia (other Gov.)*....	9·67	12·27	22·04
Belgium*.....	37·32	51·49	64·29	Spain.....	13·38	20·82	21·25
Bulagria*.....	13·68	19·52	19·42				

NOTE.—The above averages are calculated over the decennial period 1907 to 1916, except for certain countries, marked with an asterisk (*), for which the decennial data are incomplete. For Canada the period is 1908 to 1917.

A further measure of the progress made by Canada in agricultural production is obtainable by comparing the acreage and yield of crops per 1,000 of the population. This is done in Table **14** for field crops in the aggregate and for wheat, oats and hay and clover separately, for each of the census years 1870 to 1910 and for 1915 and 1917.

14.—Acreage and Yield of Canadian Crops per 1,000 of the population, 1870-1917.

Year.	Field Crops.	Wheat.		Oats.		Hay and Clover.	
	acres.	acres.	bush.	acres.	bush.	acres.	tons.
1870	–	472	4,797	–	12,189	1,047	1,095
1880	–	561	7,675	–	16,724	1,058	1,199
1890	3,268	564	8,809	826	17,406	–	1,605
1900	3,713	794	10,442	1,008	28,485	1,229	1,475
1910	4,794	1,230	18,325	1,200	33,792	1,149	1,568
1915	4,937	1,906	47,465	1,457	58,647	993	1,338
1917	5,095	1,764	27,596	1,592	48,201	983	1,636

Taking the total under field crops the area has grown from 3,268 per 1,000 of the population in 1890 to 5,095 in 1917. For wheat the area has grown from 472 acres per 1,000 in 1870 to 1,906 acres in 1915 and 1,764 acres in 1917. Wheat production, which was 4,797 bushels per 1,000 in 1870 attained to 47,465 per 1,000 in the prolific year 1915 and to 27,596 in 1917. Oats grew from 12,189 per 1,000 in 1870 to 58,647 in 1915 and 48,201 in 1917. Hay and clover alone show a decrease as regards acreage and only a slight increase as regards yield. For area the rate of 1,047 acres in 1870 has decreased to 983 acres in 1917 and the yield which was 1,095 short tons in 1870 and 1,605 tons in 1890 was not more than 1,636 tons in the good hay year of 1917.

We may fittingly conclude this portion of our review by a comparison of the total areas and total values of field crops, so far as data are available for the purpose. Table **15** gives this comparison for the years 1910 to 1917.

15.—Total Areas and Values of Field Crops, 1910-1917.

Year.	Areas.	Values.	Year.	Areas.	Values.
	acres.	$		acres.	$
1910	30,556,168	384,513,795	1914	33,436,675	638,580,300
1911	35,261,338	597,926,000	1915	39,140,460	825,370,600
1912	35,575,550	557,344,100	1916	38,930,333	886,494,900
1913	35,374,930	552,771,500	1917	42,602,288	1,144,636,450

The total area under field crops has grown from 30,556,168 acres in 1910 to 42,602,288 acres in 1917, an increase of 12,046,120 acres, or 39 p.c. To a large extent this increase has been due to a wonderful output of farming energy since the outbreak of the war,

and the results have been achieved by a population, the growth of which has not only been arrested through the decline of immigration, but with a large proportion of the flower of the Canadian manhood fighting overseas. In the same period the total value of the field crops of Canada has grown from $384,513,795 to $1,144,636,450 in 1917, that is to say the value in 1917 is nearly three times that of 1910. This result is chiefly due to the soaring of prices since the outbreak of the war, and only to a limited extent by the increase in cultivation and production.

LIVE STOCK.

As in the case of field crops, two sets of authorities—those of the Dominion Government and those of certain of the provincial Governments—have occupied the statistical field for collection and publication of the numbers of farm live stock. Only since 1908 have continuous annual estimates of the numbers of farm live stock for the whole of the Dominion been available, and these have been collected and published by the Dominion Government. Prior to 1908 the only statistics of live stock for all Canada are those of the decennial census from 1871 to 1911. For the three Prairie Provinces census statistics are also available for the years 1906 and 1916. For census purposes, horses are divisible into animals over and under three years of age, and cattle into milch cows and other horned stock. Table **16** gives the numbers for each of the five decennial censuses since 1871, and in Table **17** are worked out the absolute and percentage increases between each decade and for the forty years between 1871 and 1911.

16. Numbers of Farm Live Stock in Census Years 1871-1911.

Description.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
Horses, over 3 years old...	643,171	857,855	1,068,584	1,304,910	1,991,841
Horses, under 3 years old..	193,572	201,503	401,988	272,583	607,117
Total horses.....	836,743	1,059,358	1,470,572	1,577,493	2,598,958
Milch cows.....	1,251,209	1,595,800	1,857,112	2,408,677	2,595,255
Other cattle.....	1,373,081	1,919,189	2,263,474	3,167,774	3,930,828
Total cattle.....	2,624,290	3,514,989	4,120,586	5,576,451	6,526,083
Sheep.....	3,155,509	3,048,678	2,563,781	2,510,239	2,174,300
Swine.....	1,366,083	1,207,619	1,733,850	2,353,828	3,634,778

17. Increase in Number of Farm Live Stock, 1871-1911.

Description.	1871-1881.		1881-1891.		1891-1901.		1901-1911.		1871-1911.	
	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.
Horses.....	222,615	27	411,214	38	106,921	7	1,021,465	65	1,762,215	211
Milch cows..	344,591	28	261,312	16	551,565	30	186,578	8	1,344,046	107
Other cattle..	546,108	40	344,285	18	904,300	40	763,054	24	2,557,747	186
Total cattle	890,699	34	605,597	17	1,455,865	35	949,632	17	3,901,793	149
Sheep.....	−106,831	− 4	− 484,897	−19	− 53,542	− 2	−335,939	−13	− 981,209	−45
Swine.....	−158,464	−14	526,231	43	619,978	36	1,280,950	54	2,268,695	166

NOTE.—The minus sign (−) indicates a decrease.

Taking the latter period first it will be seen that the number of horses in Canada has increased from 836,743 in 1871 to 2,598,958 in 1911; cattle have increased from 2,624,290 to 6,526,083 and swine from 1,366,083 to 3,634,778. On the other hand, sheep have decreased from 3,155,509 to 2,174,300. One of the most striking features in this table is the extraordinary increase in the number of horses as between 1901 and 1911. This was undoubtedly due to the opening up of the Prairie Provinces in that decade, and the large influx of immigrant settlers, many of whom came from the United States bringing their horses and cattle with them. This is shown by Table **18**, which gives the number of horses in Canada by provinces, with the absolute and percentage increase for each province. Table **19** shows the numbers of farm live stock per 1,000 of the population, and this table, in which the figures are those of the census, affords perhaps the best measure of the progress of Canada in the growth of its live stock.

18. Number of Horses, all ages, by provinces, 1901 and 1911.

Provinces.	Horses, all ages.		Increase (+) or decrease (−).	
	1901.	1911.	Total.	Per cent.
Canada	**1,577,493**	**2,598,958**	**+ 1,021,465**	**+ 64·75**
Prince Edward Island	33,731	35,935	+ 2,204	+ 6·53
Nova Scotia	62,508	61,420	− 1,088	− 1·74
New Brunswick	61,789	65,409	+ 3,620	+ 5·86
Quebec	320,673	371,571	+ 50,898	+ 15·87
Ontario	721,138	812,214	+ 91,076	+ 12·63
Manitoba	163,867	280,374	+116,507	+ 71·10
Saskatchewan	83,801	507,468	+423,667	+505·56
Alberta	92,661	407,153	+314,492	+339·40
British Columbia	37,325	57,414	+ 20,089	+ 53·82

19.—Numbers of Farm Live Stock per 1,000 of the Population, 1871-1911.

Year.	Population.	Horses.	Milch Cows.	Other Cattle.	Total Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
1871	3,689,257	221	339	372	711	855	354
1881	4,324,810	245	369	443	813	729	279
1891	4,833,239	304	384	468	852	534	358
1901	5,371,315	293	448	590	1,038	467	428
1911	7,206,643	360	360	545	905	302	504

For horses and cattle, it will be noted that the numbers per 1,000 of the population have steadily increased from 1871 to 1901, whilst in the case of sheep they have as steadily declined. In the numbers of

swine there is greater fluctuation, and this agrees with the known conditions of the swine-feeding industry, which depends largely upon the supplies of low-priced feeding grains. During the forty years the number of swine per 1,000 of the population increased from 354 to 504.

During the ten years 1901 to 1911 is shown a falling off in the number of cattle per 1,000 of the population. This is explainable by the movement of the population during the first decade of the present century when the urban population increased in a ratio far in excess of the rural. The tables show a marked decrease in the numbers of sheep, which is an unsatisfactory feature of the Canadian farm live stock statistics during the last fifty years. Various causes have been assigned to account for this decrease, amongst them the low prices of meat and of wool. Probably however the chief cause has been the migration of farmers from eastern to western Canada for the purpose of grain-growing on the prairies, which has had the effect of throwing out of cultivation all but the best farms in the east, and has made land derelict that would otherwise have been suited for sheep raising.

Continuous annual estimates of the numbers of farm animals in Canada from 1907 to 1917 are given in Table **20**.

20.—Annual Estimate of the Numbers of Farm Animals, 1907 to 1917.

Year.	Horses.	Milch Cows.	Other Cattle.	Total Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
1907	1,923,090	2,737,462	4,394,354	7,131,816	2,783,219	3,445,282
1908	2,118,165	2,917,746	4,629,856	7,547,582	2,831,404	3,369,858
1909	2,132,489	2,849,306	4,384,779	7,234,085	2,705,390	2,912,509
1910	2,213,199	2,853,951	4,260,963	7,114,914	2,598,470	2,753,964
1911	2,598,958	2,595,255	3,930,828	6,526,083	2,174,300	3,634,778
1912	2,692,357	2,604,488	3,827,373	6,431,861	2,082,381	3,477,310
1913	2,866,008	2,740,434	3,915,687	6,656,121	2,128,531	3,448,326
1914	2,947,738	2,673,286	3,363,531	6,036,817	2,058,045	3,434,261
1915	2,996,099	2,666,846	3,399,155	6,066,001	2,038,662	3,111,900
1916	3,258,342	2,833,433	3,760,718	6,594,151	2,022,941	4,474,840
1917	3,412,749	3,202,283	4,718,657	7,920,940	2,369,358	3,619,382

In these estimates the province of British Columbia was not included until the census year 1911. For 1917 the totals include estimates for the four provinces of Quebec, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, obtained by improved methods in co-operation with the provincial Governments, but the improvement of method affects the comparability with previous years. On the whole, allowing for the defect of British Columbia (the census figures of which for 1911 were: horses 57,414, cattle 138,324, sheep 39,272, and swine 33,604), the figures reveal a satisfactory general increase in the period reviewed (1907-1917), except in the case of sheep which exhibit a gradual decline, arrested however by an increase in 1917. Census statistics of the numbers of farm poultry in Canada begin with the

year 1891 when the total number was 14,105,102; in 1901 they had increased to 17,922,658 and in 1911 to 31,793,261.

The values of farm live stock were not collected until 1901, but Table **21** shows the values for each description for the two years 1901 and 1911, according to the census, and for each of the years 1913 to 1917, as estimated by the Census and Statistics Office.

21.—Values of Farm Live Stock in Canada, 1901 and 1911 and 1913-17.

Year.	Horses.	Milch Cows.	Other Horned Cattle.	Total Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.
	000 $	000 $	000 $	000 $	000 $	000 $	000 $
1901	118,279	69,238	54,197	123,435	10,491	16,446	268,651
1911	379,315	108,605	86,697	195,302	10,826	27,607	613,050
1913	420,079	115,369	86,522	201,891	10,673	26,665	659,308
1914	371,430	153,633	143,498	297,131	14,551	42,418	725,530
1915	373,381	163,919	152,461	316,380	16,226	43,653	749,640
1916	418,686	198,896	204,477	403,373	20,927	60,700	903,686
1917	429,123	274,081	270,595	544,676	35,576	92,886	1,102,261

The table shows that the total value of farm live stock in Canada, including horses, cattle, sheep and swine, has increased from $268,-651,000 in 1901 to $1,102,261,000 in 1917, the first time that the billion mark for live stock values has been passed. Thus, the value of Canadian farm animals has increased more than four fold since the beginning of the century. This of course is due not so much to increase of numbers as to the rise in the prices of food animals since 1914 due to the war. The numbers of farm animals in Canada, as will be seen by comparing Tables **16** and **20**, have increased since 1901 by 1,835,256 horses, 2,344,489 cattle and 1,265,554 swine, whilst sheep have decreased by 140,881. Since 1913 the average values per head are for all animals except horses, which are less, between two and three times more than they were in 1913, as is apparent from Table **22**.

22.—Average Values per head of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Swine, 1913-1917.

Year.	Horses.	Milch Cows.	Other Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1913	146 57	42 10	22 10	5 00	7 73
1914	126 00	57 47	42 66	7 07	12 35
1915	124 50	61 50	44 85	8 00	14 00
1916	128 50	70 20	54 37	10 34	17 47
1917	125 75	85 50	57 25	15 00	25 75

Although before 1901 there are no census records of farm values, we may roughly measure the difference between the total values of farm live stock in 1870 and in 1917 by applying average values per head to the census records of number in 1870. These average values for 1870 I have calculated from the customs returns of that year, which give the total numbers and total values of horses, cattle, sheep and swine exported. They work out to $83 for horses, $23 for cattle, $2.32 for sheep and $3.50 for swine; and the total value of the farm live stock of Canada in 1870 may therefore be placed at not more than $142,000,000, as compared with the value of 1917 exceeding one billion dollars.

DAIRYING.

The establishment in Canada of the dairying industry upon a factory basis has been one of the most significant agricultural developments since Confederation. The production of grain on the Prairie Provinces, which began to assume importance with the opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1886, and the effect of the McKinley Tariff of 1890, rendered grain-growing in eastern Canada unprofitable; and the farming situation was only saved by the increased production of dairy products, for which a market was gradually built up with the United Kingdom. The first cheese factory on the western side of the Atlantic was started in Herkimer County, New York State.[1] Five cheese factories started in Ontario between the years 1855 and 1860, and between 1861 and 1870, 83 dairy factories were started in Canada, of which one factory made butter only, 57 factories made cheese only and 25 factories made both butter and cheese.[2]

The introduction into Canada from Denmark in 1882 of the centrifugal cream separator marked an important epoch in Canadian dairying, and the industry has continued to expand from that date. As shown in Table 23, statistics of home-made butter have been collected by the decennial census since 1870, also of home-made cheese, excepting in 1900.

23.—Production of Home-Made Butter and Cheese in the Census Years 1870, 1880, 1890, 1900 and 1910.

Description.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Butter	74,190,584	102,545,169	111,577,210	105,343,076	138,098,534
Cheese	4,984,843	3,184,996	6,267,203	–	1,363,261

Values were not collected until 1910, when the value of home-made butter was $30,280,608 and of home-made cheese $153,036.

[1]The Dairying Industry in Canada, p. 23. By J. A. Ruddick, Dairy and Cold Storage Commissoner, Ottawa, 1911.

[2]Report on the Census of 1901, Vol. II (Natural Products), p. xlviii, Ottawa, 1901.

Statistics of the factory production of butter and cheese have formed part of the census of manufactures; but they have been limited to the number of employees and to the value of capital, salaries, wages, raw materials and products; they have not distinguished separately between butter and cheese. The total value of the products of butter, cheese and condensed milk factories was $37,232,969 in 1910, as compared with $29,731,922 in 1901 and $10,780,379 in 1891, the year of first record. The first attempt to collect comprehensive statistics of the dairying industry was made in connection with the decennial census of 1901. This was followed in 1907 by a postal census of dairying and in 1911 by the decennial census of that year. In 1917 the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in co-operation with the Provincial Governments, began an annual inquiry into the production of creameries and cheese factories, the results of the first year's inquiry embracing the years 1915 and 1916. In 1918 the dairying statistics of 1917 were collected as part of a general census of industry. Table 24 combining all the records available, shows the production and value of creamery butter and factory cheese for each of the years 1900, 1907, 1910, 1915, 1916 and 1917.

24.—Production and Value of Creamery Butter and Factory Cheese, 1900, 1907, 1910, and 1915-17.

Year.	Source.	Establishments.	Creamery Butter.		Factory Cheese.	
		No.	lb.	$	lb.	$
1900..	Decennial Census.....	3,576	36,066,739	7,240,972	220,833,269	22,221,430
1907..	Postal Census.....	3,515	45,930,294	10,949,062	204,788,583	23,597,639
1910..	Decennial Census.....	3,625	64,698,165	15,645,845	199,904,205	21,587,124
1915..	Census and Statistics Office.....	3,513	83,991,453	24,385,052	183,887,837	27,097,177
1916..	Census and Statistics Office.....	3,446	82,564,130	26,966,357	192,968,597	35,512,622
1917..	Dominion Bureau of Statistics.....	3,418	87,404,366	34,227,188	194,904,336	41,170,563

The figures in Table 24 relate solely to the production of creamery butter and factory cheese; they do not include butter made on the farm and known as "dairy butter," which constitutes the larger proportion of the total production. Nor do they include the small proportion of home-made cheese. By adding together the quantities and values of the creamery and home-made butter we get a total butter production in Canada for 1910 of 202,796,699 lb., of the value of $45,926,553, as compared with 141,409,815 lb. in 1900. Of cheese the total production in 1910 was 201,267,466 lb., of the value of $15,798,881. No continuous annual statistics of the dairying industry being available before 1915, we must rely for further evidence of the progress of the industry upon the export returns of butter

and cheese. These have been taken out as in Table **25,** and have been expressed in quinquennial averages with a view to saving space and eliminating seasonal differences.

25.—Exports of Canadian Butter and Cheese to the United Kingdom, to the United States, and to other countries in quinquennial averages, 1868-1917.

BUTTER.

Period.	United Kingdom.	United States.	Other Countries.	Total.	United Kingdom.	United States.	Other Countries.	Total.
	000 lb.	000 lb.	000 lb.	000 lb.	000 $	000 $	000 $	000 $
1868–1872.....	9,717	4,249	1,130	15,097	1,732	823	204	2,760
1873–1877.....	9,493	1,999	1,238	12,730	1,993	444	238	2,676
1878–1882.....	13,568	926	1,237	15,732	2,445	177	190	2,810
1883–1887.....	5,354	304	1,074	6,733	1,070	61	181	1,312
1888–1892.....	2,534	47	949	3,530	457	8	159	625
1893–1897.....	5,779	31	902	6,712	1,079	5	161	1,246
1898–1902.....	19,269	69	829	20,168	3,798	12	155	3,965
1903–1907.....	25,064	118	1,331	26,514	5,426	25	288	5,739
1908–1912.....	4,190	498	851	5,543	971	90	223	1,284
1913–1917.....	1,959	526	757	3,242	600	111	225	936

CHEESE.

1869–1872.....	6,926	48	31	7,005	825	6	4	835
1873–1877.....	27,980	1,285	101	29,366	3,265	160	13	3,438
1878–1882.....	43,782	1,102	95	44,979	4,421	107	10	4,538
1883–1887.....	71,372	312	150	71,834	7,118	33	15	7,166
1888–1892.....	97,823	327	138	98,288	9,626	35	14	9,675
1893–1897.....	152,439	71	257	162,767	14,318	10	27	14,356
1898–1902.....	193,325	157	395	193,877	18,856	17	44	18,917
1903–1907.....	213,751	72	735	214,558	23,021	10	96	23,127
1908–1912.....	175,181	180	804	176,165	21,165	26	111	21,302
1913–1917.....	155,782	411	1,205	157,398	24,166	63	209	24,438

NOTE.—In 1868 the exports of cheese were included with those of butter.

It will be seen that both for butter and cheese the bulk of the trade is with the United Kingdom. Between 1883 and 1897 there was a considerable falling off in the exports of butter; but between 1898 and 1907 they reached their highest point, declining however to averages of only $5\frac{1}{2}$ million lb. in the five years ended 1912 and 3·2 million lb. for the five years ended 1917. Of cheese the exports rose continuously until the five years ended 1907, when they reached the maximum, viz., 214,558,000 lb. From this date they declined to 176,165,000 lb. and 157,398,000 lb., the annual averages for the five years ended, respectively, 1908-12 and 1913-17. The demands created by the war, and the consequent high prices, caused a decided increase in the exports of both butter and cheese, these amounting for butter to 3,441,183 lb. in 1916 and 7,990,435 lb. in 1917 and for cheese to 168,961,583 lb. in 1916 and 180,733,426 lb. in 1917.

It has sometimes been too hastily assumed that the falling off in the exports of butter and cheese, as shown in Table **25**, represents a decline in the Canadian dairying industry; but dairying experts are well aware that this is not the case, but that owing to the increase of immigration and especially the settlement of immigrants in urban centres, the milk flow has been merely diverted into different channels. Cheese for export has been replaced by the manufacture of butter sold for home consumption, and there has been a larger demand for milk consumed whole.

FOREST PRODUCTS.

The Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior estimates that the total area of land covered by timber in Canada is between 500 and 600 million acres, of which about 225 million acres are covered by commercial timber distributed by provinces in millions of acres as follows: Nova Scotia, 5; New Brunswick, 9; Quebec, 100; Ontario, 70; the Prairie Provinces 11 and British Columbia 30. Since 1887 the Dominion Parliament has created large forest reserves for the permanent supply of timber, for the maintenance of the water supply and for the protection of wild animals and birds. The Provincial Governments having forestry jurisdiction have adopted a similar policy, and under successive enactments and Orders in Council the total forestry reserves of Canada have increased from 7,413,760 acres in 1901 to 152,833,955 acres in 1918. Of this area 107,997,513 acres are in Quebec, 14,430,720 acres are in Ontario, 2,474,240 acres are parks and reserves for water purposes in British Columbia and 27,931,482 acres are on lands under Dominion jurisdiction in the three Prairie Provinces and in British Columbia. In addition all unalienated lands in British Columbia are reserved, and their area is estimated to exceed 20 million acres. The statistics available for exhibiting the progress of forest production include the annual export returns from 1868, the returns of the decennial census and the annual statistics and estimates which have been collected and published since 1908 by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior. Table **26** shows by decennial averages since 1868 the values of Canadian exports of unmanufactured forest products. In 1868 the total value was $18,742,625, and in 1917 it was $55,907,209. The value of manufactured wood products exported was $71,493 in 1868 and $4,997,795 in 1908. In addition to the increase in quantities exported, it must be remembered that prices have risen very materially, especially during recent years.

26.—Exports of Unmanufactured Canadian Forest Produce in decennial averages, 1868-1917.

Decennial Average.	Value.	Decennial Average.	Value.
	$		$
1868–1877	23,317,349	1898–1907	32,133,991
1878–1887	21,426,956	1908–1917	45,356,311
1888–1897	25,212,966		

The census figures relating to forest products are limited to returns made from farms, timber limits and other tracts; they do not include the large saw mills which own timber limits whence logs are floated to the mills. Moreover, the census returns are comparable only for the years 1871, 1881, 1891 and 1901. For 1911 they were limited entirely to the forest products of farms. Table 27 shows the census returns for each of the four census years 1871 to 1901.

27.—Census Returns of Forest Products, 1871-1901.

Description.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.
	cubic feet.	cubic feet.	cubic feet.	cubic feet.
Square, waney and flat timber:				
Birch and maple	1,939,357	4,414,795	3,642,273	1,549,997
Elm	1,832,654	3,191,968	2,864,422	1,354,765
Oak	3,302,043	5,670,894	1,895,080	110,210
Pine	26,191,193	43,544,802	10,597,639	2,381,310
All other	32,404,624	54,811,403	25,712,454	6,330,632
Total	**65,669,871**	**111,633,862**	**44,711.868**	**11,726,914**
	sq. feet.	sq. feet.	sq. feet.	sq. feet.
Logs for lumber:				
Pine	1,241,640,800	2,232,440,700	1,509,052,800	1,533,681,000
All other	931,455,700	2,602,558,400	3,353,848,500	2,123,282,000
Total	**2,173,096,500**	**4,834,999,100**	**4,862,901,300**	**3,656,963,000**
	cords.	cords.	cords.	cords.
Miscellaneous products:				
Bark for tanning	162,521	400,418	329,797	100,712
Firewood	8,713,083	10,993,234	10,547,161	8,846,026
Pulpwood	–	–	261,110	668,034
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Fence posts	–	–	28,302,255	16,678,885
Masts and spars	121,685	192,241	323,040	31,388
Railway sleepers	–	–	10,664,907	8,151,790
Poles for electric wires	–	–	391,861	255,711

It will be observed from Table 27 that during the latter half of the period covered there was a great falling off in the production of square, waney and flat timber. Two causes are stated to account for this reduction. In the first place there was a check to the indiscriminate cutting of timber over large areas which were thus denuded of trees to the detriment of other interests. Vast areas were destroyed by forest fires over which there were no effective means of control, and finally the efforts of lumbermen were to a large extent diverted from the production of timber to that of pulpwood and the manufacture of wood pulp.

The statistics issued by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior include (1) the quantities and values of lumber, shingles and lath (Table 28); (2) the quantities and values of railway ties and poles purchased by railway and electric companies (Table 29); (3) the consumption and value of pulpwood (Table 30) and (4) the quantity of wood pulp manufactured by processes (Table 31).

28.—Quantities and Values of Lumber, Shingles and Lath, 1908-1917.

Year.	Lumber.		Shingles.		Lath.	
	M.F. B.M.	$	M.	$	M.	$
1908	3,348,176	54,338,036	1,499,396	3,101,996	671,562	1,487,125
1909	3,814,942	62,819,477	1,988,753	3,701,182	822,124	1,979,034
1910	4,901,649	77,503,187	1,976,640	3,557,211	851,953	1,943,544
1911	4,918,202	75,830,954	1,838,474	3,512,078	965,235	2,212,226
1912	4,389,723	69,475,784	1,578,343	3,175,319	899,016	2,064,622
1913	3,816,642	65,796,438	1,485,279	3,064,641	739,678	1,783,283
1914	3,946,254	60,363,369	1,843,554	3,688,746	625,010	1,585,484
1915	3,842,676	61,919,806	3,089,470	5,734,852	793,226	2,040,819
1916	3,490,550	58,365,349	2,897,562	5,962,933	665,588	1,743,940
1917	4,142,871	83,547,322	3,020,956	8,431,215	616,949	1,828,018

29.—Quantities and Values of Cross Ties and Poles purchased by Railway and Electric Companies, 1908-1917.

Year.	Cross Ties.			Poles.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Average Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Average Value.
	No.	$	$ cts.	No.	$	$ cts.
1908	13,978,416	5,281,685	0 38	185,807	284,549	1 53
1909	14,178,241	5,210,490	0 37	358,255	497,052	1 39
1910	9,213,962	3,535,628	0 38	782,841	1,043,874	1 33
1911	14,389,224	5,540,769	0 39	585,703	1,056,277	1 80
1912	21,308,571	9,373,869	0 44	608,556	1,113,524	1 83
1913	19,881,714	8,740,849	0 43	534,592	1,188,331	2 22
1914	19,403,646	8,664,914	0 45	283,184	660,262	2 33
1915	7,592,530	3,329,029	0 44	179,248	450,848	2 52
1916	7,839,515	3,307,319	0 42	182,317	427,154	2 34
1917	7,661,715	3,902,189	0 51	193,359	511,776	2 65

30.—Consumption and Value of Pulpwood, 1908-1917.

Year.	Total Consumption.	Total Value.	Year.	Total Consumption.	Total Value.
	Cords.	$		Cords.	$
1908	482,777	2,931,653	1913	1,109,034	7,243,368
1909	622,129	3,464,080	1914	1,224,376	8,089,868
1910	598,487	3,585,154	1915	1,405,836	9,426,217
1911	672,288	4,338,024	1916	1,764,912	13,104,458
1912	866,042	5,215,582	1917	2,104,334	18,817,483

31.—Quantity of Wood Pulp manufactured by Processes, 1908-1917.

Year.	Mechanical.	Sulphite.	Sulphate.	Soda.	All Processes.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1908	278,570	82,331	–	2,178	363,079
1909	325,609	114,926	–	4,873	445,408
1910	370,195	95,987	–	8,422	474,604
1911	362,321	110,391	–	24,121	496,833
1912	499,226	142,978	33,469	6,959	682,632
1913	600,216	183,552	68,284	2,572	854,624
1914	644,924	217,550	70,333	1,893	934,700
1915	743,776	235,474	92,405	3,150	1,074,805
1916	827,258	363,972	100,977	3,877	1,296,084
1917	923,731	374,894	161,393	4,136	1,464,308[1]

[1] Including other fibre, 154 tons.

The pulpwood tables show a steady expansion, the quantity used for this purpose having grown from 482,777 cords, value $2,931,-653, in 1908 to 2,104,334 cords, value $18,817,483, in 1917. The estimated value of all forest products in Canada for 1917 is $190,000,-000, as compared with $170,600,000 in 1911.

FISHERIES.

The fisheries of Canada are amongst the most extensive of any in the world belonging to a single country. Abundant supplies of all the principal commercial food fishes, including salmon, lobsters, herring, mackerel, haddock, cod, hake and pollock, are caught in Canadian territorial waters. The coast line of the Atlantic provinces from the bay of Fundy to the straits of Belle Isle, without taking into account the lesser bays and indentations, measures over 5,000 miles, and on the Pacific coast, the province of British Columbia, owing to its immense number of islands, bays and fiords, has a sea-washed shore of 7,000 miles. In addition to these immense salt water fishing areas, there are in the numerous inland lakes not less than 220,000 square miles of fresh water abundantly stocked with many species of excellent food fishes. The Canadian waters of the Great Lakes, viz., Lakes Superior, Huron, Erie and Ontario, form only one-fifth of the total area of the larger fresh water lakes of Canada.

The two main statistical sources of information relating to the progress of Canadian fisheries are those of the decennial census and those given in the Reports of the Department of Marine and Fisheries and, since July 1, 1914, the Fisheries Branch of the Naval Service. The latter in respect of values of total production are annually continuous since 1870. The census statistics give for 1870 and 1880 the number of vessels, boats, men, nets, etc., and the quantities of fish taken by provinces. For the Census of 1890, however, no fishery

statistics were collected, except those of the census of manufactures, which are limited to canning establishments. For 1900 and 1911 the census fishery statistics include quantities and values. The differences between the methods of collection and expression for the census years are so considerable that any satisfactory comparisons for the purpose of illustrating progress since Confederation is practically impossible. Perhaps the simplest and most effective method of comparison is to use the annual values as published in the Reports of the Fisheries Branch of the Naval Service from 1870. (*See Table 57 in Section VIII (Production), page 259*). Progress of the fishing industry during the present century may be more readily compared by the census figures, and Table **32,** constructed from data in the report on the Census of 1911, shows for the two years 1900 and 1910 the values of the fisheries by provinces, distributed as between sea fisheries and lake fisheries and as between fresh fish and canned and cured fish.

32.—Value of Sea and Lake Fisheries of Canada, 1900 and 1910.

Province.		Sea Fisheries.	Lake Fisheries.	Total Value.	Fresh Fish.	Canned and Cured Fish.	Total Value.
		$	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	1900	1,017,496	–	1,017,496	212,671	804,825	1,017,496
	1910	1,094,838	58,780	1,153,708	318,975	834,733	1,153,708
Nova Scotia	1900	7,262,671	–	7,262,671	1,964,533	5,298,138	7,262,671
	1910	10,119,227	16	10,119,243	2,870,039	7,249,204	10,119,243
New Brunswick	1900	2,942,658	20,053	2,962,711	1,360,362	1,602,349	2,962,711
	1910	4,097,784	36,360	4,134,144	2,060,119	2,074,025	4,134,144
Quebec	1900	2,189,861	172,815	2,362,676	841,274	1,521,402	2,362,676
	1910	1,593,038	99,437	1,692,475	366,653	1,325,822	1,692,475
Ontario	1900	–	1,122,010	1,122,010	1,078,678	43,332	1,122,010
	1910	–	2,026,121	2,026,121	2,015,497	10,624	2,026,121
Manitoba	1900	–	342,990	342,990	314,126	28,864	342,990
	1910	–	1,302,779	1,302,779	1,302,779	–	1,302,779
Saskatchewan	[1]1900	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1910	–	172,903	172,903	172,903	–	172,903
Alberta	[1]1900	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1910	–	82,460	82,460	82,460	–	82,460
British Columbia	1900	4,478,766	67,611	4,546,377	697,453	3,848,924	4,546,377
	1910	9,158,823	4,412	9,163,235	2,311,728	6,851,507	9,163,235
The Territories	1900	–	151,518	151,518	151,518	–	151,518
Yukon[1]	1910	–	118,365	118,365	118,365	–	118,365
Total	**1900**	**17,891,452**	**1,876,997**	**19,768,449**	**6,620,615**	**13,147,834**	**19,768,449**
	1910	**26,063,710**	**3,901,723**	**29,965,433**	**11,619,500**	**18,345,933**	**29,965,433**

[1]Included in the Territories in 1900.

Table 33 shows the values of the principal kinds of fish for the census years 1900 and 1910. The chief kinds, it will be noted, are salmon, cod and lobsters, these constituting in 1910 respectively 24, 19·8 and 12·6 p.c. of the total value.

33.—Values of Fish by Principal Kinds, 1900 and 1910.

Kinds of fish.	Value of Production.		Per cent of total value.	
	1900.	1910.	1900.	1910.
	$	$	p.c.	p.c.
Salmon	3,749,620	7,205,871	19·0	24·0
Cod	3,657,843	5,921,248	18·5	19·8
Lobsters	3,330,186	3,784,099	16·8	12·6
Herring	1,497,365	2,278,842	7·6	7·6
Halibut	342,406	1,251,839	1·7	4·2
Haddock	563,331	1,218,759	2·8	4·1
Whitefish	490,898	983,594	2·5	3·3
Trout	535,215	825,290	2·7	2·8
Smelts	–	797,066	–	2·6
Mixed fish	–	756,363	–	2·5
Mackerel	886,597	–	4·5	–
Sardines	405,474	–	2·1	–
Total (ten kinds)	**15,458,935**	**25,022,971**	**78·2**	**83·5**
All other fish	4,309,514	4,942,462	21·8	16·5
Grand Total	**19,768,449**	**29,965,433**	**100·0**	**100·0**

For 1917 new arrangements came into force for the collection of fisheries statistics as part of the general census of industry for that year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the various Government branches having jurisdiction over fisheries throughout Canada entering into statistical co-operation. The results have been published as Part III of the Report on the Census of Industry. The statistics are for the calendar year 1917, whilst previous annual reports have dealt with the fiscal year ended March 31. For this reason comparisons made between 1917 and previous years are not exact. According to this report the total value of the Canadian fisheries of 1917 was $52,312,044, as compared with $39,208,378 in 1916-17 and $35,860,708 in 1915-16. Table 34 shows the quantity and value of the chief commercial fishes of Canada (those valued at $100,000 or upward) during the five years 1913-14 to 1915-16 and for 1917, with a statement in the final column of the increase or decrease during 1917 as compared with 1916-17.

34.—Quantity and Value of Chief Commercial Fishes, 1913-14—1916-17 and 1917.

Kinds of Fish.	Fiscal Years.				Calendar Year 1917.	Increase or decrease in 1917, compared with 1916-17. Inc. (+) Dec. (−)
	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.		
Salmon.....cwt.	1,551,411	1,409,828	1,410,769	1,239,668	1,642,770	+403,102
$	10,833,713	8,560,386	11,262,381	10,882,431	17,411,029	+6,528,598
Cod[1].....cwt.	1,664,599	1,820,025	2,152,756	2,026,231	2,302,987[1]	+276,756
$	3,387,109	3,886,134	4,489,496	5,449,964	8,281,920[1]	+2,831,956
Lobster.....cwt.	514,646	408,816	445,277	480,898	474,871	−6,027
$	4,710,062	4,339,929	4,506,155	5,508,054	5,654,265	+146,211
Herring.....cwt.	2,484,219	2,118,291	1,894,774	1,751,314	1,481,708	−269,606
$	3,173,129	2,735,257	2,906,887	3,050,421	3,693,688	+643,267
Haddock.....cwt.	405,633	566,002	582,522	582,028	712,416	+130,388
$	841,511	1,244,840	1,232,022	1,711,271	2,936,719	+1,225,448
Halibut.....cwt.	256,096	239,920	226,151	142,823	140,024	−2,799
$	2,036,400	1,793,283	2,261,776	2,263,573	2,066,635	−196,938
Sardines.....cwt.	141,384	298,885	336,794	315,832	274,359	−41,473
$	676,668	1,349,615	1,229,096	1,481,261	1,910,705	+429,444
Mackerel.....cwt.	215,442	143,712	180,990	156,075	167,067	+10,992
$	1,280,319	826,846	990,329	924,746	1,333,354	+408,608
Whitefish.....cwt.	137,887	159,894	153,529	164,992	178,838	+13,846
$	929,962	975,685	1,048,641	1,135,486	1,248,006	+112,520
Smelts.....cwt.	88,728	93,771	67,607	68,629	73,153	+4,524
$	810,392	837,682	632,733	847,357	1,027,555	+180,198
Hake and Cusk.....cwt.	353,598	262,897	379,959	385,953	321,605	−64,348
$	490,979	313,921	520,051	757,456	890,265	+132,809
Trout.....cwt.	73,164	67,890	115,999	88,071	75,662	−12,409
$	682,619	623,504	870,209	741,610	699,950	−41,660
Pickerel.....cwt.	61,603	97,555	55,722	105,428	86,425	−19,003
$	449,539	657,783	901,183	871,719	650,632	−221,087
Pollock.....cwt.	150,094	159,788	138,801	143,306	189,908	+46,602
$	187,723	214,195	193,788	268,756	486,195	+217,439
Pike.....cwt.	64,925	97,724	69,229	73,993	79,383	+5,390
$	372,868	469,919	347,355	404,453	429,396	+24,943
Tullibee.....cwt.	20,157	50,946	55,787	58,537	64,910	+6,373
$	63,910	156,529	165,569	301,060	333,686	+32,626
Clams and Quahaugs[2]..cwt.	121,335	87,972	73,713	54,942	55,655	+713
$	368,325	282,876	240,611	195,805	222,965	+27,160
Alewives.....cwt.	61,768	90,935	97,032	80,020	98,277	+18,257
$	62,241	106,906	120,126	117,083	196,482	+79,399
Perch.....cwt.	14,497	23,062	19,218	22,773	24,707	+1,934
$	72,985	115,220	98,119	114,656	126,723	+12,067
Oysters.....cwt.	29,828	26,545	21,386	18,361	13,632	−4,729
$	173,753	177,979	147,628	147,751	109,265	−38,486

[1] Including black cod, 87,532, cwt. value $879,404.
[2] Previous to 1916 scallops were included.

Table **35** shows the value of the fisheries by provinces for the fiscal years 1914 to 1917 and for the calendar year 1917. The provinces are ranged in order of value for 1917.

35.—Value of Fisheries by Provinces, 1913-14—1916-17 and 1917.

Province.	Fiscal Years.				Calendar year 1917	Increase or decrease 1917 compared with 1916-17. Inc. + Dec. −
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17		
	$	$	$	$	$	$
British Columbia	13,891,398	11,515,086	14,538,320	14,637,346	21,518,595	+6,881,249
Nova Scotia	8,297,626	7,730,191	9,166,851	10,092,902	14,468,319	+4,375,417
New Brunswick	4,308,707	4,940,083	4,737,145	5,656,859	6,143,088	+ 486,229
Quebec	1,850,427	1,924,430	2,076,851	2,991,624	3,414,378	+ 422,754
Ontario	2,674,685	2,755,291	3,341,182	2,658,993	2,866,419	+ 207,426
Prince Edward Island	1,280,447	1,261,666	933,682	1,344,179	1,786,310	+ 442,131
Manitoba	606,272	849,422	742,925	1,390,002	1,543,288	+ 153,286
Saskatchewan	148,602	132,017	165,888	231,946	320,238	+ 88,292
Alberta	81,319	86,720	94,134	144,317	184,009	+ 39,692
Yukon	68,265	69,725	63,730	60,210	67,400	+ 7,190
Totals	**33,207,748**	**31,264,631**	**35,860,708**	**39,208,378**	**52,312,044**	**+13,103,666**

Table **36** gives a statement for the whole of Canada of all fish caught and marketed during the calendar year 1917. For each kind the total caught and the value at the vessels or boat's side is first given, this being followed by statements showing the form in which each kind was marketed and the value, the whole being divided as between the sea and inland fisheries.

36.—Quantity and Value of all Fish caught and marketed in Canada, calendar year 1917.

Kinds of Fish.	Sea Fisheries.		Inland Fisheries.		Total Fisheries.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		$		$		$
Albacore, caught and landed cwt.	15,657	52,843	–	–	15,657	52,843
used fresh "	15,521	81,451	–	–	15,521	81,451
canned cases	85	510	–	–	85	510
Total value as marketed	–	81,961	–	–	–	81,961
Alewives, caught and landed cwt.	91,831	130,919	–	–	–	–
used fresh "	24,723	50,419	1,427	4,281	26,150	54,700
salted brl.	22,369	134,254	1,673	7,528	24,042	141,782
Total value as marketed	–	184,673	–	11,809	–	196,482
Bass, caught and landed cwt.	1,437	16,060	–	–	–	–
marketed fresh "	1,437	20,335	383	4,147	1,820	24,482
Beluga skins no.	91	682	–	–	91	682
Black cod, caught and landed cwt.	87,532	494,209	–	–	87,532	494,209
used fresh "	73,164	743,229	–	–	73,164	743,229
smoked "	6,786	131,709	–	–	6,786	131,709
green salted "	386	4,338	–	–	386	4,338
dried "	8	128	–	–	8	128
Total value as marketed	–	879,404	–	–	–	879,404
Brill, caught and landed cwt.	5,142	15,426	–	–	5,142	15,426
marketed fresh "	5,142	51,420	–	–	5,142	51,420
Caplin, caught and landed brl.	27,769	41,407	–	–	27,769	41,407
marketed fresh "	27,769	41,449	–	–	27,769	41,449
Carp, caught and marketed cwt.	–	–	16,695	40,890	16,695	40,890
Catfish, caught and marketed "	–	–	4,850	38,210	4,850	38,210
Caviare lb.	–	–	11,831	15,106	11,831	15,106
Clams and Quahaugs brl.	55,655	101,794	–	–	55,655	101,794
used fresh "	35,840	93,710	–	–	35,840	93,710
used as bait "	360	720	–	–	360	720
canned cases	19,445	128,535	–	–	19,445	128,535
Total value as marketed	–	222,965	–	–	–	222,965

36.—Quantity and Value of all Fish caught and marketed in Canada, calendar year 1917—con.

Kinds of Fish.		Sea Fisheries.		Inland Fisheries.		Total Fisheries.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$		$
Cod, caught and landed	cwt.	2,215,455	5,993,977	–	–	2,215,455	5,993,977
used fresh	"	180,187	1,000,197	–	–	180,187	1,000,197
green salted	"	287,784	1,683,745	–	–	287,784	1,683,745
smoked fillets	"	5,264	72,865	–	–	5,264	72,865
dried	"	481,613	4,645,709	–	–	481,613	4,645,709
Total value as marketed		–	7,402,516	–	–	–	7,402,516
Dulce, crabs, cockles, etc	cwt.	19,540	53,290	–	–	19,540	53,290
marketed fresh	"	9,601	66,918	–	–	9,601	66,918
Eels, caught and landed	"	3,978	23,455	–	–	–	–
marketed fresh	"	3,978	30,647	7,656	59,810	11,634	90,457
Fertilizer	ton	1,267	71,889	2,250	9,922	3,517	72,811
Fish offal	"	150	300	–	–	150	300
Fish oil	gal.	582,943	397,164	–	–	582,943	397,164
Flounders, caught and landed	cwt.	10,659	24,241	–	–	10,659	24,241
marketed fresh	"	10,659	55,995	–	–	10,659	55,995
Fur seals	No.	218	2,180	–	–	218	2,180
skins	"	218	6,540	–	–	218	6,540
Gill bone	cwt.	510	12,802	–	–	510	12,802
Glue, marketed value	gal.	900	450	–	–	900	450
Goldeyes caught and marketed	cwt.	–	–	8,131	40,209	8,131	40,209
Greyfish, caught and marketed	"	11,712	4,673	–	–	11,712	4,673
marketed fresh	"	11,200	4,480	–	–	11,200	4,480
canned	cases	289	1,300	–	–	289	1,300
Total value as marketed		–	5,780	–	–	–	5,780
Haddock, caught and landed	cwt.	712,416	1,610,248	–	–	712,416	1,610,248
used fresh	"	221,807	1,159,359	–	–	221,807	1,159,359
canned	cases	13,137	84,522	–	–	13,137	84,522
smoked (finnans)	cwt.	41,382	598,939	–	–	41,382	598,939
green salted	"	70,496	419,273	–	–	70,496	419,273
dried	"	81,750	674,626	–	–	81,750	674,626
Total value as marketed		–	2,936,719	–	–	–	2,936,719
Hair seals	No.	31,145	43,320	–	–	31,145	43,320
skins	"	31,145	71,690	–	–	31,145	71,690
Hake and cusk, caught and landed	cwt.	321,605	619,007	–	–	321,605	619,007
used fresh	"	25,795	93,585	–	–	25,795	93,585
green salted	"	6,873	40,115	–	–	6,873	40,115
smoked fillets	"	5,314	64,026	–	–	5,314	64,026
dried	"	88,961	692,164	–	–	88,961	692,164
smoked	"	25	375	–	–	25	375
Total value as marketed		–	890,265	–	–	–	890,265
Halibut, caught and landed	cwt.	140,024	1,540,377	–	–	140,024	1,540,377
used fresh	"	139,780	2,064,123	–	–	139,780	2,064,123
smoked	"	122	2,512	–	–	122	2,512
Total value as marketed		–	2,066,635	–	–	–	2,066,635
Herring, caught and landed	cwt.	1,274,922	1,578,647	–	–	–	–
used fresh	"	207,432	541,126	205,805	1,033,018	413,237	1,544,144
canned	cases	58,455	372,126	–	–	58,455	372,126
smoked	cwt.	55,651	311,624	–	–	55,651	311,624
dry salted	"	161,865	328,721	–	–	161,865	328,721
pickled	brl.	6,859	753,789	327	1,962	87,186	755,751
used as bait	"	145,378	342,672	–	–	145,378	342,672
fertilizer	"	50,338	38,650	–	–	50,338	38,650
Total value as marketed		–	2,688,708	–	1,004,980	–	3,693,688
Lobsters, caught and landed	cwt.	474,871	3,284,508	–	–	474,871	3,284,508
canned	cases	195,993	3,931,866	–	–	195,993	3,931,866
shipped in shell	cwt.	84,569	1,722,399	–	–	84,569	1,722,399
Total value as marketed		–	5,654,265	–	–	–	5,654,265
Mackerel, caught and landed	cwt.	167,067	967,383	–	–	167,067	967,383
used fresh	"	75,831	701,783	–	–	75,831	701,783
canned	cases	75	600	–	–	75	600
salted	brl.	30,394	630,971	–	–	30,394	630,971
Total value as marketed		–	13,333,354	–	–	–	1,333,354
Maskinonge, caught and marketed	cwt.	319	3,188	–	–	319	3,188
Mixed fish, caught and landed	"	7,446	12,694	–	–	–	–
marketed fresh	"	7,446	24,049	134,680	481,493	142,126	505,542
Mullets, caught and landed	"	–	–	11,013	22,026	11,013	22,026
Octopus, caught and landed	"	184	1,388	–	–	184	1,388
marketed fresh	"	184	1,656	–	–	184	1,656
Oulachons, caught and landed	"	1,231	4,836	–	–	1,231	4,836
marketed fresh	"	1,231	10,991	–	–	1,231	10,991
Oysters, caught and landed	brl.	13,632	102,593	–	–	13,632	102,593
marketed fresh	"	13,632	109,265	–	–	13,632	109,265

36.—Quantity and Value of all Fish caught and marketed, in Canada, calendar year 1917.—con.

Kinds of Fish.		Sea Fisheries.		Inland Fisheries.		Total Fisheries.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$		$
Perch, caught and landed	cwt.	492	3,154	–	–	–	–
marketed fresh	"	492	4,920	24,215	121,803	24,707	126,723
Pickerel, caught and landed	"	–	–	86,425	650,632	86,425	650,632
Pike, caught and landed	"	–	–	79,383	429,396	79,383	429,396
Pilchards, caught and landed	"	1,363	2,726	–	–	1.363	2,726
salted	brl.	200	2,000	–	–	200	2,000
canned	cases	1,090	9,810	–	–	1,090	9,810
Total value as marketed		–	11,810	–	–	–	11,180
Pollock, caught and landed	cwt.	189,908	360,070	–	–	189,908	310,070
used fresh	"	26,444	58,471	–	–	26,444	58,471
green salted	"	5,142	25,434	–	–	5,142	25,434
smoked fillets	"	2,266	25,213	–	–	2,266	25,213
dried	"	48,795	377,077	–	–	48,795	377,077
Total value as marketed		–	486,195	–	–	–	486,195
Porpoises, caught and landed	no.	–	–	82	4,100	82	4,100
Rock cod, caught and landed	cwt.	1,086	3,900	–	–	1,086	3,900
marketed fresh	"	1,086	8,688	–	–	1,086	8,688
Salmon, caught and landed	cwt.	1,640,476	10,121,003	–	–	–	–
used fresh	"	297,920	3,074,196	2,294	36,238	300,214	3,110,434
canned	cases	1,557,921	14,021,244	–	–	1,557,921	14,021,244
smoked	cwt.	1,617	28,197	–	–	1,617	28.197
dry salted	"	14,270	139,211	–	–	14,270	139,211
mild cured	"	8,611	111,943	–	–	8,611	111,943
Total value as marketed		–	17,411,029	–	–	–	17,411,029
Salmon roe	cwt.	1,564	7,820	–	–	1,564	7,820
Sardines, caught and landed	"	274,359	1,028,391	–	–	274,359	1,028,391
canned	cases	168,365	1,009,305	–	–	168,365	1,009,305
sold fresh or salted	brl.	240,420	901,400	–	–	240,420	901,400
Total value as marketed		–	1,910,705	–	–	–	1,910,705
Scallops, caught and landed	brl.	6,600	26,800	–	–	6.600	26,800
fresh	"	100	800	–	–	100	800
shelled	"	13,000	26,000	–	–	13,000	26,000
Seal oil	gal.	84,927	83,937	–	–	84,927	83,937
Sea weed	ton	550	550	–	–	550	550
Shad, caught and landed	cwt.	5,707	41,636	–	–	–	–
used fresh	"	4,942	39,686	1,047	7,769	5,989	47,455
salted	brl.	255	3,486	94	1,309	349	4,795
Total value as marketed		–	43,172	–	9,078	–	52,250
Silver hake, caught and landed	cwt.	140	56	–	–	140	56
Skate, caught and landed	"	5,044	8,174	–	–	5,044	8,174
marketed fresh	"	5,044	20,883	–	–	5,044	20,883
Smelts, caught and landed	"	73,153	718,137	–	–	73,153	718,137
marketed fresh	"	73,133	1,027,545	–	–	73,133	1,207,545
used as bait	"	20	10	–	–	20	10
Total value as marketed		–	2,107,555	–	–	–	1,027,555
Soles, caught and landed	cwt.	8,244	28,493	–	–	8,244	28,493
marketed fresh	"	8,244	81,109	–	–	8,244	81,109
Squid, caught and landed	brl.	7,339	23,975	–	–	7,339	23,975
marketed fresh	"	7,339	29,751	–	–	7,339	29,751
Sturgeon, caught and landed	cwt.	466	5,709	–	–	–	–
marketed fresh	"	466	10,045	5,439	87,966	5,905	98,011
Sturgeon bladders	no.	1,628	977	–	–	1,628	977
Swordfish	cwt.	4,338	22,590	–	–	4,338	22,590
marketed fresh	"	4,338	33,178	–	–	4,338	33,178
Tomalley	cases	253	5,060	–	–	253	5,060
Tom cod, caught and landed	cwt.	13,168	25,920	–	–	13,168	25,920
marketed fresh	"	13,168	38,893	–	–	13,168	38,893
Tongues and sounds	"	3,650	84,635	–	–	3,650	84,635
Trout, caught and landed	"	2,990	32,188	–	–	–	–
marketed fresh	"	2,900	45,183	70,672	654,767	73,662	699,950
Tullibee, caught and landed	"	–	–	64,910	333,686	64,910	333,686
Whales, caught and landed	no.	380	195,700	–	–	380	195,700
Whale bone and meal	ton	291	10,185	–	–	291	10,185
Whale oil	gal.	437,245	342,422	–	–	437,245	342,422
Whitefish, caught and landed	cwt.	–	–	178,838	1,248,006	178,838	1,248,006
Whiting caught and landed	"	545	1,722	–	–	545	1,722
used fresh	"	345	1,725	–	–	345	1,725
smoked	"	100	1,000	–	–	100	1,000
Total value as marketed		–	2,725	–	–	–	2,725
Witches, caught and landed	cwt.	5	15	–	–	5	15
marketed fresh	"	5	50	–	–	5	50

Expressed in decennial averages the values of the Canadian fisheries from 1870 to 1916 were as follows: 1870-1879, $10,637,584; 1880-1889, $17,172,796; 1890-1899, $20,198,932; 1900-1909-10 $25,221,-119; 1910-11–1915-16, $33,059,309. For 1870 the value was $6,577,-391, for the fiscal year 1916-17 it was $39,208,378 and for the calendar year 1917 it was $52,312,044.

In addition to the statistics of the primary operations of fishing, the Census of Industry took account of the fish canning and preserving establishments, the total number of which in 1917 was 982. Altogether, the capital invested in the fishing industry in 1917 was $47,143,125, including $26,560,872 primary operations, $20,366,701 fish canning and preserving establishments and $215,552 the value of 9,492 small fish and smoke houses. The total number of employees in 1911 was 94,486, including those employed in primary operations 77,140, in fish canning and preserving establishments 12,494, contract labourers 4,638 and outside piece workers 214.

MINERALS.

Although the total annual value of the mineral wealth of Canada exceeds $150,000,000, the statement is true that compared with the riches yet lying dormant the mineral resources of the Dominion have scarcely been touched. The greater part of the country has not even been prospected, and even in the older districts very little development work has been done. All the principal metals are found in Canada in great abundance. Gold, silver, copper, lead, nickel, iron are amongst the principal metallic products, whilst amongst the non-metallic products are coal, gypsum, asbestos, salt, cement, stone, lime, petroleum and natural gas.

There are three sources of official statistics of Canadian mineral production, viz., those of the decennial census, those of the Mineral Resources and Statistics Branch of the Dominion Department of Mines and the Annual Reports of the Provincial Departments of Mines in the mining provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia. The decennial census statistics are not comparable for all the census years since Confederation. In 1871 and 1881 quantities but not values were recorded of the principal raw mineral products of Canada; but in 1891, although a census of the mining industry was taken, the returns were not published, and it does not appear that they were even compiled. In 1911 the mineral census was of a more complex character than any previous one; but it is not possible to institute effective comparisons with the earlier census years. In Table 37 the quantities of eighteen of the principal ores, metals and minerals, according to the census returns, are compared for the years 1871, 1881 and 1901.

The table shows large increases in 1901 in all minerals except pyrites, peat, phosphate of lime, salt and roofing slate. The production of gold in 1901 was 862,000 oz., as compared with 70,015 oz. in 1881 and 22,941 oz. in 1871; in like manner silver was 786,000 oz.,

as compared with 87,024 oz. and 69,197 oz., copper ore 259,561 tons, as compared with 8,177 tons and 13,310 tons and iron ore 301,143 tons, as compared with 223,057 tons and 129,363 tons. Coal too increased to 5,321,715 tons, as against 1,307,824 tons in 1881 and 671,008 tons in 1871. The production of petroleum in 1901 was 25,028,457 gallons, as compared with 15,490,622 gallons in 1881 and 12,969,435 gallons in 1871. Building stone and marble were 12,601,278 cubic feet in 1900, as against 8,181,353 cubic feet in 1881 and 5,215,666 cubic feet in 1871. The total value of mineral products in 1910 was $122,004,932, as compared with $47,956,862 in 1900, the distribution of these values being as shown in Table 38.

37.—Mineral Production of Canada, 1871, 1881 and 1901.

Minerals.		1871.	1881.	1901.
Gold	oz.	22,941	70,015	862,000
Silver	"	69,197	87,024	786,000
Copper ore	ton	13,310	8,177	259,561
Iron ore	"	129,363	223,057	301,143
Pyrites	"	2,800	20,770	15
Manganese	"	635	2,449	6,013
Other ores	"	14,063	5,924	286,747
Coal	"	671,008	1,307,824	5,321,715
Peat	"	14,772	–	150
Plumbago	"	270	28	4,000
Gypsum	"	114,433	183,076	218,880
Phosphate of lime	"	1,980	14,747	495
Mica	lb.	4,010	16,076	9,510,000
Petroleum	gal.	12,969,435	15,490,622	25,028,457
Salt	bbl.	–	472,074	405,888
Marble	cu. ft.	8,870	40,126	12,601,278
Building stone	"	5,206,796	8,141,227	
Roofing slate	sq. ft.	6,013	10,536	5,000

38.—Value of Mineral Production of Canada, 1900 and 1910.

Products.	1900.	1910.
	$	$
Metallic ores and products	25,161,151	48,978,790
Abrasive products	125,575	431,973
Fuel and light materials	14,095,477	37,514,108
Pigments	18,822	80,211
Structural material of stone and clay	6,483,970	27,957,600
Miscellaneous	2,071,867	7,042,250
Totals	**47,956,862**	**122,004,932**

Continuous annual statistics of the value of mineral production in Canada, as published by the federal Department of Mines, are available since 1886, as in Table 65 on page 267 of this volume.

During the thirty-two years, 1886-1917, the value of mineral productionhas increased from $10,221,255 to $193,271,816, and the per capita value from $2.23 to $23.12.

Comparing the principal mineral products as between the earliest and latest records, we find that in 1867 the production of gold was 145,775 fine oz., of the value of $3,013,431; it reached its highest value in 1900 with 1,350,057 oz., of the value of $27,908,153 and in 1917 the production was 738,831 oz., value $15,272,992. Of silver the census of 1871 recorded a production of 69,197 oz., obtained solely in Ontario. The earliest year of continuous record for this metal is 1887, 355,083 oz., value $347,271; the highest value was in 1912, 31,955,560 oz., value $19,440,165; in 1917 the production was 22,221,274 oz., value $18,091,895. Copper, the production of which in 1886 was 3,505,000 lb., value $385,550, had increased to 117,150,028 lb., value $31,867,150, in 1916 and to 109,227,332 lb., value $29,687,989, in 1917. Nickel, from 830,477 lb., value $498,286, in 1889, has increased to 84,330,280 lb., value $33,732,112, in 1917. Finally, coal, the production of which in 1874 was 1,063,742 tons, value $1,763,423, was in 1917 14,015,588 tons, value $47,643,646, with average values per ton of $1.66 for the former and $3.39 for the latter year.

MANUFACTURES.

An industrial or manufacturing inquiry has been a feature of each decennial census since Confederation. In 1871, the first census held after Confederation, the Dominion consisted of only the four provinces, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario. Table **39** giving the capital invested, the number of hands employed, the value of the annual wages, the value of raw materials and the total value of the products will serve to show the extent of the manufacturing industry in those early days of the Dominion.

For succeeding censuses the provinces of Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories formed part of the Dominion, and Table **40** gives similar particulars for the two census years 1880 and 1890 for the whole of Canada.

39.—Statistics of Canadian Manufactures, 1870.

Province.	Capital invested.	Number of employees.	Amount of yearly wages.	Value of raw materials.	Total Value of products.
	$	No.	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	6,041,966	15,595	3,176,266	5,806,257	12,338,105
New Brunswick	5,976,176	18,352	3,869,360	9,431,760	17,367,687
Quebec	28,071,868	66,714	12,389,673	44,555,025	77,205,182
Ontario	37,874,010	87,281	21,415,710	65,114,804	114,706,799
Total	**77,964,020**	**187,942**	**40,851,009**	**124,907,846**	**221,617,773**

40.—Statistics of Canadian Manufactures, 1880 and 1890.

Description.	1880.	1890.	Increase.	
				p.c.
Establishments.....No.	49,722	75,964	26,242	52·8
Capital..... $	164,957,423	353,213,000	188,255,577	114·1
Employees.....No.	254,894	369,595	114,701	45·0
Salaries and wages..... $	59,401,702	100,415,350	41,013,648	69·0
Cost of materials..... $	179,929,198	250,759,292	70,830,094	39·4
Value of products..... $	309,731,867	469,847,886	160,116,019	51·7

For 1880 and 1890 the figures relate to all manufacturing and mechanical works, irrespective of the number of employees; but for 1900 the returns were limited to factory works employing five hands and over. The returns in 1890, in respect of the number of establishments and employees, the amount of salaries and wages and the value of products, were re-compiled with the elimination of returns from works employing less than five hands in order that the two census years 1890 and 1900 might be placed upon a strictly comparable basis. The results are shown in Table **41.**

41.—Statistics of Canadian Manufactures for Establishments Employing five hands and over, 1890 and 1900.

Description.	1890.	1900.	Increase.	
				p.c.
Establishments.....No.	14,065	14,650	585	4
Employees.....No.	272,033	344,035	72,002	26
Salaries and wages..... $	79,234,311	113,249,350	34,015,039	43
Value of products..... $	368,696,723	481,053,375	112,356,652	30

In 1906 the Census and Statistics Office carried out the first postal census of the manufacturing industries of Canada for the year 1905, and in 1916 a second postal census for 1915 was similarly undertaken. With the usual census returns of 1900 and 1910, there are therefore quinquennial statistics of Canadian manufactures since the beginning of the century, a period of fifteen years during which took place an enormous expansion of the industrial activities of the Dominion. Table **42** gives the results of the four quinquennial censuses for the years 1900, 1905, 1910 and 1915 for establishments employing five hands and over.

42.—Statistics of Canadian Manufactures, 1900, 1905, 1910 and 1915.

Description.	1900.	1905.	1910.	1915.
Establishments.....No.	14,650	12,547	19,218	15,593
Capital..... $	446,916,487	833,916,155	1,247,583,609	1,958,705,230
Employees.....No.	339,173	383,920	515,203	–
Salaries and wages..... $	113,249,350	162,155,578	241,008,416	283,311,505
Raw and partly manufactured materials..... $	226,527,858	–	601,509,018	791,943,433
Value of products..... $	481,053,375	706,446,578	1,165,975,639	1,381,547,225

The increases in absolute figures and in percentages between each of the above quinquennial periods and between 1900 and 1915 are shown in Table 43.

43.—Increases in Absolute and Relative Figures, 1900-1915.

Description.	From 1900-1905.		From 1905-1910.		From 1910-1915.		From 1900-1915.	
		p.c.		p.c.		p.c.		p.c.
Establishments.....No.	−2,103	−14·4	6,671	53·2	−3,625	−18·9	943	6·4
Capital..... $	386,999,668	86·6	413,667,454	49·6	711,121,621	57·0	1,511,788,743	338·3
Employees..No.	44,747	13·2	131,283	34·2	–	–	–	–
Salaries and wages..... $	48,906,228	43·2	78,852,838	48·6	42,303,089	17·6	170,062,155	150·2
Raw and partly manufactured materials.. $	–	–	–	–	190,434,415	31·7	565,415,575	249·6
Value of products..... $	225,393,203	46·9	459,529,061	65·1	215,571,586	18·5	900,493,850	187·2

NOTE.—The minus sign (−) indicates a decrease.

Reviewing the whole period of fifty years we find that in 1870 the capital invested in Canadian manufactures was under $78,000,000, and that in 1915 the amount was $1,958,705,230, or nearly 2 billion dollars. Similarly, the value of the products which was less than $222,000,000 in 1870, has grown to $1,381,547,000 in 1915. When we consider that the total population which was under 4 millions in 1870 was still less than 8 millions in 1915, we cannot fail to appreciate how extraordinary has been the rate of progress in manufacturing industry during the fifty years. This is apparent when we compare the capital invested and the value of the products per 1,000 of the population. In 1870 the capital invested in industrial enterprises per 1,000 of the population was $21,134, and the value of the products was $60,075. In 1915 these figures had increased respectively to $247,062 and $174,262.

In 1917 the Census and Statistics Office published the Report on the Postal Census of Manufactures, which was taken in 1916 for the calendar year 1915. According to this report, the number of industrial establishments in operation in 1915, irrespective of the number of employees was 21,306, representing an invested capital of $1,994,103,272, employing 52,683 persons on salaries and 462,200 persons on wages, and producing goods to the value of $1,407,137,140 from raw materials valued at $802,135,862.

Table 44 compares the industrial activities of the two years 1905 and 1915, the statistics in this table covering all establishments, irrespective of the number of employees.

44.—Statistics of Canadian Manufactures, including all establishments, irrespective of the number of employees, 1905 and 1915.

Items.	1905.	1915.	Increase.	
			Amount.	Per cent
Establishments.....No.	15,796	21,306	5,510	34·88
Capital..... $	846,585,023	1,994,103,272	1,147,518,249	135·54
Employees on salaries.....No.	36,496	52,683	16,187	44·35
Salaries..... $	30,724,086	60,308,293	29,584,207	96·29
Employees on wages.....No.	356,034	462,200	106,166	29·82
Wages..... $	134,375,925	229,456,210	95,080,285	70·76
Value of products..... $	718,352,603	1,407,137,140	688,784,537	95·88

It will be observed that the capital had increased during the ten years from $846,585,023 in 1905 to $1,994,103,272 in 1915, the increase of $1,147,518,249 representing a percentage ratio of 135·54. In the same period the value of products rose from $718,352,603 in 1905 to $1,407,137,140 in 1915, an increase of $688,784,537, or 95·88 p.c.

TRADE, TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The trade returns of the Dominion may be examined profitably for evidences of national progress in various directions; but the broad fact emerges that so far as total values are concerned the trade, though of course fluctuating annually, has continued to make rapid progress, especially since the opening of the present century and still more notably during the last four years of war. In Table 45 I have taken out for purposes of comparison the values of the total trade of Canada for the fiscal year corresponding with the year of the decennial census and for the years 1915, 1916 and 1917. The figures show the total value of imports entered for home consumption and the total value of the exports of merchandise, including both Canadian and foreign produce. The value of coin and bullion is not included.

45.—Canadian Trade, 1868 to 1917 (1868, 1871-81-91-01-11, 1915-17).

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.
	$	$	$
1868	67,090,159	52,701,720	119,791,879
1871	84,214,388	67,483,268	151,697,656
1881	90,488,329	97,319,818	187,808,147
1891	111,533,954	97,470,369	209,004,323
1901	177,700,694	194,509,143	372,209,837
1911	451,745,108	290,000,210	741,745,318
1915	455,446,312	461,442,509	916,888,821
1916	507,817,159	779,300,070	1,287,117,229
1917	845,356,306	1,179,211,100	2,024,567,406

For the first fiscal year after Confederation, viz., the year ended June 30, 1868, the value of the total trade of Canada was under $120,000,000. In 1873 and again in 1874, it exceeded $210,000,000; but an excess of $200,000,000 was not again reached until 1882 and 1883. For the next six years the total trade did not reach 200 millions in value; but in 1890 it exceeded 205·9 million dollars, and during the succeeding decade it continued gradually to increase until in 1899 the value was over 300 million dollars. This expansion continued in an increasing ratio until 1913 and 1914, when for both of these years the value exceeded one billion dollars. In the year ended March 31, 1915, after the outbreak of the war, the value dropped to $916,888,821; but in 1916, owing to the increase of prices and the new industries created by the war, the value rose to $1,287,117,229, whilst in the following year 1917, the value as compared with 1916 nearly doubled and exceeded two billion dollars, viz., $2,024,567,406. Taking the extreme years of the fifty-year period, viz., 1868 and 1917, we find that the total value increased from $119,791,879 in 1868 to $2,024,567,406 in 1917. Values however, especially during the last four years of war, are not a conclusively satisfactory index of progress; and a selection is therefore tabulated of the principal exports for the first year of each decade since Confederation to show quantities as well as values. (Table 46).

46.—Principal Exports of Canada, by quantities and values, fiscal years 1868 to 1918.

Items.	Year.	Quantities.	Values.	Items.	Year.	Quantities.	Values.
			$				$
				Fish—			
Asbestos.....ton.	1891	7,022	513,909	Codfish, in- cwt.	1868	605,510	1,955,070
	1901	26,715	864,573	cluding had-	1871	509,399	2,370,569
	1911	69,829	2,076,477	dock,etc.,dry	1881	943,304	3,164,665
	1918	141,099	5,693,153	salted.	1891	731,778	3,119,530
Coal.....ton.	1868	265,335	640,708		1901	732,944	2,761,481
	1871	318,287	662,451		1911	773,401	4,274,329
	1881	420,055	1,123,091		1918	772,027	7,088,983
	1891	833,684	2,916,465	Herrings, fresh lb.	1881	4,960,561	34,104
	1901	1,888,538	5,307,060	or frozen.	1891	16,677,620	103,517
	1911	2,315,171	6,014,095		1901	10,521,420	103,079
	1918	1,902,010	8,684,038		1911	10,539,295	142,879
Copper..... lb.	1868	11,150,000	394,220		1918	43,160,000	1,244,831
	1871	6,246,000	120,121	Herrings, pick- brl.	1881	85,624	302,502
	1881	39,604,000	150,412	led.	1891	101,668	334,157
	1891	10,994,498	505,196		1901	70,295	256,929
	1901	26,345,776	2,659,261		1911	189,783	489,174
	1911	55,005,342	5,575,033		1918	122,914	1,232,926
	1918	77,534,900	10,710,705	Herrings, lb.	1868	–	30,584
Gypsum.....ton.	1881	130,961	119,399	smoked.	1871	–	38,621
	1891	172,496	184,977		1881	8,464,526	127,220
	1901	172,010	185,208		1891	5,331,757	109,563
	1911	359,271	427,903		1901	2,116,576	50,974
	1918	200,970	220,468		1911	1,696,724	45,494
Lead..... lb.	1868	112,000	2,893		1918	3,844,100	202,565
	1871	8,000	208	Lobsters, lb.	1881	13,295,502	1,347,901
	1901	65,602,338	2,517,084	canned.	1891	12,000,736	1,750,750
	1911	3,198,047	100,933		1901	11,178,647	2,283,930
	1918	16,188,300	1,006,270		1911	9,609,874	2,735,917
Mica..... lb.	1891	–	22,312		1918	8,663,949	3,325,117
	1901	979,258	149,588	Salmon, fresh . lb.	1868	–	58,249
	1911	815,301	308,851		1871	–	66,021
	1918	1,198,607	456,581		1881	1,232,169	125,378
Nickel..... lb.	1891	5,352,043	240,499		1891	1,236,566	130,838
	1901	9,537,558	958,365		1901	1,569,678	141,628
	1911	34,767,523	3,842,332		1911	2,406,818	214,466
	1918	83,049,900	9,029,535		1918	8,045,700	781,118

46.—Principal Exports of Canada, by quantities and values, fiscal years 1868 to 1918—con.

Items.	Year.	Quantities.	Values.
			$
Fish—con.			
Salmon, lb. canned.	1868	269,492	45,765
	1871	599,758	109,759
	1881	2,844,183	297,992
	1891	15,935,710	1,745,140
	1901	35,343,424	2,889,480
	1911	25,635,892	3,668,584
	1918	43,777,154	8,478,661
Firewood.....cords.	1868	226,378	495,648
	1871	211,305	473,246
	1881	145,594	312,170
	1891	147,780	314,870
	1901	44,251	90,905
	1911	19,446	46,366
	1918	18,028	71,749
Logs, all kinds.M. ft.	1868	–	170,489
	1871	17,128	84,465
	1881	37,832	196,074
	1891	105,464	730,216
	1901	137,781	1,055,551
	1911	124,516	1,193,251
	1918	–	824,602
Lumber—			
Basswood, M. ft. butternut and hickory.	1868	607	11,477
	1871	2,155	45,614
	1881	1,895	36,581
	1891	1,449	28,567
	1901	14,701	401,076
	1911	4,010	93,444
	1918	540	16,850
Deals, std. hnd. pine.	1868	146,396	3,989,761
	1871	141,411	4,862,892
	1881	260,305	8,676,768
	1891	81,780	2,891,798
	1901	70,572	2,837,828
	1911	24,232	1,564,518
	1918	6,585	610,841
Deals, std. hnd. spruce and other.	1891	186,442	4,817,322
	1901	338,593	8,174,304
	1911	158,535	6,939,010
	1918	51,228	3,159,110
Deal ends.std.hnd.	1868	–	131,778
	1871	6,685	158,870
	1881	10,793	324,914
	1891	11,191	281,098
	1901	26,108	681,384
	1911	8,291	344,211
	1918	1,229	59,671
Joists and M. ft. scantling.	1868	–	102,581
	1871	–	228,723
	1881	19,118	132,725
	1891	19,896	160,191
	1901	41,853	387,150
	1911	88,902	1,202,832
	1918	69,699	1,472,558
Laths, palings M. and pickets.	1868	–	143,982
	1871	156,700	158,176
	1881	177,392	180,754
	1891	279,578	392,172
	1901	325,618	603,720
	1911	739,402	1,971,260
	1918	–	1,830,709
Planks and M. ft. boards.	1868	671,025	6,640,689
	1871	829,550	8,355,874
	1881	652,621	7,101,532
	1891	775,793	8,626,912
	1901	735,695	9,380,505
	1911	1,127,723	21,509,769
	1918	1,190,706	28,305,458
Shingles..... M.	1868	127,371	257,133
	1871	118,815	238,411
	1881	93,313	188,444
	1891	208,918	438,929
	1901	623,089	1,145,450
	1911	735,557	1,685,761
	1918	1,914,154	5,292,306
Lumber—con.			
Pulp wood, cord. blocks of.	1891	–	188,998
	1901	–	1,397,019
	1911	936,791	6,092,715
	1918	1,002,127	8,339,278
Sleepers and rail-No. road ties.	1868	630,810	122,834
	1871	1,156,270	217,621
	1881	3,651,955	324,568
	1891	1,605,716	310,676
	1901	834,817	152,209
	1911	1,051,272	357,261
	1918	–	175,469
Total timber, ton. square.	1868	650,928	4,160,547
	1871	568,806	5,628,630
	1881	523,633	5,905,586
	1891	221,709	3,084,290
	1901	125,119	1,929,945
	1911	41,668	1,043,466
	1918	–	420,309
Animals, Living—			
Cattle.....No.	1868	44,442	1,099,940
	1871	79,613	2,278,554
	1881	62,277	3,464,871
	1891	117,761	8,772,499
	1901	169,279	9,064,562
	1911	124,923	8,537,473
	1918	191,356	14,136,944
Horses.....No.	1868	7,175	590,054
	1871	15,293	1,437,464
	1881	21,993	2,094,037
	1891	11,658	1,417,244
	1901	7,609	910,273
	1911	2,781	601,286
	1918	16,468	3,077,345
Sheep.....No.	1868	102,433	233,615
	1871	313,619	829,362
	1881	354,155	1,372,127
	1891	299,347	1,146,465
	1901	394,681	1,625,702
	1911	46,597	286,837
	1918	134,705	1,706,016
Swine.....No.	1868	10,902	42,858
	1871	11,187	47,101
	1881	2,819	11,841
	1891	334	1,954
	1901	944	8,301
	1911	3,335	49,403
	1918	15,647	383,736
Provisions—			
Butter..... lb.	1868	17,865,310	2,427,662
	1871	15,439,266	3,065,234
	1881	17,649,491	3,573,034
	1891	3,768,101	602,175
	1901	16,335,528	3,295,663
	1911	3,142,682	744,288
	1918	4,926,154	2,000,467
Cheese..... lb.	1871	8,271,439	1,109,906
	1881	49,255,523	5,510,443
	1891	106,202,140	9,508,800
	1901	195,926,397	20,696,951
	1911	181,895,724	20,739,507
	1918	169,530,753	36,602,504
Eggs.....doz.	1868	1,893,872	205,971
	1871	3,312,145	424,033
	1881	9,090,135	1,103,812
	1891	8,022,935	1,160,359
	1901	11,363,064	1,691,640
	1911	92,164	24,676
	1918	4,896,793	2,271,299
Lard..... lb.	1871	1,291,138	148,648
	1881	209,679	19,882
	1891	47,734	3,174
	1901	846,638	58,602
	1911	179,159	22,414
	1918	1,955,222	528,382

46.—Principal Exports of Canada, by quantities and values, fiscal years 1868 to 1918—concluded.

Items.	Year.	Quantities.	Values.
			$
Provisions—con.			
Bacon..... lb.	1868	9,446,900	783,481
	1871	10,344,400	1,018,918
	1881	9,785,089	717,589
	1891	7,150,756	590,852
	1901	103,020,661	11,493,868
	1911	56,068,607	8,019,454
	1918	199,957,475	57,995,116
Beef..... lb.	1868	2,424,600	203,705
	1871	4,087,600	241,366
	1881	1,372,809	83,738
	1891	309,791	16,051
	1901	9,710,458	813,343
	1911	974,411	91,884
	1918	86,565,104	13,016,378
Meats—			
Canned or pre- lb. served.	1881	1,040,251	103,289
	1891	2,767,080	271,184
	1901	3,726,997	419,959
	1911	418,745	56,152
	1918	13,422,624	3,695,384
Hams..... lb.	1881	569,598	40,745
	1891	403,481	37,617
	1901	2,528,844	284,578
	1911	3,805,918	506,978
	1918	7,875,523	2,087,378
Mutton..... lb.	1881	173,798	8,814
	1891	291,991	23,993
	1901	76,875	5,712
	1911	17,865	2,134
	1918	855,517	192,224
Pork..... lb.	1868	3,130,400	239,452
	1871	5,549,700	501,518
	1881	1,578,168	113,694
	1891	67,687	4,089
	1901	742,122	51,374
	1911	417,577	46,087
	1918	7,909,803	2,052,192
Wool..... lb.	1868	1,605,635	444,195
	1871	2,892,329	839,145
	1881	1,404,123	409,683
	1891	1,108,286	245,503
	1901	1,043,673	186,540
	1911	1,196,924	257,776
	1918	10,576,627	6,865,907
Fruits—			
Apples, dried.. lb.	1891	800,650	49,029
	1901	4,325,854	191,193
	1911	2,844,267	184,707
	1918	61,698	6,200
Apples, green brl. or ripe.	1891	450,836	1,389,714
	1901	678,651	1,482,927
	1911	523,658	1,756,884
	1918	103,626	408,029
Grain—			
Barley.....bush.	1868	4,055,872	3,186,556
	1871	4,832,997	3,425,592
	1881	8,800,579	6,260,183
	1891	4,892,327	2,929,873
	1901	2,386,371	1,123,055
	1911	1,545,253	831,195
	1918	6,846,790	8,202,524
Beans.....bush.	1868	33,340	56,146
	1871	35,557	44,990
	1881	108,923	117,708
	1891	323,729	495,768
	1901	310,416	418,161
	1911	27,129	47,828
	1918	14,103	105,570
Grain—con.			
Buckwheat...bush.	1901	429,334	227,717
	1911	463,735	238,923
	1918	162,124	216,488
Oats.....bush.	1868	1,738,441	754,526
	1871	542,386	231,227
	1881	2,926,532	1,191,873
	1891	260,569	129,917
	1901	8,155,063	2,490,521
	1911	5,431,662	2,144,846
	1918	54,877,882	37,644,293
Peas.....bush.	1868	2,138,817	1,850,665
	1871	1,159,956	1,001,755
	1881	4,245,590	3,478,003
	1891	2,754,285	2,032,601
	1901	3,864,927	2,674,712
	1911	475,155	691,493
	1918	137,113	633,350
Rye.....bush.	1881	870,296	783,840
	1891	339,964	226,470
	1901	687,059	424,877
	1911	73,513	46,416
	1918	878,222	1,669,128
Wheat.....bush.	1868	2,284,702	3,648,081
	1871	1,748,977	1,981,917
	1881	2,523,673	2,593,820
	1891	2,108,216	1,583,084
	1901	9,739,758	6,871,939
	1911	45,802,115	45,521,134
	1918	150,392,037	366,341,565
Oatmeal..... brl.	1881	53,825	234,150
	1891	11,748	45,195
	1901	151,851	467,807
	1911	126,240	518,032
	1918	281,333	2,220,666
Wheat flour... brl.	1871	306,339	1,609,849
	1881	439,728	2,173,108
	1891	296,784	1,388,578
	1901	1,118,700	4,015,226
	1911	3,049,046	13,854,790
	1918	9,931,148	95,896,492
Hay.....ton.	1868	7,859	70,621
	1871	23,487	290,217
	1881	168,381	1,813,208
	1891	65,083	559,489
	1901	252,977	2,097,882
	1911	326,132	2,723,291
	1918	440,368	5,073,814
Whiskey.....gal.	1868	6,990	4,337
	1871	13,386	14,949
	1881	2,513	2,598
	1891	19,944	45,619
	1901	143,399	392,440
	1911	314,076	988,753
	1918	588,236	1,695,001
Wood pulp.....	1891	–	280,619
	1901	–	1,937,207
	1911	–	5,715,532
	1918	–	25,620,892

NOTE.—From 1868 to 1906 the fiscal year ended on June 30: from 1907 to 1918 it ended on March 31.

For imports it is not possible to give the quantities as well as the values; but Table 47, besides indicating the progress attained at each of these national stock-taking periods, is interesting as showing the nature of the imports Canada receives in exchange for commodities produced and exported. They consist largely, it will be noted, of the products of tropical countries and of articles not manufactured in Canada. Two other points are illustrated by the trade returns, (1) the so-called balance of trade, or the reciprocal relationship between the volume of exports and imports, and (2) the value per capita of exports, imports and total trade. Both points are illustrated by Table 4 in Section IX (Trade and Commerce), page 288.

47.—Selection of Principal Imports for Home Consumption, 1874-1918.

Items.	1874.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1918.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Animals living	640,804	545,237	709,846	920,040	2,243,259	2,764,371
Breadstuffs	15,777,869	2,781,356	2,848,832	8,070,496	10,284,382	16,941,510
Carriages, bicycles, etc	131,221	151,438	316,626	1,110,654	7,257,859	22,508,227
Clocks and parts thereof	128,869	83,634	107,885	208,846	501,649	596,554
Coal, coke, etc	3,805,353	4,097,322	9,501,017	13,835,672	32,264,134	81,614,515
Chocolate paste, etc	4,517	9,445	38,881	163,216	382,834	3,008,427
Coffee, all kinds, including chicory	449,932	318,443	699,647	494,319	1,408,593	2,122,058
Cotton and manufactures of	11,990,208	11,783,243	7,987,200	12,301,899	32,876,059	58,922,808
Drugs, dyes, chemicles and medicines	1,536,672	1,804,596	2,744,603	4,996,671	12,188,979	26,522,172
Earthenware and china	611,755	439,029	634,907	1,114,677	2,398,416	2,562,776
Electric apparatus	–	12,001	469,046	919,854	5,129,677	11,045,663
Flax, hemp, jute and manufactures of	1,949,351	1,826,193	2,702,788	3,418,518	5,438,944	11,511,778
Fruits and nuts	1,033,230	1,179,688	2,587,498	3,873,489	11,955,008	22,965,285
Furs and skins and manufactures of	701,640	867,521	1,022,470	2,385,181	5,001,070	3,967,470
Glass and manufactures of	1,187,152	890,849	1,247,692	1,575,619	3,460,088	5,238,920
Grasses and fibres and manufactures of	143,599	95,985	87,967	134,122	1,802,713	8,281,342
Gutta-percha, India-rubber and manufactures of	479,107	817,464	1,607,300	2,596,804	6,950,583	12,864,355
Hats, caps and bonnets and materials for same	984,038	1,246,019	1,359,307	1,927,383	4,013,503	4,581,155
Hides and skins other than fur	1,458,325	2,212,653	2,022,810	4,120,443	8,105,330	8,794,289
Jewellery	952,071	357,013	351,134	540,220	1,486,787	871,816
Leather	1,587,199	1,108,226	946,398	1,728,049	5,331,710	8,916,611
Total metals and manufactures of	22,246,110	14,853,739	17,731,050	34,101,053	105,726,942	206,353,477
Oilcloth	166,905	176,313	226,026	420,830	1,675,582	2,464,886
Oils	800,862	1,024,447	1,779,234	2,159,171	7,869,288	35,338,137
Paper and manufactures of	779,253	990,379	1,142,313	1,803,928	5,537,411	7,516,389
Provisions	1,917,021	1,530,460	1,402,385	2,345,694	4,634,541	27,543,302
Salt	463,275	494,633	380,550	373,974	424,712	1,199,170
Seeds	219,982	141,360	428,449	1,322,227	1,708,981	1,887,697
Settlers' effects	1,240,618	877,913	1,778,556	3,740,630	14,072,611	6,367,291
Silk and manufactures of	2,198,652	2,420,139	2,237,928	3,386,347	6,930,448	14,943,206
Spices	169,488	139,454	213,165	228,905	303,742	505,757
Spirits and wines	2,378,428	1,221,216	1,445,898	1,921,518	4,538,018	4,005,297
Sugar, molasses, etc	6,127,628	6,074,150	6,366,230	9,316,532	17,480,856	39,484,978
Tea	3,454,838	3,585,973	2,981,415	3,176,795	5,654,883	13,713,427
Tobacco and manufactures of	1,724,020	1,180,635	1,974,815	2,158,776	4,816,292	7,875,796
Tobacco, pipes, pipe mounts, etc	40,543	117,207	119,151	292,084	807,989	831,804
Vegetables	63,396	100,608	229,794	441,139	1,738,142	4,621,555
Watches	–	237,052	506,913	623,945	1,229,973	1,652,380
Wood and manufactures of	2,412,672	1,664,768	3,098,855	4,937,072	17,237,372	14,615,607
Wool and manufactures of	14,180,219	10,340,901	11,409,501	11,357,449	26,382,771	35,086,969

With the exception of the two years 1880 and 1881, the " balance of trade " was unfavourable to Canada from 1868 to 1893. From 1894 to 1903 the value of exports exceeded that of the imports, though with the exception of the two years 1897 and 1898 not to any marked extent. From 1904 to the outbreak of the war—a period marked by

large introductions of British capital—the imports exceeded the exports, and in 1913 the ratio was as low as 56·27 p.c. In 1915 the balance was turned in favour of Canada by the large exportation of munitions and other war material, and from being against Canada to the extent of over 56 p.c. as in 1913, the balance became favourable to the extent of 53 p.c. in 1916.

The per capita value of the total trade of Canada, which was only $35\frac{1}{2}$ in 1868 has steadily risen until in 1917 it reached the highest point, with $242.14 per head.

Throughout the whole of the fifty years the bulk of the trade of Canada has been with the United Kingdom and with the United States. During most of the period the larger share of Canadian exports has been sent to the United Kingdom, whilst the imports have come most largely from the United States.

The grain trade of Canada is highly organized, and elaborate arrangements for the inspection and grading of the principal descriptions of grain are in force under the provisions of the Canada Grain Act of 1912. The opening up of the Prairie Provinces for the growth on a large scale of grain, especially wheat, led to the introduction of grain elevators shortly after the year 1880. During the present century the number of grain elevators in Canada has increased with great rapidity. In 1901 the number of elevators in Canada was 523 with a capacity of 18,329,352 bushels; in 1917 the number was 3,360, with a capacity of 193,844,000 bushels. There are now in Canada six different kinds of grain elevators, the capacity of which has steadily increased with the growth of the export trade in grain. First come the country elevators and warehouses, which in 1917 numbered 3,296 with an aggregate storage capacity of 103,508,000 bushels, as compared with 518 and 12,759,352 bushels in 1901. At Fort William and Port Arthur are 13 large terminal elevators with a capacity of 41,750,000 bushels, as compared with 5 elevators, 5,570,000 bushels, in 1901. The others include 22 public elevators, 19 hospital elevators, four interior terminal elevators and a public or transfer elevator at Vancouver.

To open up the country and to provide for the constantly increasing traffic in passengers and freight, the railway mileage of the Dominion has annually expanded with constant and sometimes feverish rapidity. It is claimed indeed that the railway mileage of the Dominion is larger in proportion to population than that of any country in the world.

The first railway in Canada for passengers was known as the Champlain and St. Lawrence. It was opened on July 23, 1836. The length of the line was 16 miles, and the gauge was 5·6. This line was the only one in Canada until 1847, when the railway mileage was increased to 54. In 1851 the mileage had grown to 159 and in 1861 to 2,146. At Confederation, in 1867, the mileage was 2,288[1].

[1]Annual Report for 1908 of the Comptroller of Railway Statistics, Appendix "A," History of Railway Mileage in Canada, pp. 212 and 213.

The total railway mileage of Canada at the beginning of each decade from 1871 to 1911 and in 1917 was as follows: 1871, 2,695; 1881, 7,331; 1891, 13,838; 1901, 18,140; 1911, 25,400; 1917, 38,604. The railway mileage of Canada, at Confederation and in 1917, was by provinces as in Table 48.

48.—Railway Mileage by Provinces, 1867 and 1917.

Province.	1867.	1917.	Province.	1867.	1917.
Prince Edward Island	–	278	Manitoba.....	–	4,194
Nova Scotia.....	145	1,422	Saskatchewan.....	–	6,124
New Brunswick.....	228	1,959	Alberta.....	–	4,444
Quebec.....	500	4,734	British Columbia.....	–	3,885
Ontario.....	1,415	11,049	Yukon Territory.....	–	102
			In United States.....	–	413
			Total.....	2,288	38,604

The first transcontinental line through Canada, viz., the Canadian Pacific Railway, was opened in 1886, thus completing an enterprise which had been pursued with great courage and persistence in the face of many obstacles. The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. is now probably the largest commercial corporation in the world, and with its numerous branches has been a great factor in the development of the Prairie Provinces. The second transcontinental railway of Canada, built partly by the Dominion Government and partly by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, and the Canadian Northern line, constitute two other transcontinental systems which were completed during the year 1914. They provide access to large areas of excellent agricultural lands, which now only await the settler and the plough for the production of unlimited quantities of grain.

From $716,445,134 in 1876, when steam railway statistics began to be collected, the capital liability of steam railways has grown to $1,985,119,991 in 1917; the passengers carried who numbered 5,190,416 in 1875 were 53,749,680 in 1917, and the freight carried annually has increased from 5,670,836 tons in 1875 to 121,916,272 tons in 1917. Gross earnings which in 1875 were $19,470,539 were in 1917 $310,771,479. These figures are eloquent enough of the efforts which have been made to meet the constantly increasing demand for traffic facilities.

The electric railways of Canada, which consist principally of urban street tramways, are of comparatively recent development, and the official annual statistics with regard to them begin with 1901. In this year, the mileage of electric railways in Canada was 674, and in 1917 this had increased to 1,744. The number of passengers carried in a year increased from 120,934,656 in 1901 to 629,441,997 in 1917. The freight carried increased from 287,926 tons in 1901 to 2,333,539 tons in 1917, and the gross earnings from $5,768,283 in 1901 to $30,237,664 in 1917. The total capital liability

of electric railways which was $87,409,885 in 1908 had grown to $161,234,739 in 1917.

A form of transportation which has developed with great rapidity during the last few years is that of motor vehicles, the registrations of which in Canada numbered 197,799 in 1917 as against 69,598 in 1914. The six Government canals have a mileage of 1,594, the traffic for 1917 amounting to 22,238,935 tons, as compared with 888,189 tons in 1887. The telegraph system has also developed correspondingly. At Confederation in 1867 there were 7,227 miles of line and 9,040 miles of wire, and during that year 600,770 messages were sent. In 1917 the Government lines had a total length of 11,843 miles and the Chartered Companies 49,397. Messages across the Atlantic by wireless telegraphy were instituted in October, 1907. In 1917, 181,740 wireless messages were sent and 3,140,843 words were handled. Telephones were first commercially established at Hamilton in 1877. There were in 1917 1,695 telephone companies in Canada with a capitalization of $79,121,702. The number of telephones was 604,136, or one telephone to every 13·4 persons. In 1917 the number of postage stamps issued was 957,051,564 of the value of $23,174,602, as compared with 306,382,154, of the value of $5,636,746 in 1904.

FINANCIAL AND SOCIAL STATISTICS.

In 1868 the public revenue of Canada, i.e., receipts on the Consolidated Fund Account, amounted to $13,687,928. In 1871 they were $19,335,561, in 1881 $29,635,298, in 1891 $38,579,311, in 1901 $52,514,701. In 1910 for the first time they exceeded one hundred million dollars, being $101,503,711 and in 1911 they were $117,780,409. During the war they have necessarily expanded in consequence of increasing taxation, and for the fiscal year 1917-18 they reached the record total of $260,778,953. Per capita the revenue has grown from $5½ in 1871 to $27.82 in 1917. In 1868 the revenue of the provincial Governments of Canada (Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario) was not more than $5,072,084. For the whole of the nine provinces in 1917 the revenue of the provincial Governments was $57,962,979. Per capita the provincial revenue was in 1868 $1.60, in 1917 it was $6.95. The net public debt of Canada, incurred largely for reproductive purposes, except during the last four years of the war, has increased from $75,728,642 at Confederation to $335,996,850 in 1914, the fiscal year before the outbreak of the war. The debt on March 31, 1918, amounted to $1,191,884,063, having been swollen to this amount as a consequence of the war; but the fact that this debt is being shouldered by the people of Canada without undue difficulty is in itself proof of the great progress made by the Dominion in the realization of its resources and the accumulation of wealth.

In 1868 the chartered banks of Canada numbered 27, with 123 branches. Their paid up capital amounted to $30,507,000, and the deposits to $33,654,000. In 1917 the paid up capital of the 21 chartered banks of Canada having 3,135 branches amounted to

$111,637,755 and the total on deposit to $1,643,203,020. The amount at the credit of depositors in the Dominion Government and Post Office Savings Banks on June 30, 1868, was $1,687,808. This had grown to $56,216,089 on March 31, 1917.

Insurance business of all kinds has had an enormous development during the past fifty years. In 1869 the amount of fire insurance at risk in Canada was $188,359,809. In 1917 the amount was $3,986,-197,514. In 1875 the net life insurance in force was $85,009,264. In 1917 the amount was $1,585,042,563. Large sums have been devoted to education; and the statistics show a marked improvement in the average attendance at the public schools during the present century. Illiteracy amongst the population, as revealed by statistics of the census in the case of persons of five years old and over, shows a decline of nearly 4 p.c. since 1901. In the beginning of the present century the total expenditure for the purposes of public education in Canada was $11,751,625; in 1917 it was $56,327,297, an increase of $44,575,672, or 379 p.c.

On the other hand it has to be confessed that the criminal statistics of Canada, which have been collected annually since 1880, show a marked increase of crime during the last forty years. As shown by Table **49**, in 1880 the total number of convictions per 100,000 of the population was not more than 669; they had increased to 1,363 per 100,000 in 1917. But this apparent increase of criminality is coincident with a marked growth of the population largely by immigration. Experience proves that crime is more prevalent the bigger the population, and that it prevails to a greater extent in urban than in rural communities. The growth of the urban population of Canada has been phenomenal during the past two or three decades. Drunkenness, to which other crimes are so frequently attributed, increased largely since 1880, the statistics showing 333 convictions per 100,000 in 1917, as against 200 per 100,000 in 1880. On the other hand, the recent prohibitory legislation against alcohol is already taking effect, and the latest statistics show that the convictions for drunkenness have fallen from 60,975 in 1913 to 27,882 in 1917, a decrease of 33,093, or 54·27 p.c., during the five years.

49.—Total Number and Number per 100,000 Inhabitants of Convictions in Canada, classified according to the Nature of Offences, 1880-81-91-1901-11-17.

Year.	Offences against the person.		Offences against property with violence.		Other offences against property.		Other felonies and misdemeanours.		Violations of Municipal Acts.		Drunkenness.		Totals.	
	No.	per 100,000	No.	per 100,000	No.	per 100,000	No.	per 100,000	No.	per 100,000	No.	per 100,000	No	per 100,000
1880....	5,694	135	176	4	3,018	71	202	5	10,681	254	8,438	200	28,209	669
1881....	4,353	100	144	3	2,593	60	288	7	12,272	283	9,575	221	29,225	676
1891....	4,788	97	283	6	3,369	70	160	3	15,991	331	13,026	269	37,617	776
1901....	4,698	87	451	8	4,441	82	384	7	19,447	360	12,727	236	42,148	780
1911....	8,352	116	977	14	9,024	125	1,194	17	52,334	726	41,379	574	113260	1,572
1917....	7,229	86	1,321	16	9,886	118	3,014	36	49,332	590	27,882	333	114011	1,363

A CONTRAST: 1867 and 1917.

By way of bringing into stronger statistical relief the great progress which the last fifty years have witnessed in Canada the principal figures already quoted for the earliest and latest available years of the jubilee period are set out as in Table **50.**

50.—Principal Statistics for Earliest and Latest Years available, 1867-1917.

Items.	Year.	Unit.	Total.	Year.	Unit.	Total.
Area	1867	sq. m.	377,045	1917	sq. m.	3,729,665
Population	1871	No.	3,689,257	1917	No.	8,361,000
Immigration	1867	No.	14,666	1913	No.	402,432
				1917	No.	75,374
Wheat	1870	Acres	1,646,781	1917	Acres	14,755,850
"	1870	bush.	16,723,873	1917	bush.	233,742,850
Hay	1870	acres	3,650,419	1917	acres	8,225,034
Potatoes	1870	bush.	47,330,187	1917	bush.	79,892,000
Field crops	1910	acres	30,556,168	1917	acres	42,602,288
"	1910	$	384,513,795	1917	$	1,144,636,450
Horses	1871	No.	836,743	1917	No.	3,412,749
"	1901	$	118,279,000	1917	$	429,123,000
Milch cows	1871	No.	1,251,209	1917	No.	3,202,283
"	1901	$	69,238,000	1917	$	274,081,000
Other cattle	1871	No.	1,373,081	1917	No.	4,718,657
"	1901	$	54,197,000	1917	$	270,595,000
Total cattle	1871	No.	2,624,290	1917	No.	7,920,940
"	1901	$	123,435,000	1917	$	544,676,000
Sheep	1871	No.	3,155,509	1917	No.	2,369,358
"	1901	$	10,491,000	1917	$	35,576,000
Swine	1871	No.	1,366,083	1917	No.	3,619,382
"	1901	$	16,446,000	1917	$	92,886,000
Total live stock	1901	$	268,651,000	1917	$	1,102,261,000
Home-made butter	1870	lb.	74,190,584	1910	lb.	138,098,534
Home-made cheese	1870	lb.	4,984,843	1910	lb.	13,263,261
Creamery butter	1900	lb.	36,066,739	1917	lb.	87,404,366
"	1900	$	7,240,972	1917	$	34,227,188
Factory cheese	1900	lb.	220,833,269	1917	lb.	194,904,336
"	1917	$	22,221,430	1917	$	41,170,563
Fisheries	1870	$	6,577,391	1917	$	52,312,044
Minerals	1886	$	10,221,255	1917	$	193,271,816
Gold	1871	oz.	22,941	1917	oz.	738,831
"	1867	$	3,013,431	1917	$	15,272,992
Silver	1871	oz.	69,197	1917	oz.	22,221,274
"	1887	$	347,271	1917	$	18,091,895

50.—Principal Statistics for Earliest and Latest Years available, 1867-1917—concluded.

Items.	Year.	Unit.	Total.	Year.	Unit.	Total.
Copper	1901	lb.	37,827,019	1917	lb.	109,227,332
"	1901	$	6,096,581	1917	$	29,687,989
Coal	1871	ton	671,008	1917	ton	14,015,588
Manufactured products	1870	$	221,617,773	1915	$	1,407,137,140
Imports	1868	$	67,090,159	1917	$	845,356,306
Exports	1868	$	52,701,720	1917	$	1,179,211,100
Total trade	1868	$	119,791,879	1917	$	2,024,567,406
Elevators	1901	bush.	18,329,352	1917	bush.	193,844,000
Steam Railway						
mileage	1867	miles	2,288	1917	miles	38,604
capital	1876	$	716,445,134	1917	$	1,985,119,991
passengers	1875	No.	5,190,416	1917	No.	53,749,680
freight	1875	ton	5,670,836	1917	ton	121,916,272
gross earnings	1875	$	19,470,539	1917	$	310,771,479
Electric Railway						
mileage	1901	miles	674	1917	miles	1,744
capital	1908	$	87,409,885	1917	$	161,234,739
passengers	1901	No.	120,934,656	1917	No.	629,441,997
freight	1901	ton	287,926	1917	ton	2,333,539
gross earnings	1901	$	5,768,283	1917	$	30,237,164
Motor vehicles	1914	No.	69,598	1917	No.	197,799
Canal traffic	1887	ton	888,189	1917	ton	22,238,935
Public revenue	1868	$	13,687,928	1918	$	260,778,953
Revenue per capita	1871	$	5·50	1917	$	27·82
Provincial revenue	1868	$	5,072,084	1917	$	57,962,979
Provincial revenue per capita	1868	$	1.60	1917	$	6.95
Net public debt	1867	$	75,728,642	1918	$	1,191,884,063
Chartered Banks	1868	No.	27	1917	No.	21
Branches of Chartered Banks	1868	No.	123	1917	No.	3,135
Bank capital paid-up	1868	$	30,507,000	1917	$	111,637,755
Chartered Bank deposits	1868	$	33,654,000	1917	$	1,643,203,020
Deposits in G. and P.O. Savings Banks	1868	$	1,687,808	1917	$	56,216,089
Fire insurance at risk	1869	$	188,359,809	1917	$	3,986,197,514
Net Life Insurance	1875	$	85,009,264	1917	$	1,585,042,563
Public Education expenditure	1901	$	11,751,525	1917	$	56,327,297

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE OUTLOOK.

The statistical retrospect attempted in these pages, imperfect though it be, is sufficient to show what great strides the Dominion of Canada, with a population small, relatively, both at the beginning

ST. MICHAEL'S LIBRARY

and end of the period, has been able to take in national progress and prosperity. It has not been my purpose to describe the spiritual and moral progress which the Dominion may have made within that time, and in any case such progress is not easily susceptible of statistical demonstration; but inasmuch as the national virtues of thrift, of patience, of perseverance, of enterprising courage in the face of obstacles and difficulties and of optimistic faith in the future represent spiritual and moral forces, it cannot be doubted that progress in this direction too has been great and real. The closing years of the period under review found the Dominion bearing no unworthy share in the greatest war of history and for the greatest of all causes. Deep as have been the domestic sorrows which the war has entailed, the struggle has called forth the noblest qualities of heroism and self sacrifice, which will make Canadian history lustrous with a glory that cannot fade. Happily the war has ended in the complete triumph of the cause of justice and freedom, and Canada with the rest of the British Empire and the Allied Nations is now considering plans of reconstruction and reform. If the progress of the past fifty years has been so splendid, is there not abundant reason for anticipating still greater triumphs in the next fifty years? The path of progress in Canada is as open as it was fifty years ago; the natural wealth of the great Dominion has as yet been scarcely more than skimmed. In population, in production, in manufactures, in trade and in the financial and commercial developments dependent thereupon, Canada should certainly equal if not exceed the brilliant record of the past half century.

IV.—PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CANADA.

GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES.

General Formation.—On the eastern coast of the North American continent the Appalachian range of mountains gives shape to the eastern coast of the United States and, extending into Canada, forms the Gaspé peninsula and the Maritime Provinces. Around Hudson bay is a V-shaped plateau constituting the Laurentian highland and extending from Labrador down to the St. Lawrence river and thence northwestward to the Arctic ocean. In the west are the Cordillera ranges of the Pacific coast, extending into British Columbia and the Yukon territory. They occupy a large area in Canada, and comprise several parallel ranges. In British Columbia they are over 400 miles in width, and consist of the coast range along the coast; the Rocky mountains, properly so called, and, between them, the Selkirk, Gold, Cariboo, Cassiar and other ranges. To the north of British Columbia lies the Yukon territory, including a great mountain area drained by the Yukon river and the Klondike valley, famous for its gold. West of the Canadian Yukon lies the United States territory of Alaska. Canada may further be conveniently divided into five sections: (1) the peninsula which in Canada includes Gaspé and the three Maritime Provinces; (2) the lowlands of southern

Ontario and southern Quebec, with the Great Lakes and the Ottawa and St. Lawrence rivers draining the interior into the Atlantic ocean; (3) the Central plain; (4) the Laurentian highland; (5) the western Cordillera.

Mountains.—In the western Cordillera are found the highest mountain ranges and peaks of Canada. In the Yukon territory, and forming part of the St. Elias range, is mount Logan, 19,539 feet, the highest known point in Canada. In the Rocky mountains are many peaks rising to heights of 11,000 or 12,000 feet, and mount Robson, 13,700 feet, in the Yellowhead pass, is the highest of that range. The Selkirk range contains heights of from 9,000 feet to over 11,000 feet.

Waterways.—The waterways of Canada constitute one of the most remarkable of its geographical features. East of the Rocky mountains the southern part of the Dominion slopes northeastward towards Hudson bay; and the rivers in the south flow eastward. Thus the Saskatchewan river, with its northern and southern branches, flows eastward into lake Winnipeg and thence northward by the Nelson river into Hudson bay. On the north the Great Plain has a northerly slope, and the Mackenzie river, with its tributaries, the Slave, Liard, Athabaska, and Peace rivers, flows into the Arctic ocean. The Mackenzie, exclusive of its tributaries, but including the Slave, Peace and Finlay rivers, of which it is the continuation, has a total length of 2,525 miles. The Yukon river in the Yukon territory also flows northward, passing through Alaska into Behring strait after a course of 2,300 miles. In British Columbia, the Fraser, Columbia, Skeena and Stikine rivers flow into the Pacific ocean.

Drainage Basins.—The large drainage basins of Canada are the Atlantic (554,000 square miles), the Hudson bay (1,486,000 square miles), the Arctic (1,290,000 square miles), the Pacific (387,300 square miles) and the gulf of Mexico (12,365 square miles). Table **1** gives a list of the river drainage basins, and Table **2** gives the lengths of the principal rivers with their tributaries and sub-tributaries.

1.—Drainage Basins of Canada.

Drainage Basins.	Area Drained.	Drainage Basins.	Area Drained.
Atlantic Basin.	Sq. miles.		
Hamilton	29,100	**Hudson Bay Basin.**	Sq. miles.
Miramichi	5,400	Koksoak	62,400
St. John	21,500	George	20,000
St. Lawrence	309,500	Big	26,300
Saguenay	35,900	Eastmain	25,500
St. Maurice	16,200	Rupert	15,700
French	8,000	Broadback	9,800
Nipigon	9,000	Nottaway	29,800
Ottawa	56,700	Moose	42,100
Lièvre	3,500	Abitibi	11,300
Gatineau	9,100	Missinaibi	10,600
		Albany	59,800
Total	**554,000**	Kenogami	20,700

1.—Drainage Basins of Canada—concluded.

Drainage Basins.	Area Drained.	Drainage Basins.	Area Drained.
Hudson Bay Basin—con.	Sq. miles.	**Pacific Basin**—con.	Sq. miles.
Attawapiskat	18,700	Alsek	11,200
Winisk	24,100	Taku	7,600
Severn	38,600	Stikine	20,300
Nelson	370,800	Naas	7,400
Winnipeg	44,000	Skeena	19,300
English	20,600	Fraser	91,700
Red	63,400	Thompson	21,800
Assiniboine	52,600	Nechako	15,700
Saskatchewan	158,800	Blackwater	5,600
N. Saskatchewan	54,700	Chilcotin	7,500
S. Saskatchewan	65,500	Columbia	39,300
Red Deer	18,300	Kootenay	15,500
Bow	11,100		
Belly	8,900	**Total**	**387,300**
Churchill	115,500		
Kazan	32,700	**Arctic Basin.**	
Dubawnt	58,500	Backs	47,500
		Coppermine	29,100
Total	**1,486,000**	Mackenzie	682,000
		Liard	1,700
		Hay	25,700
Pacific Basin.		Peace	117,100
Yukon	145,800	Athabaska	58,900
Porcupine	24,600		
Stewart	21,900	**Total**	**1,290,000**
Pelly	21,300		
Lewes	35,000		
White	15,000	**Gulf of Mexico Basin**	12,365

NOTE.—Owing to overlapping, the totals of each drainage basin do not represent an addition of the drainage areas as given. Tributaries and sub-tributaries are indicated by indentation of the names.

2.—Lengths of Principal Rivers and Tributaries in Canada.

Names.	Miles.	Names.	Miles.
Flowing into the Atlantic Ocean.		**Flowing into the Atlantic Ocean** —con.	
Hamilton (to head of Ashuanipi)	350	St. Francis	165
Natashkwan	220	Richelieu	210
Romaine	270	Ottawa	685
Moisie	210	North	70
St. Marguerite	130	Rouge	115
St. John	390	North Nation	60
Miramichi	135	Lièvre	205
St. Lawrence (to head of St. Louis)	1,900	Gatineau	240
Manikugan	310	Coulonge	135
Outarde	270	Dumoine	80
Bersimis	240	South Nation	90
Saguenay (to head of Peribonka)	405	Mississippi	105
Peribonka	280	Madawaska	130
Mistassini	185	Petawawa	95
Ashwapmuchuan	165	Moira	60
Chaudière	120	Trent	150
St. Maurice	325	Grand	140
Mattawin	100	Thames	135

2.—Lengths of Principal Rivers and Tributaries in Canada—concluded.

Names.	Miles.	Names.	Miles.
Flowing into the Atlantic Ocean—concluded.		**Flowing into the Hudson Bay**—concluded.	
French (to head of Sturgeon)	180	Koksoak (to head of Kaniapiskau)	535
Sturgeon	110	Kaniapiskau	445
Spanish	153	George	365
Mississagi	140		
Thessalon	40	**Flowing into the Pacific Ocean.**	
Nipigon (to head of Ombabika)	130		
		Columbia (total)	1,150
		Columbia (in Canada)	465
		Kootenay	400
Flowing into the Hudson Bay.		Fraser	695
		Thompson (to head of North Thompson)	270
Nelson (to Lake Winnipeg)	390	North Thompson	185
Nelson (to head of Bow)	1,660	South Thompson	120
Red (to head of Lake Traverse)	355	Chilcotin	145
Red (to head of Sheyenne)	545	Blackwater	140
Assiniboine	450	Nechako	255
Souris	450	Stuart	220
Qu'Appelle	270	Skeena	335
Winnipeg (to head of Firesteel)	475	Nass	205
English	330	Stikine	335
Saskatchewan (to head of Bow)	1,205	Alsek	260
North Saskatchewan	760	Yukon (mouth to head of Nisutlin)	1,765
South Saskatchewan (to head of Bow)	865	Yukon (Int. boundary to head of Nisutlin)	655
Bow	315	Stewart	320
Belly	180	White	185
Red Deer	385	Pelly	330
Churchill	1,000	Macmillan	200
Beaver	305	Lewes	338
Kazan	445		
Dubawnt	580	**Flowing into the Arctic Ocean.**	
Severn	420		
Winisk	295	Mackenzie (to head of Finlay)	2,525
Attawapiskat	465	Peel	365
Albany (to head of Cat river)	610	Arctic Red	230
Moose (to head of Mattagami)	340	Liard	550
Mattagami	275	Fort Nelson	260
Abitibi	340	Athabaska	765
Missinaibi	265	Pembina	210
Harricanaw	250	Slave	265
Nottaway (to head of Waswanipi)	400	Peace (to head of Finlay)	1,065
Waswanipi	190	Finlay	250
Rupert	380	Parnsnip	145
Eastmain	375	Smoky	245
Big	520	Little Smoky	185
Great Whale	365	Coppermine	525
Leaf	295	Backs	605

NOTE.—In the above table the tributaries and sub-tributaries are indicated by indentation of the names. Thus the Ottawa and other rivers are shown as tributary to the St. Lawrence, and the Gatineau and other rivers as tributary to the Ottawa.

St. Lawrence River System.—Most important of the lakes and rivers in Canada is the chain of the Great Lakes with their connecting rivers, the St. Lawrence river and its tributaries. This chain is called the St. Lawrence River System. The Great Lakes, separating the province of Ontario from the United States and connected by a series

of artificial canals with the St. Lawrence river, allow of access from the Atlantic ocean to the interior of the Dominion at Fort William and Port Arthur, twin cities situated at the head of lake Superior.

The Great Lakes.—Table 3 shows the length, breadth, areas and elevation above sea-level of each of the Great Lakes.

3.—Area and Elevation of the Great Lakes.

Lakes.	Length.	Breadth.	Area.	Elevation above Sea-level.
	Miles.	Miles.	Sq. Miles.	Feet.
Superior	354	162	31,800	602
Michigan	316	118	22,400	581
Huron	207	101	23,200	581
St. Clair	26	24	445	575
Erie	239	59	10,000	572
Ontario	193	53	7,260	246

Lake Superior, with its area of 31,800 square miles, is the largest body of fresh water in the world. As the international boundary between Canada and the United States passes through the centre of lakes Superior, Huron, Erie and Ontario, only half of the areas of these lakes given in the above statement is Canadian. The whole of lake Michigan is within United States territory. From the western end of lake Superior to the mouth of the St. Lawrence there is, with the aid of the canal system, a continuous navigable waterway. The total length of the St. Lawrence river from the head of the St. Louis river to the Pointe-des-Monts, at the entrance of the gulf of St. Lawrence, is 1,900 miles. The tributaries of the St. Lawrence, several of which have themselves important tributaries, include the Ottawa river, 750 miles long; the St. Maurice river, 400 miles long; and the Saguenay, 100 miles long.

Other Inland Waters.—In addition to the Great Lakes there are large bodies of inland water in other parts of Canada. Of these only the following principal lakes, with their respective areas, need be mentioned here: in Quebec, lake Mistassini (975 square miles); in Ontario, lake Nipigon (1,730 square miles); in Manitoba, lake Winnipeg (9,457 square miles); lake Winnipegosis (2,086 square miles) and lake Manitoba (1,817 square miles); in Saskatchewan, Reindeer lake (2,437 square miles); in Alberta, lake Athabaska (2,482 square miles). All these are within the boundaries of the provinces as at present constituted, and are exclusive of lakes situated in the Northwest Territories, as, for instance, the Great Bear lake (11,821 square miles) and the Great Slave lake (10,719 square miles) in the Mackenzie District.

Table 4 gives a list of the principal lakes of Canada by provinces, with the area of each in square miles. The table corresponds with the constitution of the provinces as altered by the Boundary Extension Act, 1912 (2 Geo. V, cc. 32, 40 and 45).

4.—Areas of Principal Canadian Lakes by Provinces.

Names of Lakes.	Areas.	Names of Lakes.	Areas.
	Square Miles.		Square Miles.
Nova Scotia—		Quebec—con.	
Bras d'Or	230	Thirty-one Mile	23
Little Bras d'Or	130	Two Mountains	63
	360	Upper Seal	270
New Brunswick—		Wakonichi	44
Grand	74	Waswanipi	100
		Whitefish	19
Quebec—			11,110
Abitibi, part	25		
Apiskigamish	392	Ontario—	
Ashuanipi	319	Abitibi	331
Attikonak	331	Bald	2
Aylmer	8	Balsam	17
Baskatong	17	Buckhorn	14
Burnt	56	Cameron	6
Champlain, portion in Quebec	3	Couchiching	19
Chibouganau	138	Deer	7
Clearwater	478	Dog	61
Evans	231	Eagle	128
Expanse	59	Erie, portion in Ontario	5,019
Gull	125	George, portion in Ontario	11
Grand Victoria	57	Huron, including Georgian bay, portion in Ontario	14,331
Great Long	245	La Croix, portion in Ontario	23
Indian House	306	Lansdowne	98
Ishimanikuagan	87	Long	75
Kakabonga	65	Manitou, Manitou island	38
Kaniapiskau	441	Mille Lacs, Lac de	104
Kipawa	117	Mud	13
Matapedia	16	Muskoka	54
Manouan	113	Namakau, portion in Ontario	19
Mattagami	87	Nipigon	1,730
Megantic	14	Nipissing	330
Melville	1,298	Ontario, portion in Ontario	3,727
Memphremagog, portion in Quebec	28	Panache	35
Menihek	112	Pigeon	15
Minto	735	Rainy, portion in Ontario	260
Mishikamau	612	Rice	27
Mishikamats	122	St. Clair, portion in Ontario	257
Mistassini	975	St. Francis, river St. Lawrence, part	24
Mistassinis	206	St. Joseph	245
Nemiskau	56	Saganaga, portion in Ontario	21
Nichikun	208	Sandy	245
Nomining	9	Seul	392
Obatogamau	56	Simcoe	271
Olga	50	Scugog	39
Ossokmanuan	131	Stony	19
Papineau	5	Sturgeon, English river	106
Patamisk	44	Sturgeon, Victoria county	18
Payne	747	Superior, portion in Ontario	11,178
Petitsikapau	94	Temagami	90
Pipmaukin	100	Timiskaming, part	52
Pletipi	138	Trout English river	134
Quinze, Lac des	46	Trout Severn river	233
Richmond	269	Wanapitei	45
St. Francis, Beauce county	13	Woods, lake of the, part in Ontario	1,325
St. Francis river, St. Lawrence, part	59		41,188
St. John	350		
St. Louis	56	Manitoba—	
St. Peter	130	Atikameg	90
Sandgirt	106	Cedar	284
Simon	12	Cormorant	141
Timiskaming, part	65	Dauphin	200
Temiscouata	29	Dog	64

4.—Areas of Principal Canadian Lakes by Provinces—concluded.

Names of Lakes.	Areas.	Names of Lakes.	Areas.
	Square Miles.		Square Miles.
Manitoba—con.		Alberta—con.	
Ebb-and-flow	39	Lesser Slave	480
Etawney	625	Pakowki	72
Gods	319	Sullivan	94
Granville	392		2,360
Island	551		
Kiskitto	69	British Columbia—	
Kiskittogisu	122	Adams	52
Manitoba	1,817	Atlin, part	331
Moose	552	Babine	306
Nameu, part	12	Chilko	172
North Indian	184	Harrison	122
Nueltin, part	76	Kootenay	220
Playgreen	224	Lower Arrow	64
Reed	86	Okanagan	135
Red Deer, west of lake Winnipegosis	86	Owikano	98
Reindeer, part	134	Quesnel	147
St. Martin	125	Shuswap	124
Setting	58	Stuart	220
Shoal	102	Tacla	135
South Indian	1,531	Tagish, part	91
Swan	84	Teslin, part	123
Todatara, part	156	Upper Arrow	99
Waterhen	83		2,439
Wekusko	83		
Winnipeg	9,459	Northwest Territories—	
Winnipegosis	2,086	Aberdeen	514
Woods, lake of the, part	60	Aylmer	612
	19,894	Baker	1,029
		Clinton-Colden	674
Saskatchewan—		Dubawnt	1,654
Amisk	111	Franklin	122
Athabaska, part	1,801	Garry	980
Buffalo	281	Gras, Lac de	674
Candle	150	Great Bear	11,821
Chaplin	66	Great Slave	10,719
Cree	406	Kaminuriak	368
Cumberland	166	Lower Seal	220
Dove	242	Macdougall	318
Ile à la Crosse	187	Maguse	490
Johnston	131	Martre, Lac la	1,225
Last Mountain	98	Mackay	980
Little Quill	70	Nueltin, part	230
Manitou	67	Nutarawit	343
Montreal	138	Pelly	331
Nameu, part	54	Schultz	123
Plonge, Lac la	383	Thaolintoa	184
Quill	163	Todatara, part	52
Red Deer on Red Deer river	97	Yathkyed	858
Reindeer, part	2,302		34,521
Ronge, Lac la	343	Yukon—	
White Loon	97	Aishihik	107
Witchikan	70	Atlin, part	12
Wollaston	906	Kluane	184
	8,329	Kusawa	56
		Laberge	87
Alberta—		Marsh	32
Athabaska, part	1,041	Tagish, part	48
Beaver	89	Teslin, part	123
Biche, Lac la	125		649
Buffalo	55		
Claire	404	**Canada**	**120,924**

Islands.—The northern and western coasts of Canada are skirted by clusters of islands. Those on the north are mostly within the Arctic circle. On the west, Vancouver and Queen Charlotte Islands are the largest and most important. On the east, besides the separate island colony of Newfoundland, there are the Cape Breton Island, forming part of the province of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, forming one of the nine provinces of Canada, the Magdalen Islands and the island of Anticosti. To the south of Newfoundland are the two small islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon belonging to France. In lake Huron is the island of Manitoulin and the so-called Thirty Thousand Islands of Georgian Bay. In the St. Lawrence river, just below lake Ontario, are the picturesque Thousand Islands.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY OF CANADA, 1917.

By Wyatt Malcolm, Geological Survey, Ottawa.

The purpose of this paper is to present a brief review of the most important reports and articles published during the year 1917 that treat of the economic geology of Canada. It is hoped that this review will serve also to indicate to the reader where detailed information regarding different ore deposits may be obtained. The numbers appearing in brackets throughout this paper refer to the names of the publishers as listed at the end.

Artesian Water.—It has been demonstrated that artesian water of good quality can be obtained over a large area in southern Alberta. A porous sandstone formation forms the bed of Milk river for a part of its course and dips at a low angle northward beneath impervious shales. A number of wells that have.been sunk to this sandstone have struck good flows of water. D B. Dowling (1) gives the results of a number of borings and describes the geology of the southern part of the province.

Asbestos.—The question of the origin of asbestos veins has not been answered to the satisfaction of all. Contributions to this subject are made by R. P. D. Graham and Stephen Taber in Economic Geology, Volume 12, and by R. P. D. Graham and John A. Dresser in Bulletin No. 123 of the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

Building Stones.—A report by W. A. Parks (2) on the building and ornamental stones of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta presents the results of investigations made on the stones that are being quarried in the Prairie Provinces for building purposes and on other stones that might be suitable for these purposes. The only building stones that have been quarried to any great extent are the mottled limestones of Tyndall, Manitoba, and the Paskapoo sandstone of Alberta. The Tyndall limestone has a characteristically mottled aspect, is easily worked, and is to be regarded as one of the most desirable building stones produced in Canada. The Paskapoo sandstone is from blue to yellow in colour and enters into the con-

struction of most of the finer buildings of Calgary, Edmonton and other Alberta cities. The report is illustrated with excellent plates showing polished sections of a large number of stones in their natural colours.

China Clay.—The only china clay deposit that is being worked in Canada lies in Amherst township, Labelle county, Quebec. The country rock is Grenville quartzite, tilted so that the strata are vertical or nearly vertical in attitude. The china clay occurs finely disseminated between broken quartz grains, in veins following planes of fracture in the quartzite, and in extensive masses up to 100 feet in width and several hundred feet in length. A short report of this district by M. E. WILSON has been published (1).

Chromite.—J. K. KNOX (1) reports on the geology of portions of Megantic and Wolfe counties lying southwest of Black lake, Quebec. In this area basic igneous rocks are exposed similar to those carrying the asbestos and chromite of Black lake and Thetford Mines. Chromite is found in grains and irregular masses disseminated through the periotite, and a small amount has been mined.

Clays and Shales.—JOSEPH KEELE discusses (6) the present condition of the ceramic industries in Canada and the feasibility of the extension of these industries, consideration being given to the availability of raw materials in various parts of the country, the cost of fuel and skilled labour.

Coal.—Considerable information was published during 1917 on the coal-fields of Canada. Much of this is the result of field work carried on by the Geological Survey during 1916. A description of the coal basin of the upper Elk valley, British Columbia, is given by BRUCE ROSE (1). The coal of this valley is bituminous and is in general a good steam and coking coal similar to that mined at Michel and Fernie in the Crowsnest coal-field. It is estimated that the aggregated thickness of the coal seams over an area of 134 square miles ranges from 6 feet to 182 feet. A description is also given by BRUCE ROSE of a portion of the Crowsnest coal-field of Alberta about the headwaters of the numerous branches of Oldman river, and of the lignite seams of the Wood Mountain-Willowbunch area of southern Saskatchewan (1).

One of the most important contributions to our knowledge of the coal resources of Canada is that made by JOHN MACVICAR (1). He describes the extension of the coal-fields of the foothills of the Rocky mountains northwest of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway. These coal areas extend from Brule lake in township 49, range 27, west of the 5th meridian, to township 59, ranges 7, 8, and 9, west of the 6th meridian and beyond. The coal is bituminous and is suitable for steam, metallurgical and domestic use. At least one seam in the Smoky river area may be classed as anthracite; it is comparable with the best coal mined at Bankhead on the Canadian Pacific railway. A short description is given by D. B. DOWLING (1) of the Drumheller coal area where coal is mined that is not a coking bituminous coal, but is superior to a lignite. Notes are contributed by J. S. STEWART (1) on the Brazeau colleries and the Saunders Creek coal mine in the western part of Alberta, half way between the main line

of the Canadian Pacific railway and the Grand Trunk Pacific railway; notes are also given by STEWART on coal mines at Lovett, Coalspur, Mountain park, Evansburg and Wabamun, Alberta, and by A. MACLEAN (1) on lignite in southeastern Saskatchewan.

Considerable interest was taken during the year in the question of carbonising and briquetting the lignite of Saskatchewan, and a report on this subject by W. J. DICK was published by the Commission of Conservation.

A report on "The Coal-fields and Coal Industry of Eastern Canada: a general survey and description," by FRANCIS W. GRAY (2) appeared during the year 1917. In this the author describes the coal deposits of the Maritime Provinces, the extent to which mining operations are being carried on and the commercial status of the industry. J. F. KELLOCK BROWN, in his report entitled "The Mining of Thin-Coal Seams as applied to the Eastern Coal-Fields of Canada" (2), describes the thin seams of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and offers suggestions as how best to mine these economically.

Copper.—J. J. O'NEILL, Geologist to the Southern Party of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, made a careful examination of the native copper deposits of Bathurst Inlet, and a condensed report of the results has been published (1). The copper is found in most of the flows of amygdaloidal basalt which cover about 20 square miles of the mainland and 50 square miles of islands. The sulphide deposits of the Flinflon lake and Schist lake areas, Manitoba, that have recently attracted so much attention, are described by E. L. BRUCE (1). Notes are given by J. M. TURNBULL (5) on a number of mineral deposits at the head of Alice Arm and on Illiance and Kitsault rivers, by J. D. GALLOWAY (5) on mineral deposits in the Hazelton-Telkwa district and by WM. M. BREWER (5) on the copper-gold-silver deposits of Vancouver and adjacent islands. A description of the different types of copper deposits found in the Sooke and Duncan map-areas of Vancouver island appears in a report by C. H. CLAPP (1). A description by E. L. BRUCE of the gold-quartz veins and gold-copper deposits of Rossland has also been published (5). The Engineering and Mining Journal of August 4, 1917, contains a description of the Massey copper mine, Ontario, by FRANCIS CHURCH LINCOLN.

Gold.—The gold production of Canada comes mainly from the placer and lode deposits of the western cordillera and from the Pre-Cambrian rocks of the Laurentian plateau. D. D. CAIRNES (1) gives a description of the geology of the Klotassin area of Yukon territory, where a number of creeks have yielded a small amount of gold, and of the lode mines of the Windy Arm district, Yukon. Notes by J. D. GALLOWAY on a number of mines and prospects in the Hazelton-Telkwa district of British Columbia, and a report by E. L. BRUCE on the geology and ore deposits of Rossland, are to be found in the Annual Report for 1916 of the Minister of Mines, British Columbia.

E. L. BRUCE (1) describes the geology of Wekusko lake area, northern Manitoba, where auriferous veins are found, and JOHN A. DRESSER (1) describes certain auriferous veins that have attracted

considerable attention in the valleys of Manigotagan and Wanipigow rivers east of lake Winnipeg. A report by R. C. WALLACE and J. S. DELURY on mineral areas north of the Pas, in the Rice lake district, and in the Star lake district of eastern Manitoba, was published by the Public Utilities Commission, Winnipeg.

The development of the Porcupine district into one of the most important gold camps of America led to a great deal of prospecting in the Pre-Cambrian areas of northern Ontario. Lode gold has been discovered at a number of points and, where promising finds have been made, the Ontario Bureau of Mines has made investigations of the geology and character of the ore deposits. The results of these investigations are embodied in reports by A. G. BURROWS and P. E. HOPKINS on the Boston Creek gold area and the Goodfish lake gold area, and by P. E. HOPKINS on the Kowkash gold area. The results of E. R. FARIBAULT'S survey of the Nova Scotia gold-bearing series, as exposed in the northern parts of Queens and Shelburne counties, are presented in the Summary Report of the Geological Survey for 1916.

Gypsum.—The gypsum deposits on the lower part of Peace river, on Slave river, and in the escarpment to the west of Slave river, have long been known, but never so fully described as by C. CAMSELL (1), who examined them during the summer of 1916. The area underlain by gypsum has not been determined, but it is probably hundreds of square miles in extent. On Peace river the gypsum, which is usually white and massive, is exposed on both banks almost continuously for a distance of 15 miles. The exposed thickness varies from a few feet to a maximum of 50 feet.

Iron.—Volume 1 of a report by E. LINDEMAN and L. L. BOLTON (2) gives descriptions of the principal iron mines of Canada, the character of the ore and the extent to which operations have been carried on. A review also is presented from a commercial standpoint of the iron ore situation in the different provinces. There is to be found also a short account of the iron ore resources and of the present status of the iron and steel industry of Canada in a paper by THOMAS CANTLEY (6).

For those who are directly interested in the establishment of an iron industry on the Pacific coast, a report by WM. M. BREWER (5) on the occurrences of iron ore deposits on Vancouver and Texada islands will be of value. Descriptions of the deposits and of the character of the ore are given, and an estimate is made of the quantity of: (1) Actual ore, that is, ore that development has exposed sufficiently to permit of its being measured and made immediately available; (2) Probable ore, that is, ore that is only partially developed, but of the existence of which there are good indications; (3) Possible ore, that is, ore of which there are surface outcrops and which " may be postulated as possible from a knowledge of the geological conditions."

Iron formation is found on some of the lakes in the southern part of Hunter island and in the Gunflint lake area west of lake Superior. The outcrops of iron ore, which is banded in nature, are

described by ARTHUR L. PARSONS (3). Samples were taken and the results of the analyses are given.

Lead.—J. D. GALLOWAY's report (5) on the Hazelton-Telkwa district contains some information on lead deposits of that district; D. D. CAIRNES (1) also presents some information on a galena prospect near Winding Hill, New Brunswick, and on a zinc-copper-lead deposit at Stirling, Nova Scotia.

Magnesite.—This is one of the minerals which Canada was fortunately able to supply in lieu of the magnesite that had formerly been imported into America from Austria and Greece. It is used largely as a refractory lining for furnaces. Magnesite deposits are worked in the States of California and Washington, but the Canadian deposits are more favourably situated with respect to the market. The deposits occur in Argenteuil county, Quebec, and are being extensively exploited at the present time. They are described in a memoir by M. E. WILSON (1). The geological relations of the deposits are set forth and their origin discussed. Detailed descriptions of the various properties are given, and an estimate is made of the quantity of material available.

Molybdenum.—This is derived from a metallic mineral known as molybdenite, a compound of molybdenum and sulphur. Molybdenum enters into the manufacture of a special kind of steel, and the demand created by the war rendered possible the mining of a number of molybdenite deposits in Canada. The most important of these are in southwestern Quebec and eastern Ontario. A description of one of the Quebec deposits has been written up by C. CAMSELL (1). Notes on occurrences in British Columbia appear in the Annual Report for 1916 of the Minister of Mines, British Columbia, and notes by J. S. DELURY on some deposits at Falcon lake, Manitoba, are to be found in the Canadian Mining Journal, Volume 38. The Mining and Engineering Record, Volume 22, contains a compilation by E. A. HAGGEN of information regarding the known Canadian occurrences.

Natural Gas and Petroleum.—There has been considerable activity in recent years in prospecting for petroleum and natural gas in the Prairie Provinces. The Geological Survey has conducted investigations over wide areas with a view to rendering assistance to those directing the prospecting operations. S. E. SLIPPER (1) has written a concise and fairly comprehensive account of the results attained in boring operations throughout Alberta. He has presented much detail regarding the locations, the logs and the capacities in oil or gas of the wells drilled. Notes are also given on the commercial application of the products of the wells. F. H. MCLEARN, who in 1916 studied a section of the sediments exposed along Athabaska river, particularly with a view to ascertaining whether conditions exist that are favourable for the accumulation of oil, has presented the results of his examination (1). A brief statement has also been given by A. E. CAMERON of the results of his survey of the shore of the western half of Great Slave lake where rocks of Devonian age are found in which there are some indications of the occurrence of petroleum. A memoir (1) by D. B. DOWLING describes the geology

of the southern plains of Alberta with revisions necessitated by observations made since G. M. Dawson's report on this area was published over thirty years ago. The area includes the Bow island gas field. A short paper by W. G. Miller entitled "Petroleum in Canada" is to be found in Bulletin 28 of the Geological Society of America, and a note by M. Y. Williams calling attention to an unprospected anticline in Ontario can be seen in the Canadian Mining Journal, Volume 38.

Nickel.—The most complete and exhaustive report yet published on the nickel industry of the world came from the press during the year 1917. This is the "Report of the Royal Ontario Nickel Commission," printed by order of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario. Full descriptions are given of the numerous large deposits of the Sudbury nickel range and of the Alexo mine of Dundonald township, Ontario. There is also a discussion of the origin of the ores. Other nickel deposits than those of Canada were visited by the Commission, and descriptions are given of all known occurrences, particular attention being given to those of New Caledonia, the only other country producing a considerable quantity of nickel ore. Other matters that occupied the attention of the Commission were the questions of mining, smelting and refining, the commercial application of nickel in the manufacturing of chemical compounds, in alloys and in steels, and the taxation of mines and mining industries. This well illustrated report will assuredly stand for years as the most authoritative treatise on the nickel ores and the nickel industry of the world. A very extensive bibliography is given.

A number of articles appeared during the year containing discussions of the origin of the Sudbury ores, but very little of this discussion is based on further field investigations. One of the most important papers is that by Tolman and Rogers in one of the Leland Stanford Junior University Publications, California. Through a microscopic examination of the ores the conclusion is reached that "although the ores are believed to be magmatic they have been formed at the end of the magmatic period by the replacement of the silicates." This paper is reviewed by J. F. Kemp in Economic Geology, Volume 12. Papers by A. P. Coleman, Myron Dresser, and A. M. Bateman, on the origin of the Sudbury ores are to be found in Economic Geology, Volume 12, and a short paper on the same subject by C. V. Corless in the Canadian Mining Journal, Volume 38.

Platinum.—A number of metals of the platinum group, platinum, palladium, iridium and rhodium, occur in the nickel-copper ores of Sudbury, the first two occurring in greater quantity than the others. These are recovered from the matte in the process of refining. A discussion of the question of the quantity of these metals found in the Sudbury ores is given in the "Report of the Royal Ontario Nickel Commission." A small quantity of platinum is recovered from the placers of Tulameen river, British Columbia (5).

Potash.—It is occasionally rumoured that immense beds of potash salts have been discovered in northern Alberta. Some of these rumours probably have their origin in the knowledge that

salt springs occur at the base of an escarpment lying west of Fort Smith on Slave river. These springs were examined by C. CAMSELL in 1916. Samples were collected, but these on analysis failed to give any indication of the occurrence of potash salts in economic quantities. Gypsum beds are exposed in the escarpment, and crystals of sodium chloride disseminated through the gypsum are probably the source of the salt in the brine.

Pulpstones.—The results of tests made on some Canadian sandstones to determine their suitability for pulpstones are reported by L. HEBER COLE (2). A sample was taken from a quarry on the outskirts of Hawkesbury, Ontario, and a number of outcrops of the Potsdam formation southwest of Montreal between St. Lawrence river and the international boundary were examined. Samples were taken from a number of quarries in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick where stone that can be easily worked occurs in beds of great thickness. This stone is comparatively soft when freshly quarried, but hardens rapidly on exposure to the atmosphere. The results of tests made on these sandstones and on a number of imported stones show that several of the Canadian samples compare very favourably with the average imported stones. With a little co-operation between the owners of prospective quarries and consumers of pulpstones an industry in this product could soon be firmly established in Canada.

Pyrite.—This mineral is mined for its sulphur content. Sulphur finds its market chiefly in the pulp and chemical industries, and the war has greatly stimulated the mining of pyrite in North America. A number of mines are being operated in Canada. Those being operated in Ontario are described by P. E. HOPKINS (3), who also gives descriptions of all known Ontario deposits of pyrite of prospective economic value. The Royal Ontario Nickel Commission in its report also gives some consideration to the question of the recovery and utilization of sulphur contained in the nickel-copper ores of Sudbury, which is at present being driven off into the atmosphere.

Road Materials.—The results of investigations into the character and quantities of material available for the construction of roads along certain routes in eastern Ontario and southwestern Quebec are set forth by L. REINECKE and others (1). A. O. HAYES (1) also presents some information about road material in the vicinity of St. John, New Brunswick.

Silver.—J. M. TURNBULL (5), in his report on the Alice Arm district, describes some prospects showing silver-bearing ore, and J. D. GALLOWAY (5) describes argentiferous lead deposits in the Hazelton-Telkwa district.

The silver ores of Cobalt have not lost interest to scientific investigators. A paper by H. V. ELLSWORTH (3) sets forth the results of a thorough and detailed investigation of the mineralogical features of the Cobalt ores. EDSON S. BASTIN, CHASE PALMER and F. N. GUILD contributed papers to Economic Geology, Volume 12, that are of interest to students of the origin of the silver ores of Cobalt. W. H. COLLINS, in his report on the Onaping map-area, describes the geology of an area south of Gowganda in which some silver finds were made a few years ago (1).

Soils.—A report by W. A. JOHNSTON, entitled "Pleistocene and Recent Deposits in the Vicinity of Ottawa, with a Description of the Soils" (1), was published in 1917. The soils which are derived from superficial deposits of Pleistocene and Recent ages are classified according to their origin, and the classification of the soil material is based on mechanical analyses.

Tungsten.—This is another substance for which war conditions have created a great demand. Canada's deposits of tungsten-bearing ores are not large and very little has been marketed. One of the most promising deposits is that situated near Burnt Hill brook on Southwest Miramichi river, New Brunswick. The tungsten-bearing mineral, wolframite, occurs in quartz veins cutting argillites near their contact with intrusive granite. This deposit has been described by C. CAMSELL (1) and by D. D. CAIRNES (1). CAMSELL also reported (1) on scheelite deposits near Moose River Gold mines, Nova Scotia. The scheelite occurs in interbedded veins in the gold-bearing series. The discovery was made a number of years ago, the property was developed, a mill was erected and put in operation and some shipments of concentrates were made.

The occurrence of scheelite in Dublin gulch is described by D. D. CAIRNES (1). Dublin gulch empties into Haggart creek, one of the principal tributaries of McQuesten river, north of Mayo, Yukon territory. Scheelite collects as a grey sand in the sluice boxes of the placer gold miners. About two miles of Dublin gulch that is adapted to placer mining is still virgin ground.

Exploration.—One of the most important results accruing from exploratory and reconnaissance surveys is the delimiting of areas of the country where prospecting for economic minerals may be carried on with reasonable chances of success.

J. D. GALLOWAY (5) gives observations made on a pack trip from Houston on the Grand Trunk Pacific railway to Alexis creek in the Chilcotin country, British Columbia. The Geological Survey has published the results of reconnaissance surveys made by A. E. CAMERON on Great Slave lake, by F. J. ALCOCK on the north shore of lake Athabaska, by T. L. TANTON along the Canadian Northern railway between Gogama and Oba, by H. C. COOKE in northern Quebec and by J. KEELE in the northern portions of Pontiac and Ottawa counties, Quebec. The results of a reconnaissance survey along the National Transcontinental railway between Hervey Junction and Bell river, Quebec, by J. AUSTEN BANCROFT (4) are also available.

SOURCE OF REPORTS AND ARTICLES REFERRED TO IN TEXT.

(1) Geological Survey, Ottawa. (2) Mines Branch, Department of Mines, Ottawa. (3) Bureau of Mines, Toronto, Ontario. (4) Mines Branch, Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, Quebec, Que. (5) Department of Mines, Victoria, B.C. (6) Canadian Mining Institute, Drummond Building, Montreal.

V.—AREA AND POPULATION.

Area by Provinces and Territories.—Table 1 shows the total area of the Dominion in land and water and the distribution into provinces and territories.

1.—Land and Water Area of Canada by Provinces and Territories.

Provinces.	Land.	Water.	Total Land and Water.
	sq. miles.	sq. miles.	sq. miles.
Prince Edward Island	2,184	–	2,184
Nova Scotia	21,068	360	21,428
New Brunswick	27,911	74	27,985
Quebec	690,865	15,969	706,834
Ontario	365,880	41,382	407,262
Manitoba	231,926	19,906	251,832
Saskatchewan	243,382	8,318	251,700
Alberta	252,925	2,360	255,285
British Columbia	353,416	2,439	355,855
Yukon	206,427	649	207,076
Northwest Territories	1,207,926	34,298	1,242,224
Total	**3,603,910**	**125,755**	**3,729,665**

The water area is exclusive of Hudson bay, Ungava bay, the bay of Fundy, the gulf of St. Lawrence, and all other tidal waters, excepting that portion of the river St. Lawrence which is between Pointe-des-Monts in Saguenay and the foot of lake St. Peter in Quebec.

Increase of Population.—According to the corrected returns of the fifth Census, the total population on June 1, 1911, was 7,206,643, representing an increase of 1,835,328 since the previous Census of April 1, 1901. For the period covered, the rate of increase, viz., 34.17 p.c., was the largest in the world, and was due to the heavy tide of immigration which set in with the beginning of the present century. The countries next in order, in respect of the percentage rates of increase during the same decade, were: New Zealand 30.5, the United States 21, Germany 15.2, Holland 14.8, Switzerland 13.2, Denmark 12.6, Belgium 10.9, Austria 9.3, United Kingdom 9.1, Hungary 8.5, Sweden 7.5, Italy and Norway 6.8 and France 1.6. Ontario and Quebec continue to be the most largely populated of the nine provinces, the former having 2,523,274 and the latter 2,003,232 inhabitants. None of the other provinces had in 1911 reached half a million; but Saskatchewan had the third largest population with 492,432. All the provinces showed an increase since 1901, excepting Prince Edward Island, where the population had decreased by 9,531, or 9.23 p.c. The Yukon and Northwest Territories, with relatively sparse populations, showed decreases as compared with 1901. The greatest relative increase was in the western provinces, especially in Saskatchewan and Alberta. The population of Saskatchewan in 1911, viz., 492,232, as compared with 91,279 in 1901, showed an increase of 401,153, or over 439 p.c. Alberta had grown from 73,022 in 1901 to 374,663 in 1911, an increase of 301,641, or 413 p.c. Mani-

toba, 455,614, showed an increase of 200,403 from 255,211, or 78.5 p.c., and British Columbia one of 213,823, or over 119 p.c., the population having grown from 178,657 in 1901 to 392,480 in 1911[1].

Average Density.—The average density of the population in 1911 worked out to 1.93 per square mile, calculated upon the total of 3,729,665 square miles, as shown in Table 1. This figure may be compared with the density per square mile of other new countries, as, for instance, the United States 30.69, the Argentine Republic 5.99, the Commonwealth of Australia 1.53, the Dominion of New Zealand 9.63 and Newfoundland 1.47. Prince Edward Island had a density of 42.91, Nova Scotia of 22.98, New Brunswick of 12.61, Ontario of 9.67, Manitoba of 6.18 and Quebec of 5.69. The other three provinces, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, were each below 2 per square mile.

2.—Area and Population of Canada in 1911 by Provinces and Districts and Population in 1901.

Provinces and Districts.	Area in acres.	Population in 1911.				Population in 1901.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Per square mile.	
CANADA	**2,386,985,395**[2]	**3,821,995**	**3,384,648**	**7,206,643**	**1.93**	**5,371,315**
Prince Edward Island.	**1,397,991**[2]	**47,069**	**46,659**	**93,728**	**42.91**	**103,259**
Kings	410,355	11,598	11,038	22,636	35.31	24,725
Prince	498,065	16,551	16,228	32,779	42.12	35,400
Queens	489,571	18,920	19,393	38,313	50.09	43,134
Nova Scotia.	**13,713,920**[2]	**251,019**	**241,319**	**492,338**	**22.98**	**459,574**
Annapolis	847,280	9,374	9,207	18,581	14.04	18,842
Antigonish	355,840	5,915	6,047	11,962	21.51	13,617
Cape Breton N. and Victoria	867,264	15,435	14,453	29,888	22.06	24,650
Cape Breton S	462,016	28,853	24,499	53,352	73.90	35,087
Colchester	928,640	11,746	11,918	23,664	16.31	24,900
Cumberland	1,077,120	20,708	19,835	40,543	24.09	36,168
Digby	640,000	10,206	9,961	20,167	20.17	20,322
Guysborough	1,059,840	8,858	8,190	17,048	10.29	18,320

NOTE.—The totals of areas for Canada and the provinces and territories are as measured by a planimeter on the map, and embrace land and water; while those for districts are the totals of their respective subdistricts, and are land areas only, excepting, as may be indicated by footnotes, where large areas are unsurveyed and unoccupied.

[1]The population of the Prairie Provinces, according to the Census of 1916, is given on pages 102 and 103.

[2]By map measurement.

2.—Area and Population of Canada in 1911 by Provinces and Districts and Population in 1901—con.

Provinces and Districts.	Area in acres.	Population in 1911.				Population in 1901.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Per square mile.	
Nova Scotia—con.						
Halifax City and County	1,358,960	40,061	40,196	80,257	37.80	74,662
Hants	786,560	10,016	9,687	19,703	16.03	20,056
Inverness	910,600	13,079	12,492	25,571	18.15	24,353
Kings	552,960	10,995	10,785	21,780	25.21	21,937
Lunenburg	769,280	17,121	16,139	33,260	27.67	32,389
Pictou	719,360	18,213	17,645	35,858	31.90	33,459
Richmond	312,960	6,828	6,445	13,273	27.14	13,515
Shelburne & Queens	1,294,387	12,261	11,950	24,211	11.97	24,428
Yarmouth	549,604	11,350	11,870	23,220	27.04	22,869
New Brunswick.	**17,910,400**[1]	**179,867**	**172,022**	**351,889**	**12.61**	**331,120**
Carleton	838,785	11,034	10,412	21,446	16.36	21,621
Charlotte	821,376	10,774	10,373	21,147	16.48	22,415
Gloucester	1,196,676	16,588	16,074	32,662	17.47	27,936
Kent	1,137,931	12,435	11,941	24,376	13.71	23,958
Kings and Albert	1,345,110	15,470	14,815	30,285	14.41	32,580
Northumberland	3,033,985	16,150	15,044	31,194	6.58	28,543
Restigouche	2,092,595	8,434	7,253	15,687	4.80	10,586
St. John City and County	394,163	26,082	27,490	53,572	86.98	51,759
Sunbury and Queens	1,618,742	8,986	8,130	17,116	6.77	16,906
Victoria and Madawaska	2,153,549	15,086	13,136	28,222	8.39	21,136
Westmorland	922,993	22,703	21,918	44,621	30.94	42,060
York	2,307,367	16,125	15,436	13,561	8.75	31,620
Quebec.	**225,198,561**[1]	**1,011,502**	**991,730**	**2,003,232**	**5.69**	**1,648,898**
Argenteuil	501,355	8,657	8,109	16,766	21.43	16,407
Bagot	221,530	9,135	9,071	18,206	52.60	18,181
Beauce	1,210,266	26,035	25,364	51,399	27.18	43,129
Beauharnois	94,105	10,640	10,162	20,802	141.47	21,732
Bellechasse	417,690	10,632	10,509	21,141	32.39	18,706
Berthier	1,403,359	9,950	9,922	19,872	9.06	19,980
Bonaventure	2,216,550	14,379	13,731	28,110	8.12	24,495
Brome	312,422	6,871	6,345	13,216	27.07	13,397
Chambly and Verchères	215,680	14,327	14,388	28,715	85.21	24,318
Champlain	6,353,248	23,293	19,465	42,758	4.31	32,015
Charlevoix	1,455,034	10,649	9,988	20,637	9.08	19,334
Chateauguay	169,779	6,647	6,675	13,322	50.22	13,583
Chicoutimi and Saguenay	87,795,034	32,729	30,612	63,341	0.46	48,291
Compton	920,986	15,655	13,975	29,630	20.59	26,460
Dorchester	602,624	12,930	12,166	25,096	26.65	21,007
Drummond and Arthabaska	766,607	21,233	20,357	41,590	34.72	38,999
Gaspé	2,912,941	18,195	16,806	35,001	7.69	30,683
Hochelaga	1,784	36,707	38,342	75,049	26,918.58	56,919
Huntingdon	231,200	6,707	6,533	13,240	36.65	13,979
Jacques-Cartier	73,803	32,737	32,286	65,023	563.86	26,168
Joliette	1,928,640	11,841	12,070	23,911	7.93	22,255
Kamouraska	664,006	10,619	10,269	20,888	20.13	19,099
Labelle	2,456,052	21,131	19,220	40,351	10.52	32,901
Laprairie and Napierville	204,288	9,937	9,398	19,335	60.57	19,633
L'Assomption	157,854	7,577	7,587	15,164	61.48	13,995
Laval	95,287	15,370	14,607	29,977	201.34	19,743
Lévis	173,977	14,319	14,594	28,913	106.35	26,210

[1]By map measurement.

2.—Area and Population of Canada in 1911 by Provinces and Districts and Population in 1901—con.

Provinces and Districts.	Area in acres.	Population in 1911.				Population in 1901.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Per square mile.	
Quebec—con.						
L'Islet	494,596	8,538	7,897	16,435	21.27	14,439
Lotbinière	464,895	11,144	11,014	22,158	30.50	20,039
Maisonneuve	6,388	85,577	85,401	170,978	17,265.27	65,178
Maskinongé	1,881,600	8,265	8,244	16,509	5.62	15,813
Mégantic	499,304	16,439	14,875	31,314	40.14	23,878
Missisquoi	240,140	8,893	8,573	17,466	46.55	17,339
Montcalm	2,698,120	7,066	6,796	13,862	3.30	13,001
Montmagny	403,286	8,729	8,627	17,356	27.54	14,757
Montmorency	1,367,654	6,606	6,609	13,215	6.18	12,311
Montreal-Ste. Anne	829	11,402	10,274	21,676	16,738.22	23,368
Montreal-St. Antoine	1,062	23,709	24,929	48,638	29,317.66	47,653
Montreal-St. Jacques	438	22,028	22,029	44,057	64,410.82	42,618
Montreal-St. Laurent	544	27,637	28,223	55,860	65,717.65	48,808
Montreal-Ste. Marie	621	27,282	27,628	54,910	56,608.25	40,631
Nicolet	400,690	15,077	14,978	30,055	48.01	27,209
Pontiac	12,747,098	15,634	13,782	29,416	1.48	25,722
Portneuf	952,832	15,336	15,193	30,529	20.51	27,159
Quebec Centre	824	9,522	12,141	21,663	16,793.02	20,366
Quebec East	594	22,457	24,972	47,429	51,108.83	39,325
Quebec West	503	4,370	5,248	9,618	12,236.64	9,149
Quebec County	1,746,239	12,858	12,986	25,844	9.48	22,101
Richelieu	141,602	10,332	10,354	20,686	93.50	19,518
Richmond and Wolfe	783,565	20,230	19,261	39,491	32.26	34,137
Rimouski	3,574,468	26,491	24,999	51,490	9.22	40,157
Rouville	155,505	6,609	6,522	13,131	54.12	13,407
St. Hyacinthe	177,671	10,633	11,709	22,342	80.48	21,543
St. John and Iberville	257,934	11,062	10,820	21,882	54.29	20,679
Shefford	363,008	12,145	11,831	23,976	42.27	23,628
Sherbrooke	152,064	11,648	11,563	23,211	97.69	18,426
Soulanges	87,111	4,640	4,760	9,400	69.06	9,928
Stanstead	276,786	10,301	10,464	20,765	48.03	18,998
Témiscouata	1,155,961	18,650	17,780	36,430	20.17	29,185
Terrebonne	500,366	14,592	14,426	29,018	37.12	26,816
Three Rivers and St. Maurice	1,643,552	18,203	17,950	36,153	14.08	29,311
Two Mountains	178,725	7,002	6,866	13,868	49.66	14,438
Vaudreuil	128,414	5,585	5,454	11,039	55.02	10,445
Wright	1,553,711	24,771	23,561	48,332	19.91	42,830
Yamaska	233,578	9,805	9,706	19,511	53.46	20,564
Quebec, unorganized	–	1,332	734	2,066	–	2,405
Ontario.	**166,951,636**[1]	**1,299,290**	**1,223,984**	**2,523,274**	**9.67**	**2,182,947**
Algoma E	31,433,370	28,938	15,690	44,628	0.91	25,211
Algoma W	14,248,389	17,948	10,804	28,752	1.29	17,894
Brant	213,905	9,735	9,524	19,259	57.62	18,273
Brantford	55,592	13,750	12,867	26,617	306.44	19,867
Brockville	175,919	8,990	9,541	18,531	67.42	18,721
Bruce N	608,608	12,166	11,617	23,783	25.00	27,424
Bruce S	447,655	13,284	12,965	26,249	37.53	31,596
Carleton	416,558	14,762	13,644	28,406	43.64	24,380
Dufferin	356,248	9,229	8,511	17,740	31.87	21,036
Dundas	245,199	9,048	9,117	18,165	47.43	19,757
Durham	402,549	13,617	12,794	26,411	42.00	27,570
Elgin E	232,014	9,002	8,595	17,597	48.54	17,901
Elgin W	228,849	13,469	13,246	26,715	74.72	25,685
Essex N	153,133	19,497	18,509	38,006	158.84	28,789
Essex S	299,222	15,070	14,471	29,541	63.18	29,955
Frontenac	1,021,380	11,492	10,452	21,944	13.75	24,746
Glengarry	305,660	10,608	10,651	21,259	44.51	22,131

[1]By map measurement.

2.—Area and Population of Canada in 1911 by Provinces and Districts and Population in 1901—con.

Provinces and Districts.	Area in acres.	Population in 1911.				Population in 1901.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Per square mile.	
Ontario—con.						
Grenville	296,209	8,479	9,066	17,545	37.91	21,021
Grey E.	440,356	10,145	9,505	19,650	28.57	23,663
Grey N.	286,784	13,778	13,213	26,991	60.23	24,874
Grey S.	365,885	9,725	9,525	19,250	33.67	21,053
Haldimand	313,203	11,045	10,517	21,562	44.18	21,233
Halton	232,120	11,535	10,673	22,208	61.23	19,545
Hamilton E.	1,724	20,989	18,804	39,793	14,792.94	24,000
Hamilton W.	2,266	18,644	18,635	37,279	1,053.08	28,634
Hastings E.	826,504	13,075	11,903	24,978	19.34	27,943
Hastings W.	660,205	15,437	15,388	30,825	29.89	31,348
Huron E.	274,073	8,090	8,199	16,289	38.04	19,227
Huron S.	298,535	9,764	9,744	19,508	41.82	22,881
Huron W.	256,455	8,452	8,734	17,186	42.88	19,712
Kent E.	265,336	12,137	11,561	23,698	57.16	25,328
Kent W.	321,963	16,414	15,883	32,297	64.21	31,866
Kingston	2,266	9,825	10,835	20,660	5,836.16	19,788
Lambton E.	351,140	11,267	10,956	22,223	40.51	26,919
Lambton W.	368,363	14,901	14,208	29,109	50.58	29,723
Lanark, N.	362,641	7,018	7,606	14,624	25.82	17,236
Lanark S.	365,666	9,904	9,847	19,751	34.57	19,996
Leeds	399,876	9,157	9,065	18,222	29.14	19,254
Lennox and Addington	748,654	10,131	10,255	20,386	17.42	23,346
Lincoln	212,739	17,902	17,527	35,429	106.58	30,552
London	4,252	21,901	24,399	46,300	6,962.41	37,976
Middlesex E.	264,718	10,666	10,148	20,814	50.32	20,228
Middlesex N.	279,332	7,011	6,726	13,737	31.47	16,419
Middlesex W.	242,994	8,164	8,050	16,214	42.70	18,079
Muskoka	1,014,650	11,204	10,029	21,233	13.39	20,971
Nipissing	20,206,767	43,284	30,846	74,130	2.35	28,309
Norfolk	405,927	13,702	13,408	27,110	42.74	29,147
Northumberland E.	280,737	10,307	9,620	19,927	45.44	20,495
Northumberland W.	170,007	6,356	6,609	12,965	48.80	13,055
Ontario N.	323,086	8,797	8,344	17,141	33.95	18,390
Ontario S.	222,523	12,263	11,602	23,865	68.64	22,018
Ottawa City	3,043	34,790	38,403	73,193	15,396.21	57,640
Oxford N.	262,756	12,691	12,386	25,077	61.08	25,644
Oxford S.	226,554	11,355	10,939	22,294	62.98	22,760
Parry Sound	2,514,109	14,460	12,087	26,547	6.76	24,936
Peel	299,849	11,644	10,458	22,102	47.18	21,475
Perth N.	275,051	15,241	14,994	30,235	70.35	29,256
Perth S.	262,281	9,677	9,270	18,947	46.23	20,615
Peterborough E.	570,479	8,028	7,471	15,499	17.39	16,291
Peterborough W.	354,437	12,936	13,215	26,151	47.23	20,704
Prescott	316,344	13,669	13,299	26,968	54.56	27,035
Prince Edward	249,853	8,448	8,702	17,150	43.93	17,864
Renfrew N.	676,998	12,091	11,526	23,617	22.32	24,556
Renfrew S.	1,052,770	14,209	13,643	27,852	16.93	27,676
Russell	447,152	20,188	19,246	39,434	56.44	35,166
Simcoe E.	338,805	18,324	16,970	35,294	66.67	29,845
Simcoe N.	367,917	12,664	12,035	24,699	42.96	26,071
Simcoe S.	357,508	12,621	12,439	25,060	44.86	26,399
Stormont	263,890	12,273	12,502	24,775	60.10	27,042
Thunder Bay and Rainy River	46,450,167	42,293	24,956	67,249	0.93	28,987
Toronto Centre	651	27,550	25,575	53,125	52,083.33	43,861
Toronto E.	2,198	33,888	35,024	68,912	20,090.97	40,194
Toronto N.	1,867	24,499	31,970	56,469	19,338.70	40,886
Toronto S.	2,917	24,312	19,644	43,956	9,639.47	38,108
Toronto W.	3,144	51,593	53,698	105,291	21,444.20	44,991
Victoria	1,813,908	19,068	17,431	36,499	12.89	38,511
Waterloo N.	174,849	16,616	17,003	33,619	123.06	27,124

2.—Area and Population of Canada in 1911 by Provinces and Districts and Population in 1901—concluded.

Provinces and Districts.	Area in acres.	Population in 1911.				Population in 1901.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Per square mile.	
Ontario—con.						
Waterloo S.	155,271	14,475	14,513	28,988	119.47	25,470
Welland	247,849	22,272	19,891	42,163	108.87	31,588
Wellington N.	371,496	11,366	10,926	22,292	38.40	26,120
Wellington S.	280,882	16,265	15,935	32,200	75.36	29,526
Wentworth	289,257	17,724	16,910	34,634	76.63	26,818
York Centre	213,586	13,827	12,221	26,048	78.05	21,505
York N.	275,554	11,456	10,959	22,415	52.05	22,419
York S.	69,745	34,703	33,315	68,018	624.13	20,699
Manitoba.	**47,188,298**[1]	**250,056**	**205,558**	**455,614**	**6.18**	**255,211**
Brandon	1,864,902[2]	22,127	17,607	39,734	13.64	25,047
Dauphin	13,193,249[2]	24,384	19,616	44,000	2.14	22,631
Lisgar	1,093,197[2]	12,304	11,197	23,501	13.76	24,736
Macdonald	2,392,612[2]	19,984	15,857	35,841	9.59	23,866
Marquette	3,333,889[2]	18,829	14,769	33,598	6.45	20,431
Portage la Prairie	1,754,456[2]	15,565	12,385	27,950	10.20	23,483
Provencher	3,610,628[2]	21,732	18,961	40,693	7.21	24,434
Selkirk	11,444,171[2]	28,879	24,212	53,091	2.97	24,021
Souris	2,469,244[2]	16,142	12,907	29,049	7.53	24,222
Winnipeg City	12,750	70,110	58,047	128,157	6,432.94	42,340
Saskatchewan.	**161,088,000**	**291,730**	**200,702**	**492,432**	**1.95**	**91,279**
Assiniboia	4,803,514	24,619	17,937	42,556	5.67	9,332
Battleford	34,889,994	28,734	18,341	47,075	0.86	6,171
Humboldt	7,489,869[2]	30,405	21,790	52,195	4.45	2,166
Mackenzie	5,404,839[2]	22,204	18,354	40,558	4.80	13,537
Moosejaw	21,664,196[2]	55,101	32,624	87,725	2.59	5,761
Prince Albert	66,087,803[2]	20,847	15,472	36,319	0.35	12,795
Qu'Appelle	3,429,965[2]	20,053	15,555	35,608	6.64	17,178
Regina	5,075,695[2]	44,478	26,078	70,556	8.90	7,703
Saltcoats	2,687,635[2]	16,019	12,676	28,695	6.83	9,479
Saskatoon	4,230,970[2]	29,270	21,875	51,145	7.74	7,157
Alberta.	**163,382,400**[1]	**223,989**	**150,674**	**374,663**	**1.47**	**73,022**
Calgary	3,671,520[2]	36,991	23,511	60,502	10.55	8,362
Edmonton	78,034,886[2]	34,567	22,478	57,045	0.46	12,823
MacLeod	6,020,634[2]	20,516	13,988	34,504	3.66	7,856
Medicine Hat	16,396,476[2]	43,724	26,882	70,606	2.75	10,804
Red Deer	13,977,487[2]	37,085	24,287	61,372	2.81	10,314
Strathcona	6,880,155[2]	28,536	20,937	49,473	4.62	12,345
Victoria	36,890,843[2]	22,570	18,591	41,161	0.71	10,518
British Columbia.	**227,747,200**[1]	**251,619**	**140,861**	**392,480**	**1.09**	**178,657**
Comox-Atlin	91,680,886[2]	30,969	11,294	42,263	0.30	21,457
Kootenay	17,290,420[2]	33,974	16,798	50,772	1.88	31,962
Nanaimo	1,738,880[2]	20,124	11,698	31,822	11.71	22,293
New Westminster	3,100,480[2]	35,906	19,773	55,679	11.50	23,976
Vancouver City	417,280[2]	74,390	49,512	123,902	190.03	28,895
Victoria City	1,894[2]	19,089	12,571	31,660	10,695.95	20,919
Yale and Cariboo	111,956,530[2]	37,167	19,215	56,382	0.32	29,155
Yukon.	**132,528,640**[1]	**6,508**	**2,004**	**8,512**	**0.041**	**27,219**
N.W. Territories.	**1,229,878,400**[1]	**9,346**	**9,135**	**18,481**	**0.010**	**20,129**

[1]By map measurement. [2]Total land area.

3.—Population of Cities and Towns having over 5,000 inhabitants in 1911, compared with 1871-81-91-1901.

Cities and Towns.	Provinces.	Population.				
		1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
Montreal[1]	Quebec	115,000	155,238	219,616	267,730	470,480
Toronto[1]	Ontario	59,000	96,196	181,215	208,040	376,538
Winnipeg[1]	Manitoba	241	7,985	25,639	42,340	136,035
Vancouver[1]	British Columbia	–	–	13,709	27,010	100,401
Ottawa[1]	Ontario	24,141	31,307	44,154	59,928	87,062
Hamilton[1]	"	26,880	36,661	48,959	52,634	81,969
Quebec	Quebec	59,699	62,446	63,090	68,840	78,710
Halifax	Nova Scotia	29,582	36,100	38,437	40,832	46,619
London	Ontario	18,000	26,266	31,977	37,976	46,300
Calgary	Alberta	–	–	3,876	4,392	43,704
St. John	New Brunswick	41,325	41,353	39,179	40,711	42,511
Victoria	British Columbia	3,270	5,925	16,841	20,919	31,660
Regina	Saskatchewan	–	–	–	2,249	30,213
Edmonton	Alberta	–	–	–	2,626	24,900
Brantford	Ontario	8,107	9,616	12,753	16,619	23,132
Kingston	"	12,407	14,091	19,263	17,961	18,874
Maisonneuve	Quebec	–	–	–	3,958	18,684
Peterborough	Ontario	4,611	6,812	9,717	11,239	18,360
Hull	Quebec	3,800	6,890	11,264	13,993	18,222
Windsor	Ontario	4,253	6,561	10,322	12,153	17,829
Sydney	Nova Scotia	–	1,480	2,427	9,009	17,723
Glace Bay	"	–	–	2,459	6,945	16,562
Fort William	Ontario	–	–	–	3,633	16,499
Sherbrooke	Quebec	4,432	7,227	10,110	11,765	16,405
Kitchener	Ontario	2,743	4,054	7,425	9,747	15,196
Quelph	"	6,878	9,890	10,537	11,496	15,175
Westmount	Quebec	200	884	3,076	8,856	14,579
St. Thomas	Ontario	2,197	8,367	10,366	11,485	14,054
Brandon	Manitoba	–	–	3,778	5,620	13,839
Moosejaw	Saskatchewan	–	–	–	1,558	13,823
Three Rivers	Quebec	7,570	8,670	8,334	9,981	13,691
New Westminster	British Columbia	–	1,500	6,678	6,499	13,199
Stratford	Ontario	4,313	8,239	9,500	9,959	12,946
Owen Sound	"	3,369	4,426	7,497	8,776	12,558
St. Catharines	"	7,864	9,631	9,170	9,946	12,484
Saskatoon	Saskatchewan	–	–	–	113	12,004
Verdun	Quebec	–	–	296	1,898	11,629
Moncton	New Brunswick	600	5,032	8,762	9,026	11,345
Port Arthur	Ontario	–	–	–	3,214	11,220
Charlottetown	P. E. Island	8,807	11,485	11,373	12,080	11,198
Sault Ste. Marie	Ontario	879	780	2,414	7,169	10,984
Chatham	"	5,873	7,873	9,052	9,068	10,770
Lachine	Quebec	1,696	2,406	3,761	5,561	10,699
Galt	Ontario	3,827	5,187	7,535	7,866	10,299
Sarnia	"	2,929	3,874	6,692	8,176	9,947
Belleville	"	7,305	9,516	9,916	9,117	9,876
St. Hyacinthe	Quebec	3,746	5,321	7,016	9,210	9,797
Valleyfield	"	1,800	3,906	5,515	11,055	9,449
Brockville	Ontario	5,102	7,609	8,791	8,940	9,374
Woodstock	"	3,982	5,373	8,612	8,833	9,320
Niagara Falls	"	–	2,347	3,349	5,702	9,248
Amherst	Nova Scotia	–	2,274	3,781	4,964	8,973
Sorel	Quebec	5,636	5,791	6,669	7,057	8,420
Nanaimo	British Columbia	–	1,645	4,595	6,130	8,306
North Vancouver	"	–	–	–	–	8,196
Lethbridge	Alberta	–	–	–	2,072	8,050
North Bay	Ontario	–	–	–	2,530	7,737
St. Boniface	Manitoba	–	1,283	1,553	2,019	7,483
Sydney Mines	Nova Scotia	–	2,340	2,442	3,191	7,470
Levis	Quebec	6,691	7,597	7,301	7,783	7,452
Oshawa	Ontario	3,185	3,992	4,066	4,394	7,436

[1]Population of the city municipality.

3.—Population of Cities and Towns having over 5,000 inhabitants in 1911, compared with 1871-81-91-1901—concluded.

Cities and Towns.	Provinces.	Population.				
		1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
Thetford Mines	Quebec	–	–	–	3,256	7,261
Fredericton	New Brunswick	6,006	6,218	6,502	7,117	7,208
Collingwood	Ontario	2,829	4,445	4,939	5,755	7,090
Lindsay	"	4,049	5,080	6,081	7,003	6,964
Orillia	"	1,322	2,911	4,752	4,907	6,828
Fraserville	Quebec	1,541	2,291	4,175	4,569	6,774
Yarmouth	Nova Scotia	2,500	3,485	6,089	6,430	6,600
Cornwall	Ontario	2,033	4,468	6,805	6,704	6,598
Barrie	"	3,398	4,854	5,550	5,949	6,420
New Glasgow	Nova Scotia	–	2,595	3,776	4,447	6,383
Smiths Falls	Ontario	1,150	2,087	3,864	5,155	6,370
Joliette	Quebec	3,047	3,268	3,347	4,220	6,346
Prince Albert	Saskatchewan	–	–	–	1,785	6,254
Kenora	Ontario	–	–	1,806	5,202	6,158
Truro	Nova Scotia	–	3,461	5,102	5,993	6,107
St. Johns	Quebec	3,022	4,314	4,722	4,030	5,903
Portage la Prairie	Manitoba	–	–	3,363	3,901	5,892
Chicoutimi	Quebec	1,393	1,935	2,277	3,826	5,880
Spring Hill	Nova Scotia	–	900	4,813	5,178	5,713
Cobalt	Ontario	–	–	–	–	5,638
Pembroke	"	1,508	2,820	4,401	5,156	5,626
Medicine Hat	Alberta	–	–	–	1,570	5,608
Strathcona	"	–	–	–	1,550	5,579
North Sydney	Nova Scotia	–	1,520	2,513	4,646	5,418
North Toronto	Ontario	–	–	–	1,852	5,362
Welland	"	1,110	1,870	2,035	1,863	5,318
Port Hope	"	5,114	5,581	5,042	4,188	5,092
Cobourg	"	4,442	4,957	4,829	4,239	5,074
Dartmouth	Nova Scotia	–	3,786	6,252	4,806	5,058

4.—Urban Population of Canada by Size Groups, 1901 and 1911.

In Cities and Towns of	1901.				1911.			
	Number of Places.	Population.	Per cent. of		Number of Places.	Population.	Per cent. of	
			Urban Pop.	Total Pop.			Urban Pop.	Total Pop.
Over 400,000	–	–	–	–	1	470,480	14.34	6.53
Between 300,000 and 400,000	–	–	–	–	1	376,538	11.48	5.22
200,000 and 300,000	2	475,770	23.53	8.86	–	–	–	–
100,000 and 200,000	–	–	–	–	2	236,436	7.21	3.28
50,000 and 100,000	3	181,402	8.97	3.38	3	247,741	7.55	3.44
25,000 and 50,000	5	188,869	9.34	3.52	6	241,007	7.35	3.34
15,000 and 25,000	3	55,499	2.75	1.03	13	237,551	7.24	3.30
10,000 and 15,000	8	95,266	4.71	1.77	18	221,322	6.74	3.07
5,000 and 10,000	37	275,919	13.65	5.14	46	323,056	9.85	4.48
3,000 and 5,000	50	190,789	9.44	3.55	60	226,212	6.89	3.14
1,000 and 3,000	187	320,433	15.85	5.97	251	429,553	13.09	5.97
500 and 1,000	179	130,238	6.44	2.42	247	180,784	5.51	2.51
Under 500	–	107,614	5.32	2.00	–	90,284	2.75	1.25
Total	–	**2,021,799**	**100.00**	**37.64**	–	**3,280,964**	**100.00**	**45.53**

5.—Rural and Urban Population of Canada in 1901 and 1911 by Provinces, and increase (+) or decrease (–) in the decade.

Provinces.	Population 1901.		Population 1911.		Increase or Decrease.	
	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.
Prince Edward Island	88,304	14,955	78,758	14,970	– 9,546	+15
Nova Scotia	330,191	129,383	306,210	186,128	– 23,981	+56,745
New Brunswick	253,835	77,285	252,342	99,547	– 1,493	+22,262
Quebec	992,667	656,231	1,032,618	970,614	39,951	+314,383
Ontario	1,246,969	935,978	1,194,785	1,328,489	– 52,184	+392,511
Manitoba	184,738	70,473	255,249	200,365	70,511	+129,892
Saskatchewan	73,729	17,550	361,067	131,365	287,338	+113,815
Alberta	52,399	20,623	232,726	141,937	180,327	+121,314
British Columbia	88,478	90,179	188,796	203,684	100,318	+113,505
Yukon	18,077	9,142	4,647	3,865	– 13,430	– 5,277
Northwest Territories	20,129	–	18,481	–	– 1,648	–
Canada	**3,349,516**	**2,021,799**	**3,925,679**	**3,280,964**	**576,163**	**1,259,165**

6.—Rural and Urban Population of Canada by Provinces and Sexes, 1911.

Provinces.	Males.				Females.			
	Rural.	Urban.	Total.	Excess of Rural over Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Total.	Excess of Rural over Urban.
Prince Edward Island	40,192	6,877	47,069	33,315	38,566	8,093	46,659	30,473
Nova Scotia	157,878	93,141	251,019	64,737	148,332	92,987	241,319	55,345
New Brunswick	131,599	48,268	179,867	83,331	120,743	51,279	172,022	69,464
Quebec	533,117	478,385	1,011,502	54,732	499,501	492,229	991,730	7,272
Ontario	639,850	659,440	1,299,290	– 19,590	554,935	669,049	1,223,984	–114,114
Manitoba	141,912	108,144	250,056	33,768	113,337	92,221	205,558	21,116
Saskatchewan	212,522	79,208	291,730	133,314	148,545	52,157	200,702	96,388
Alberta	140,781	83,208	223,989	57,573	91,945	58,729	150,674	33,216
British Columbia	128,242	123,377	251,619	4,865	60,554	80,307	140,861	– 19,753
Yukon	3,634	2,874	6,508	760	1,013	991	2,004	22
Northwest Territories	9,346	–	9,346	9,346	9,135	–	9,135	9,135
Canada	**2,139,073**	**1,682,922**	**3,821,995**	**456,151**	**1,786,606**	**1,598,042**	**3,384,648**	**188,564**

Note.—The sign minus (–) denotes a decrease.

Sex Ratios.—The male population of Canada was returned as 3,821,995 and the female as 3,384,648; so that the excess of males over females is 437,347, which is in the ratio of 1.13: 1 —an excess percentage of 13,—or of 130 males per 1,000 females. Reciprocally the number of females per 1,000 males is 886, the deficiency of females as compared with males being greater in Canada than probably in any

other country. Amongst other countries showing a similar female deficiency per 1,000 males are Ceylon (888), the Dominion of New Zealand (896), the Commonwealth of Australia (926), the Union of South Africa (941), the United States (943) and India (953). Excepting India and Ceylon, where female infanticide has prevailed, the countries named are new, and the proportions are affected by immigration in which the male element predominates. In England and Wales the number of females per 1,000 males was 1,068 both in 1911 and 1901, and only Norway shows a greater proportion, viz., 1,069. In other European countries the number of females per 1,000 males is: Scotland 1,063, Denmark 1,061, Sweden 1,046, Italy 1,037, Austria 1,036, France 1,035 Switzerland 1,031, Germany 1,026, Holland 1,021, Hungary 1,019, Belgium 1,017 and Ireland 1,004.

The proportions by provinces in Canada are shown in Table 7 for the two census years 1901 and 1911. For the latter year the number of females per 1,000 males for each province was: British Columbia 560, Manitoba 622, Alberta 673, Saskatchewan 688, Ontario 942, New Brunswick 956, Nova Scotia 961, Quebec 980 and Prince Edward Island 991. It will be seen that the disparity is especially marked in the western provinces.

Table 8 shows the percentage proportion of females to males in the rural and urban divisions of the population, respectively, for the census year 1911. Amongst the rural population the female element is in defect for Canada by 16.48 p.c., but amongst the urban population it is so by only 5.05 p.c. The defect is most marked in the western provinces. Of the urban population, in two out of the three Maritime Provinces, in Quebec and in Ontario, there is actually an excess of the female population, such excess being as high as 17.68 p.c. in Prince Edward Island. But in the west the female deficiency is again apparent, though (except as regards Saskatchewan) not to the same extent as in the rural population.

7.—Population of Canada by Sexes, 1901 and 1911.

Provinces.	1901.			1911.		
	Males.	Females.	Excess of Males.	Males.	Females.	Excess of Males.
Prince Edward Island	51,959	51,300	659	47,069	46,659	410
Nova Scotia	233,642	225,932	7,710	251,019	241,319	9,700
New Brunswick	168,639	162,481	6,158	179,867	172,022	7,845
Quebec	824,454	824,444	10	1,011,502	991,730	19,772
Ontario	1,096,640	1,086,307	10,333	1,299,290	1,223,984	75,306
Manitoba	138,504	116,707	21,797	250,056	205,558	44,498
Saskatchewan	49,431	41,848	7,583	291,730	200,702	91,028
Alberta	41,019	32,003	9,016	223,989	150,674	73,315
British Columbia	114,160	64,497	49,663	251,619	140,861	110,758
Yukon	23,084	4,135	18,949	6,508	2,004	4,504
Northwest Territories	10,176	9,953	223	9,346	9,135	211
Canada	**2,751,708**	**2,619,607**	**132,101**	**3,821,995**	**3,384,648**	**437,347**

7.—Population of Canada by Sexes, 1901 and 1911—concluded.

NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES.

Provinces.	1901.	1911.	Provinces.	1901.	1911.
Prince Edward Island	987	991	Saskatchewan	847	688
Nova Scotia	967	961	Alberta	780	673
New Brunswick	963	956	British Columbia	565	560
Quebec	1,000	980	Yukon	179	308
Ontario	990	942	Northwest Territories	978	977
Manitoba	643	622	**Canada**	952	886

8.—Ratio of Females to Males in Rural and Urban Divisions, 1911.

Provinces.	Rural.	Urban.	Provinces.	Rural.	Urban.
	p.c.	p.c.		p.c.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island	95.95	117.68	Saskatchewan	69.90	65.85
Nova Scotia	93.95	99.84	Alberta	65.31	70.58
New Brunswick	91.75	106.24	British Columbia	47.22	65.00
Quebec	93.69	102.89	Yukon	30.35	34.48
Ontario	86.73	101.46	Northwest Territories	97.74	–
Manitoba	79.86	85.28	**Canada**	**83.52.**	**94.95**

9.—Conjugal Condition of the people of Canada, classified as single, married, widowed, divorced, legally separated and not given, by Provinces, Census of 1911.

Provinces.	MALES.						
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Legally separated.	Not given.	Total.
Prince Edward Island	30,216	15,266	1,513	7	5	62	47,069
Nova Scotia	156,643	86,277	6,891	38	37	1,133	251,019
New Brunswick	113,015	61,131	4,978	51	40	652	179,867
Quebec	637,113	342,933	26,064	134	401	4,857	1,011,502
Ontario	762,330	492,650	33,564	189	539	10,018	1,299,290
Manitoba	160,159	83,987	3,926	50	50	1,884	250,056
Saskatchewan	192,352	90,765	4,291	85	82	4,155	291,730
Alberta	147,587	70,706	3,385	106	53	2,152	223,989
British Columbia	160,218	83,096	4,079	145	70	4,011	251,619
Yukon	4,672	1,623	169	31	7	6	6,508
N. W. Territories	5,461	3,419	294	3	2	167	9,346
Canada	**2,369,766**	**1,331,853**	**89,154**	**839**	**1,286**	**29,097**	**3,821,995**

9.—Conjugal Condition of the people of Canada, classified as single, married, widowed, divorced, legally separated and not given, by Provinces, Census of 1911 —concluded.

Provinces.	Females.						
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Legally separated.	Not given.	Total.
Prince Edward Island..	28,162	15,138	3,279	8	10	62	46,659
Nova Scotia.....	139,958	84,008	16,440	36	55	822	241,319
New Brunswick.....	101,288	60,069	10,380	37	42	206	172,022
Quebec.....	608,366	334,564	46,658	169	511	1,462	991,730
Ontario.....	672,923	468,186	78,407	227	693	3,548	1,223,984
Manitoba.....	118,669	78,751	7,260	38	82	758	205,558
Saskatchewan.....	112,387	82,189	5,556	34	55	481	200,702
Alberta.....	83,026	62,710	4,509	37	60	332	150,674
British Columbia.....	71,585	61,359	6,178	87	69	1,583	140,861
Yukon.....	834	1,012	135	18	4	1	2,004
N. W. Territories.....	4,688	3,482	854	–	3	108	9,135
Canada.....	**1,946,886**	**1,251,468**	**179,656**	**691**	**1,584**	**9,363**	**3,384,648**

Population of Military Age.—Tables **10** to **12,** compiled from the census records of 1911, relate to the male population of military age in Canada (excluding the Yukon and Northwest Territories); that is to say, of all ages from 18 to 45, both years included. Table **11,** read horizontally, shows the percentage proportions for Canada and by provinces of the male population of military age that on June 1, 1911, were Canadian-born, British-born or foreign-born. The Canadian-born were 98.37 p.c. in Prince Edward Island, 93.42 p.c. in New Brunswick, 87.22 p.c. in Nova Scotia, or over 90 p.c. for the Maritime Provinces as a whole. In Quebec the Canadian-born represent 87.44 p.c. and in Ontario 70.57 p.c. In all the western provinces the Canadian-born constitute less than one-half, being 40.62 p.c. in Manitoba, 38.51 p.c. in Saskatchewan, 30.46 p.c. in Alberta and 26.23 p.c. in British Columbia. British-born males are 18.38 p.c. of the total in Ontario, and from 24 to 34½, p.c. in the provinces west of the Great Lakes. Foreign-born males constitute the largest proportion in Alberta and British Columbia.

Table **12,** read vertically, shows the percentage distribution by provinces of the Canadian-born, British-born and foreign-born males of military age. Of the Canadian-born population, Quebec contained 30.81 p.c. and Ontario 37.04 p.c. Of the British-born, Ontario contained nearly 35 p.c. and the four western provinces nearly 54 p.c. Of the foreign-born, 21.15 p.c. were in Ontario, 20.39 p.c. in British Columbia and over 47 p.c. in the middle west.

Table **10** gives in absolute numbers the male population of military age, classified according to nativity, by single years and by provinces.

10.—Male Population of Canada 18 to 45 years of age, classified according to Nativity by Single Years and by Provinces, Census, 1911.

Ages.	Total 18 to 45	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
CANADA[1]	1,720,070	73,369	70,055	74,569	77,237	77,964	76,056	78,924	79,817	76,416
Canadian-born	1,109,383	56,285	52,470	52,869	53,458	51,690	49,234	49,263	47,519	45,561
British-born	306,377	6,847	7,575	9,256	11,329	12,369	13,178	14,822	16,020	15,772
Foreign-born	304,310	10,237	10,010	12,444	12,450	13,905	13,644	14,839	16,278	15,083
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	16,868	1,089	937	897	851	783	703	721	656	664
Canadian-born	16,592	1,073	922	883	839	772	695	709	644	655
British-born	157	6	10	8	4	5	6	5	9	5
Foreign-born	119	10	5	6	8	6	2	7	3	4
NOVA SCOTIA	98,493	5,091	4,751	4,697	4,466	4,535	4,161	4,217	4,152	3,820
Canadian-born	85,909	4,673	4,336	4,234	3,991	4,041	3,672	3,642	3,504	3,256
British-born	8,437	239	262	311	309	335	327	367	434	350
Foreign-born	4,147	179	153	152	166	159	162	208	214	214
NEW BRUNSWICK	68,710	3,906	3,551	3,513	3,100	3,030	2,827	2,912	2,724	2,701
Canadian-born	64,188	3,692	3,350	3,340	2,933	2,856	2,656	2,717	2,533	2,547
British-born	2,371	113	111	80	78	100	94	94	91	74
Foreign-born	2,151	101	90	93	89	74	77	101	100	80
QUEBEC	390,897	20,182	18,496	18,937	18,292	18,679	17,682	17,341	17,104	15,835
Canadian-born	341,783	18,681	17,047	17,288	16,681	16,683	15,754	15,232	14,566	13,715
British-born	23,066	566	587	638	736	852	882	972	1,111	1,014
Foreign-born	26,048	935	862	1,011	875	1,144	1,046	1,137	1,427	1,106
ONTARIO	582,246	25,399	24,550	24,983	26,482	25,498	24,796	25,951	25,623	24,811
Canadian-born	410,896	20,319	19,286	18,775	19,886	18,357	17,558	17,769	16,950	16,535
British-born	106,997	2,829	2,996	3,451	4,012	4,093	4,372	4,887	5,105	5,006
Foreign-born	64,353	2,251	2,268	2,757	2,584	3,048	2,866	3,295	3,568	3,270
MANITOBA	122,762	4,862	4,529	5,308	5,555	5,659	5,725	5,963	6,364	5,939
Canadian-born	49,868	2,664	2,410	2,515	2,659	2,457	2,434	2,297	2,413	2,145
British-born	39,806	867	993	1,365	1,581	1,768	1,887	2,116	2,290	2,261
Foreign-born	33,088	1,331	1,126	1,428	1,315	1,434	1,404	1,550	1,661	1,533
SASKATCHEWAN	158,907	5,380	5,520	6,620	7,426	7,719	7,857	8,368	8,575	8,313
Canadian-born	61,193	2,254	2,266	2,594	2,975	3,046	2,982	3,329	3,247	3,129
British-born	38,871	847	1,010	1,289	1,682	1,767	1,890	2,115	2,154	2,233
Foreign-born	58,843	2,279	2,244	2,737	2,769	2,906	2,985	2,924	3,174	2,951
ALBERTA	122,915	3,947	3,996	4,822	5,527	5,771	5,891	6,024	6,389	6,282
Canadian-born	37,446	1,323	1,284	1,546	1,707	1,700	1,786	1,746	1,826	1,800
British-born	31,954	653	743	918	1,291	1,444	1,584	1,689	1,789	1,847
Foreign-born	53,515	1,971	1,969	2,358	2,529	2,627	2,521	2,589	2,774	2,635
BRITISH COLUMBIA	158,272	3,513	3,725	4,792	5,538	6,290	6,414	7,427	8,230	8,051
Canadian-born	41,508	1,606	1,569	1,694	1,787	1,778	1,697	1,822	1,836	1,779
British-born	54,718	727	863	1,196	1,636	2,005	2,136	2,577	3,037	2,982
Foreign-born	62,046	1,180	1,293	1,902	2,115	2,507	2,581	3,028	3,357	3,290

[1] Exclusive of Yukon and Northwest Territories.

10.—Male Population of Canada 18 to 45 years of age. classified according to Nativity by Single Years and by Provinces, Census, 1911—con.

Ages.	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
CANADA[1]	72,579	77,034	63,275	82,855	55,941	63,004	53,781	53,398	63,822	51,610
Canadian-born	43,330	45,210	37,526	47,094	33,915	38,720	34,449	34,423	39,058	32,998
British-born	15,004	16,346	14,081	18,264	12,093	12,589	9,840	10,029	12,273	9,451
Foreign-born	14,245	15,478	11,668	17,497	9,933	11,695	9,492	8,946	12,491	9,161
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	566	599	569	658	472	524	439	508	563	460
Canadian-born	557	591	563	648	468	522	432	494	550	449
British-born	7	6	3	3	2	–	6	9	6	5
Foreign-born	2	2	3	7	2	2	1	5	7	6
NOVA SCOTIA	3,780	3,911	3,240	4,335	2,728	3,483	2,967	3,067	3,549	2,952
Canadian-born	3,239	3,268	2,742	3,622	2,365	3,008	2,560	2,699	3,019	2,534
British-born	362	424	324	452	276	314	269	261	341	282
Foreign-born	179	219	174	261	87	161	138	107	189	136
NEW BRUNSWICK	2,483	2,840	2,140	3,013	1,919	2,286	2,056	2 096	2,472	2,037
Canadian-born	2,319	2,627	1,978	2,732	1,787	2,149	1,918	1,955	2,258	1,903
British-born	90	124	94	112	80	81	73	67	99	77
Foreign-born	74	89	68	169	52	56	65	74	115	57
QUEBEC	15,422	16,212	13,376	16,907	11,762	13,640	12,943	12,009	13,682	11,508
Canadian-born	13,261	13,773	11,346	13,998	10,079	11,570	11,289	10,430	11,451	9,984
British-born	1,052	1,216	977	1,386	847	986	709	780	1,023	721
Foreign-born	1,109	1,223	1,053	1,523	836	1,084	945	799	1,208	803
ONTARIO	23,758	24,857	20,805	26,556	18,534	20,752	17,768	18,250	21,499	17,841
Canadian-born	15,664	16,058	13,684	16,600	12,639	14,230	12,422	12,918	14,669	12,631
British-born	4,987	5,313	4,704	6,011	3,954	4,169	3,415	3,529	4,128	3,396
Foreign-born	3,107	3,486	2,417	3,945	1,941	2,353	1,931	1,803	2,702	1,814
MANITOBA	5,447	5,872	4,675	6,542	4,104	4,562	3,830	3,698	4,583	3,490
Canadian-born	2,011	2,110	1,706	2,145	1,533	1,736	1,549	1,545	1,747	1,353
British-born	2,015	2,174	1,854	2,427	1,560	1,621	1,276	1,222	1,534	1,117
Foreign-born	1,421	1,588	1,115	1,970	1,011	1,205	1,005	931	1,302	1,020
SASKATCHEWAN	7,885	8,151	6,705	8,565	5,917	6,157	4,939	4,689	5,872	4,608
Canadian-born	3,042	3,004	2,562	3,191	2,267	2,464	1,939	1,876	2,198	1,738
British-born	2,005	2,190	1,989	2,363	1,719	1,602	1,218	1,230	1,445	1,171
Foreign-born	2,838	2,957	2,154	3,011	1,931	2,091	1,782	1,583	2,229	1,699
ALBERTA	5,835	6,287	5,095	6,847	4,387	4,830	3,762	3,856	4,744	3,632
Canadian-born	1,615	1,900	1,474	2,029	1,357	1,504	1,165	1,215	1,453	1,078
British-born	1,714	1,809	1,527	1,978	1,246	1,303	1,035	1,028	1,269	926
Foreign-born	2,506	2,578	2,094	2,840	1,784	2,023	1,562	1,613	2,022	1,628
BRITISH COLUMBIA	7,403	8,296	6,670	9,432	6,118	6,770	5,077	5,225	6,858	5,082
Canadian-born	1,622	1,879	1,471	2,129	1,420	1,537	1,175	1,291	1,713	1,328
British-born	2,772	3,090	2,609	3,532	2,409	2,513	1,839	1,903	2,428	1,756
Foreign-born	3,009	3,327	2,590	3,771	2,289	2,720	2,063	2,031	2,717	1,998

[1] Exclusive of Yukon and Northwest Territories.

10.—Male Population of Canada 18 to 45 years of age, classified according to Nativity by Single Years and by Provinces, Census, 1911—concluded.

Ages.	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
CANADA[1]	45,873	52,869	42,356	60,509	35,947	44,063	35,361	35,856	45,530
Canadian-born	30,225	34,396	28,224	37,808	23,930	29,521	24,433	25,097	30,677
British-born	7,895	9,290	7,585	11,029	6,477	7,754	5,881	5,694	7,634
Foreign-born	7,753	9,183	6,547	11,672	5,540	6,788	5,047	5,065	7,219
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	467	502	432	603	398	474	391	428	514
Canadian-born	454	492	426	590	389	466	384	422	503
British-born	9	7	3	7	5	6	5	5	5
Foreign-born	4	3	3	6	4	2	2	1	6
NOVA SCOTIA	2,733	3,224	2,702	3,648	2,170	2,740	2,177	2,304	2,893
Canadian-born	2,410	2,819	2,385	3,133	1,871	2,361	1,922	2,059	2,544
British-born	230	276	219	348	240	271	185	194	235
Foreign-born	93	129	98	167	59	108	70	51	114
NEW BRUNSWICK	1,894	2,248	1,829	2,530	1,436	1,882	1,574	1,535	2,167
Canadian-born	1,767	2,102	1,696	2,354	1,321	1,767	1,467	1,434	2,030
British-born	63	83	67	86	67	69	60	57	87
Foreign-born	64	63	66	90	48	46	47	44	50
QUEBEC	10,735	12,201	9,813	13,183	7,854	10,298	8,256	8,478	10,070
Canadian-born	9,412	10,402	8,620	10,914	6,933	9,014	7,366	7,629	8,665
British-born	628	831	629	1,071	476	709	481	440	746
Foreign-born	695	968	564	1,198	445	575	409	409	659
ONTARIO	15,915	18,567	15,049	20,908	13,247	16,169	13,214	13,615	16,849
Canadian-born	11,508	13,282	10,779	14,399	9,736	11,802	9,864	10,233	12,343
British-born	2,838	3,450	2,959	4,069	2,473	3,015	2,361	2,431	3,044
Foreign-born	1,569	1,835	1,311	2,440	1,038	1,352	989	951	1,462
MANITOBA	3,000	3,537	2,715	4,220	2,427	2,762	2,268	2,209	2,917
Canadian-born	1,166	1,393	1,099	1,611	1,003	1,112	1,002	921	1,132
British-born	924	1,096	890	1,204	762	876	646	639	841
Foreign-born	910	1,048	726	1,405	662	774	620	649	944
SASKATCHEWAN	3,905	4,171	3,180	4,860	2,635	3,060	2,433	2,222	3,175
Canadian-born	1,464	1,522	1,252	1,813	953	1,110	929	839	1,208
British-born	996	1,019	757	1,085	682	769	554	463	627
Foreign-born	1,445	1,630	1,171	1,962	1,000	1,181	950	920	1,340
ALBERTA	2,974	3,480	2,792	3,996	2,391	2,642	2,003	2,062	2,651
Canadian-born	938	1,082	909	1,244	764	816	621	677	887
British-born	755	873	722	987	587	649	488	478	622
Foreign-born	1,281	1,525	1,161	1,765	1,040	1,177	894	907	1,142
BRITISH COLUMBIA	4,250	4,939	3,844	6,561	3,389	4,036	3,045	3,003	4,294
Canadian-born	1,106	1,302	1,058	1,750	960	1,073	878	883	1,365
British-born	1,452	1,655	1,339	2,172	1,185	1,390	1,101	987	1,427
Foreign-born	1,692	1,982	1,447	2,639	1,244	1,573	1,066	1,133	1,502

[1]Exclusive of Yukon and Northwest Territories.

11.—Percentage Proportion by Provinces of the Male Population 18 to 45 years of age which was Canadian-born, British-born or Foreign-born on June 1, 1911.

Province.	Canadian-born.	British-born.	Foreign-born.	Total.
Prince Edward Island	98.37	0.93	0.70	100.00
Nova Scotia	87.22	8.57	4.21	100.00
New Brunswick	93.42	3.45	3.13	100.00
Quebec	87.44	5.90	6.66	100.00
Ontario	70.57	18.38	11.05	100.00
Manitoba	40.62	32.43	26.95	100.00
Saskatchewan	38.51	24.46	37.03	100.00
Alberta	30.46	26.00	43.54	100.00
British Columbia	26.23	34.57	39.20	100.00
Canada	**64.49**	**17.82**	**17.69**	**100.00**

12.—Percentage Distribution by Provinces of the Canadian-born, British-born and Foreign-born Male Population, 18 to 45 years of age on June 1, 1911.

Province.	Canadian-born.	British-born.	Foreign-born.
Prince Edward Island	1.50	0.05	0.03
Nova Scotia	7.74	2.75	1.36
New Brunswick	5.79	0.77	0.71
Quebec	30.81	7.53	8.56
Ontario	37.04	34.93	21.15
Manitoba	4.49	12.99	10.87
Saskatchewan	5.51	12.69	19.34
Alberta	3.38	10.43	17.59
British Columbia	3.74	17.86	20.39
Canada	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

POPULATION OF THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES.

The Census and Statistics Act, 1905, provided for the taking of a census of population and agriculture in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in 1906 and in every tenth year thereafter, thus instituting, in connection with the general decennial census for all Canada, a quinquennial census of population and agriculture for the three Prairie Provinces. The quinquennial census of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta was therefore taken as for June 1, 1916, and the complete results were published in a Report dated January 12, 1918.

Total Population of Prairie Provinces.—The male and female population of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta (a) by provinces; (b) by the electoral districts constituted by the Representation Act, 1914, (4-5 Geo. V, c. 51); and (c) by cities, towns and villages, as compared with the population by sex for 1911 and by totals for 1901 and 1906, was published in the Year Book of 1916-17 (pp. 95-105). The total population of the three Prairie Provinces in 1916 was returned as 1,698,220, compared with 1,328,725 in 1911,

808,863 in 1906 and 419,512 in 1901. Thus the population in the three provinces has increased by 1,278,708, or 305 p.c., since the beginning of the century; by 889,357, or 110 p.c., during the last ten years; and by 369,495, or 28 p.c., during the five years ended 1916. Table **13** shows the population of the Prairie Provinces for 1901, 1906, 1911 and 1916, the population being distinguished by sex for 1911 and 1916.

13.—Population of the Prairie Provinces, 1901, 1906, 1911 and 1916.

Provinces.	1901.	1906.	1911.			1916.		
	Total.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Manitoba.....	255,211	365,688	253,056	208,574	461,630	294,609	259,251	553,860
Saskatchewan...	91,279	257,763	291,730	200,702	492,432	363,787	284,048	647,835
Alberta.....	73,022	185,412	223,989	150,674	374,663	277,256	219,269	496,525
Total.....	**419,512**	**808,863**	**768,775**	**559,950**	**1,328,725**	**935,652**	**762,568**	**1,698,220**

Population by Sex.—Table **14** gives the population by sex from 1870 for Manitoba and from 1901 for Saskatchewan and Alberta, with absolute and relative comparisons. For the three provinces as a whole, males increased by 103·6 p.c. and females by 79·8 p.c. from 1901 to 1906. At the end of the next five years (1911) the ratio of increase for both sexes was nearly equal, being 64·88 p.c. for males and 63·44 p.c. for females, whereas in the last Census (1916) females gave, for the three provinces as a whole, an increase of 202,618, as against 166,877 for males, being a gain in five years of 36·19 p.c. for the former, as compared with 21·71 p.c. for the latter. The records of 1916 show that this feature of population increase was common to each of the three provinces. The increase per cent in Alberta was: females 45·53, males 23·78; Saskatchewan, females 41·52, males 24·70; Manitoba, females 24·30, males 16·42.

Population of Principal Cities.—Table **15** gives the population of the cities of the Prairie Provinces for 1901, 1906, 1911 and 1916, with distinction by sex for 1911 and 1916. Winnipeg remains the only city in the Prairie Provinces that has a population exceeding 100,000, and this city has grown from 136,035 in 1911 to 163,000 in 1916. Two cities have, however, risen to the category exceeding 50,000, viz., Calgary and Edmonton in Alberta. In 1916 Calgary is shown to have 56,514 inhabitants, as compared with 43,704 in 1911, and Edmonton 53,846, as compared with 30,479 in 1911. In the case of Edmonton, however, the increased population includes Strathcona, now forming part of the city of Edmonton South. Two cities exceed 20,000, viz., Regina (26,127) and Saskatoon (21,048). The former has receded from a population of 30,213 in 1911, and the latter has increased from 12,004 in 1911. Of the remaining twelve cities, three exceed 10,000, viz., Moosejaw, in Saskatchewan, with 16,934; Brandon, Manitoba, with 15,215; and St. Boniface, Manitoba, with 11,021.

14.—Population of Prairie Provinces by Sex at each Census Period from 1870 for Manitoba and from 1901 for Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Provinces and Years.	Population.			Increase over Preceding Census.					
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.		Females		Total.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.
Manitoba—									
1870	6,317	5,911	12,228	–	–	–	–	–	–
1881	35,123	27,137	62,260	28,806	456·01	21,226	359·10	50,032	409·16
1886	59,594	49,046	108,640	24,471	69·67	21,909	80·73	46,380	74·49
1891	84,342	68,164	152,506	24,748	41·53	19,118	38·98	43,866	40·37
1896	[1]	[1]	193,425	–	–	–	–	40,919	26·83
1901[2]	138,504	116,767	255,211	54,162	64·22	48,543	71·22	102,705	67·34
1906	205,183	160,505	365,688	66,679	48·14	43,798	37·53	110,477	43·29
1911	253,056	208,574	461,630	47,873	23·33	48,069	29·95	95,942	26·23
1916	294,609	259,251	553,860	41,553	16·42	50,677	24·30	92,230	19·98
Saskatchewan—									
1901	49,431	41,848	91,279	–	–	–	–	–	–
1906	152,791	104,972	257,763	103,360	209·10	63,124	150·84	166,484	182·39
1911	291,730	200,702	492,432	138,939	90·93	95,730	91·20	234,669	91·05
1916	363,787	284,048	647,835	72,057	24·70	83,346	41·52	155,403	31·55
Alberta—									
1901	41,019	32,003	73,022	–	–	–	–	–	–
1906	108,283	77,129	185,412	67,264	163·98	45,126	141·00	112,390	153·91
1911	223,989	150,674	374,663	115,706	106·86	73,545	95·35	189,251	102·07
1916	277,256	219,269	496,525	53,267	23·78	68,595	45·53	121,862	32·53
Prairie Provinces—									
1901	228,954	190,558	419,512	–	–	–	–	–	–
1906	466,257	342,606	808,863	237,303	103·64	152,048	79·79	389,351	92·81
1911	768,775	559,950	1,328,725	302,518	64·88	217,344	63·44	519,862	64·27
1916	935,652	762,568	1,698,220	166,877	21·71	202,618	36·19	369,495	27·81

[1] In 1896 the Census consisted of a count of population only.
[2] Ten-year increase shown.

15.—City Population of the Prairie Provinces, 1901, 1906, 1911 and 1916.

Provinces.	1901.	1906.	1911.			1916.		
	Total.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Manitoba—								
Brandon	5,620	10,408	7,362	6,477	13,839	7,697	7,518	15,215
Portage la Prairie	3,901	5,106	3,118	2,774	5,892	2,978	2,901	5,879
St. Boniface	2,019	5,119	4,029	3,454	7,483	5,488	5,533	11,021
Winnipeg	42,340	90,153	74,406	61,629	136,035	82,227	80,773	163,000
Saskatchewan—								
Moosejaw	1,558	6,249	8,964	4,859	13,823	9,007	7,927	16,934
North Battleford	–	824	1,258	847	2,105	1,679	1,466	3,145
Prince Albert	1,785	3,005	3,727	2,527	6,254	3,397	3,039	6,436
Regina	2,249	6,169	19,767	10,446	30,213	13,655	12,472	26,127
Saskatoon	113	3,011	7,217	4,787	12,004	10,719	10,329	21,048
Swift Current	121	554	1,096	756	1,852	1,681	1,500	3,181
Weyburn	113	966	1,302	908	2,210	1,574	1,476	3,050
Alberta—								
Calgary	4,392	13,573	26,565	17,139	43,704	29,278	27,236	56,514
Edmonton	4,176	14,088	17,054	13,425	30,479	27,462	26,384	53,846
Lethbridge	2,072	2,313	4,462	3,588	8,050	4,896	4,540	9,436
Medicine Hat	1,570	3,020	3,207	2,401	5,608	4,781	4,491	9,272
Red Deer	323	1,418	1,213	905	2,118	1,127	1,076	2,203
Wetaskiwin	550	1,652	1,264	1,147	2,411	1,047	1,001	2,048

Urban and Rural Population Compared.—In Table **16** is presented a comparison between the urban and rural population of the Prairie Provinces. It shows that the proportions of urban and rural are practically the same as they were in 1911, the urban being 35·69 p.c. of the total as compared with 35·33 p.c. in 1911 and the rural 64·31 p.c. as compared with 64·67 p.c. But the rate of increase has become more nearly equalized, for whilst the urban has increased in the ratio of 29·13 p.c. since 1911, as compared with 27·09 p.c. for the rural, the rate of increase in 1911 over 1906 was 92·05 p.c. for the urban and 52·24 p.c. for the rural. The population per square mile in 1916 is 1·95 urban and 3·03 rural as against 1·53 and 2·37 in 1911.

16.—Urban and Rural Population of the Prairie Provinces, 1901-1916.

Provinces and Census Year.	Population.			Per Cent of Population.		Increase per cent over Preceding Census.		Population per Square Mile of Land.	
	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Manitoba—									
1901	70,436	184,775	255,211	27·60	72·40	–	–	2·87	3·97
1906	138,090	227,598	365,688	37·76	62·24	96·05	23·18	3·54	5·68
1911	200,365	261,265	461,630	43·40	56·60	45·10	14·79	4·06	7·18
1916	241,014	312,846	553,860	43·53	56·47	20·34	19·70	4·86	8·61
Saskatchewan—									
1901	14,266	77,013	91,279	15·63	84·37	–	–	0·32	0·38
1906	48,462	209,301	257,763	18·80	81·20	239·70	171·77	0·86	1·06
1911	131,395	361,037	492,432	26·68	73·32	171·13	72·50	1·48	2·02
1916	176,297	471,538	647,835	27·21	72·79	34·17	30·61	1·94	2·66
Alberta—									
1901	18,533	54,489	73,022	25·38	74·62	–	–	0·22	0·29
1906	57,875	127,537	185,412	31·21	68·79	212·28	134·06	0·50	0·73
1911	137,662	237,001	374,663	36·74	63·26	137·86	85·83	0·94	1·48
1916	188,749	307,776	496,525	38·01	61·99	37·11	29·86	1·22	1·96
Totals for the Provinces—									
1901	103,235	316,277	419,512	24·61	75·39	–	–	0·56	0·75
1906	244,427	564,436	808,863	30·22	69·78	136·77	78·46	1·01	1·44
1911	469,422	859,303	1,328,725	35·33	64·67	92·05	52·24	1·53	2·37
1916	606,060	1,092,160	1,698,220	35·69	64·31	29·13	27·09	1·95	3·03

Origins of the Population.—Table **17** classifies the population of the Prairie Provinces by origins, in three main groups of (a) those born in Canada, (b) those born in the United States and (c) those born elsewhere. Of the total of 926,423 born in Canada, 580,480, or 62·66 p.c., were of British and 345·943, or 37·34 p.c., were of foreign origin. Of 197,855 who were born in the United States, 106,386, or 53·77 p.c., were of British and 91,469, or 46·23 p.c., were of foreign origin. And of 573,942, the number born elsewhere than in Canada or the United States, 284,964, or 49·65 p.c., were

of British and 288,978, or 50·35 p.c., were of foreign origin. Of the total population of 1,698,220, 971,830, or 57·23 p.c., were of British and 726,390, or 42·77 p.c., were of foreign origin.

17.—Origins of the Population of the Prairie Provinces born in Canada, United States or Elsewhere, 1916.

Origins.	Canada.	United States.	Elsewhere.	Total.
English	251,397	52,200	182,718	486,315
Irish	149,271	29,770	25,523	204,564
Scotch	175,681	22,665	71,481	269,827
Welsh	4,131	1,751	5,242	11,124
Total British	**580,480**	**106,386**	**284,964**	**971,830**
French	70,263	10,972	8,752	89,987
German	61,805	32,882	42,281	136,968
Belgian	2,639	321	6,124	9,084
Austro-Hungarian	54,064	1,588	80,598	136,250
Danish	2,871	2,574	4,111	9,556
Dutch	12,884	4,411	5,058	22,353
Icelandic	7,896	881	7,023	15,800
Indian	38,748	399	–	39,147
Italian	1,451	278	3,619	5,348
Jewish	7,472	847	15,062	23,381
Norwegian	11,330	18,854	17,265	47,449
Poles, (not otherwise specified)	11,337	812	15,641	27,790
Russian	26,486	3,227	34,022	63,735
Swedish	10,183	8,702	18,335	37,220
Ukranian	16,227	–	19,876	36,103
Others and not specified	10,287	4,721	11,211	26,219
Total Foreign	**345,943**	**91,469**	**288,978**	**726,390**
Grand Total	**926,423**	**197,855**	**573,942**	**1,698,220**

Distribution by Age and Sex.—The numerical distribution of the population by age and sex is given for the three provinces as a whole, and for each of the provinces in Table **18.** Between the ages of 20 and 34 there were 273,998 males and 203,397 females, representing 29·3 p.c. of the total male and 26·7 p.c. of the total female population.

Conjugal Condition.—Tables **19** and **20** relate to the conjugal condition of the people. The former table shows that in 1916, of the total male population of 935,652, 588,193, or 62·9 p.c., were single and 329,508, or 35·2 p.c., were married, the rest comprising widowed, divorced or "not given." The female population of 762,568 comprised 425,672, or 55·8 p.c., single and 311,029, or 40·8 p.c., married, the rest being widowed, divorced or "not given." Table **20** shows the proportion of males to females, single and married (the latter including married, widowed and divorced), by specified age groups. For the total population in 1916 of 15 years of age and over, the proportion of married males to 1,000 females is 1,004 in Manitoba, 1,040 in Saskatchewan and 1,037 in Alberta.

18.—Male and Female Population of the Prairie Provinces grouped by age periods, 1916.

Age Periods.	Manitoba.			Saskatchewan.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 year	7,485	7,230	14,715	9,928	9,394	19,322
1 year	8,046	7,727	15,773	10,302	9,966	20,268
2 years	8,553	8,308	16,861	10,885	10,696	21,581
3 "	8,144	7,987	16,131	10,364	10,212	20,576
4 "	7,968	7,855	15,823	9,912	9,630	19,542
Total under 5 years	**40,196**	**39,107**	**79,303**	**51,391**	**49,898**	**101,289**
5 to 9 years	34,190	33,558	67,748	41,379	39,883	81,262
10 to 14 "	27,725	26,780	54,505	31,315	30,097	61,412
15 to 19 "	23,903	23,668	47,571	26,150	24,114	50,264
20 to 34 "	80,742	70,284	151,026	111,847	75,047	186,894
35 to 44 "	39,951	30,104	70,055	51,994	32,460	84,454
45 to 64 "	39,066	28,895	67,961	42,025	27,240	69,265
65 years and over	7,715	6,348	14,063	7,186	5,077	12,263
Age not given	1,121	507	1,628	500	232	732
All ages	**294,609**	**259,251**	**553,860**	**363,787**	**284,048**	**647,835**

Age Periods.	Alberta.			Totals of the three Provinces.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 year	6,708	6,466	13,174	24,121	23,090	47,211
1 year	7,319	6,983	14,302	25,667	24,676	50,343
2 years	7,619	7,683	15,302	27,057	26,687	53,744
3 "	7,109	6,942	14,051	25,617	25,141	50,758
4 "	6,825	6,688	13,513	24,705	24,173	48,878
Total under 5 years	**35,580**	**34,762**	**70,342**	**127,167**	**123,767**	**250,934**
5 to 9 years	29,571	28,331	57,902	150,140	101,772	206,912
10 to 14 "	23,766	22,474	46,240	82,806	79,351	162,157
15 to 19 "	20,079	19,092	39,171	70,132	66,874	137,006
20 to 34 "	81,409	58,066	139,475	273,998	203,397	477,395
35 to 44 "	42,191	27,569	69,760	134,136	90,133	224,269
45 to 64 "	36,408	23,443	59,851	117,499	79,578	197,077
65 years and over	5,627	3,789	9,416	20,528	15,214	35,742
Age not given	2,625	1,743	4,368	4,246	2,482	6,728
All ages	**277,256**	**219,269**	**496,525**	**935,652**	**762,568**	**1,698,220**

Birthplace of the People.—Table **21** shows the population of the Prairie Provinces by nativity. Of the total population in 1916, 71·4 p.c. were British born and 28·6 p.c. were foreign born. Of the Canadian born in 1916, 264,292 were born in Manitoba, 193,401 were born in Saskatchewan and 128,211 were born in Alberta.

19.—Conjugal Condition of the People of the Prairie Provinces, 1911 and 1916.

Conjugal Condition.	1911.				1916.			
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.	
	NO.	p.c.	NO.	p.c.	NO.	p.c.	NO.	p.c.
Manitoba—								
Single	161,891	64·0	120,227	57·6	181,487	61·6	147,140	56·7
Married	85,066	33·6	79,829	38·3	107,312	36·4	101,937	39·3
Widowed	4,003	1·6	7,546	3·6	4,907	1·7	9,805	3·8
Divorced	100	–	120	0·1	137	–	157	0·1
Not given	1,996	0·8	852	0·4	766	0·3	212	0·1
Total	**253,056**	**100·0**	**208,574**	**100·0**	**294,609**	**100·0**	**259,251**	**100·0**
Saskatchewan—								
Single	192,352	65·9	112,387	56·0	234,104	64·4	159,469	56·1
Married	90,765	31·1	82,189	41·0	123,601	34·0	116,633	41·1
Widowed	4,291	1·5	5,556	2·8	5,732	1·5	7,788	2·7
Divorced	167	0·1	89	–	195	0·1	119	0·1
Not given	4,155	1·4	481	0·2	155	–	39	–
Total	**291,730**	**100·0**	**200,702**	**100·0**	**363,787**	**100·0**	**284,048**	**100·0**
Alberta—								
Single	147,587	65·9	83,026	55·1	172,602	62·2	119,063	54·3
Married	70,706	31·5	62,710	41·6	98,595	35·6	92,459	42·1
Widowed	3,385	1·5	4,509	3·0	4,792	1·7	7,260	3·3
Divorced	159	0·1	97	0·1	227	0·1	157	0·1
Not given	2,152	1·0	332	0·2	1,040	0·4	330	0·2
Total	**223,989**	**100·0**	**150,674**	**100·0**	**277,256**	**100·0**	**219,269**	**100·0**
Prairie Provinces—								
Single	501,830	65·3	315,640	56·4	588,193	62·9	425,672	55·8
Married	246,537	32·0	224,728	40·1	329,508	35·2	311,029	40·8
Widowed	11,679	1·5	17,611	3·1	15,431	1·6	24,853	3·2
Divorced	426	0·1	306	0·1	559	0·1	433	0·1
Not given	8,303	1·1	1,665	0·3	1,961	0·2	581	0·1
Total	**768,775**	**100·0**	**559,950**	**100·0**	**935,652**	**100·0**	**762,568**	**100·0**

Inability to Speak English.—Table 22 summarizes by totals and percentages the population of the Prairie Provinces by specified origins who were reported as being unable to speak English. Out of a population of 1,240,374, of the age of 10 and over, 790,941 were British-born and 449,433 foreign-born. Of the former, 4·3 p.c. were unable to speak English as against 15·2 p.c. of the latter. Of the British born (10 years and over), English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh races possessed 638,449, as against 47,270 of French origin and 105,222 of other origins, while among the total foreign-born (449,433) of this age group, 96,474 were of British races. Among the population of German origin (93,925), 25,518 were British-born (in Canada) and 68,407 were aliens. Of the former, 12·4 p.c. reported themselves as speaking German only, as compared with 11·2 p.c. of the latter. Of the Austro-Hungarians, 22 p.c. of the native-born were unable to speak English, whilst 35·3 p.c. of the Russian and 26·9 p.c. of the Ukranian native-born were reported as not speaking English. The largest proportion of any race resident in the Prairie Provinces unable to speak English is shown by the Ukranians with 39·8 p.c., followed by the Austro-Hungarians with 35 p.c., the Poles with 27·2 p.c. and the Russians with 27·1 p.c.

20.—Proportion of Males to Females in Age Groups of Single, Married, Widowed and Divorced, 1911 and 1916.

Age Periods.	Number of Males to 100 Females.					
	Total.		Single.		Married, Widowed, and Divorced.	
	1911.	1916.	1911.	1916.	1911.	1916.
Manitoba—						
15 years and over	132·8	120·5	195·2	166·4	101·9	100·4
15 to 19 years	107·1	101·0	115·8	110·4	19·3	3·7
20 to 24 "	132·2	103·8	218·1	168·6	37·0	33·2
25 to 34 "	141·4	121·0	303·0	247·7	95·5	90·6
35 to 44 "	137·9	132·7	335·8	280·6	119·5	119·2
45 to 64 "	136·4	135·2	282·4	289·0	128·4	127·2
65 and over	122·3	121·5	184·3	192·7	119·5	118·5
Unknown	193·6	221·1	248·0	171·5	94·5	98·5
Saskatchewan—						
15 years and over	174·4	146·0	354·4	277·9	108·4	104·0
15 to 19 years	127·4	108·4	145·5	123·8	10·4	3·7
20 to 24 "	191·7	138·4	426·2	299·0	38·7	31·2
25 to 34 "	193·6	154·3	794·6	603·3	101·7	93·7
35 to 44 "	174·2	160·2	785·7	754·6	135·7	129·5
45 to 64 "	158·0	154·3	517·7	674·6	143·7	138·3
65 and over	143·8	141·5	279·5	307·0	137·7	136·8
Unknown	368·8	215·5	331·0	381·4	115·0	97·2
Alberta—						
15 years and over	176·9	140·9	355·7	249·8	110·3	103·7
15 to 19 years	123·5	105·2	138·9	119·2	28·0	3·8
20 to 24 "	197·3	125·2	380·3	251·5	50·3	30·9
25 to 34 "	194·9	147·4	773·3	505·2	98·6	91·8
35 to 44 "	175·2	153·0	825·7	596·2	131·4	124·8
45 to 64 "	166·2	155·3	745·1	623·8	143·3	137·5
65 and over	143·9	148·5	378·3	386·5	134·9	140·3
Unknown	404·1	150·6	508·9	148·2	169·0	74·3

Illiteracy.—This is shown by Table **23.** Of the total population 10 years of age and over (1,240,374), 92,732, or 7·5 p.c., were reported as illiterate. Of this number, the Canadian-born comprises 29,232 (Indians included), or 31·5 p.c., the British-born 941, or 1 p.c., and the foreign-born 62,559, or 67·5 p.c. By provinces, Manitoba possessed an illiterate population of 32,978, or 8·1 p.c., Saskatchewan 36,021, or 7·7 p.c., and Alberta 23,733, or 6·4 p.c. In Manitoba the illiterate males are 7·7 p.c., in Saskatchewan 6·8 p.c. and in Alberta 5·8 p.c. of the male population 10 years of age and over, as against 8·6 p.c. for females in Manitoba, 9 p.c. in Saskatchewan and 7·4 p.c. in Alberta. Among the foreign-born, Manitoba showed the greatest percentage of illiterates for both sexes, being 19·3 p.c. for males and 24·3 p.c. for females, followed by Saskatchewan with 12·1 p.c. for males and 16·7 for females, or an average of 14 p.c. for both males and females. The proportion of illiterates among the foreign-born was lowest in Alberta, being 7·4 p.c. for males and 9·7 for females.

Citizenship.—Table **24** shows that of the total foreign-born in 1916, viz., 485,937, 302,356, or 62·2 p.c., were naturalized, whilst Table **25** shows that of 283,367 foreign-born males 165,709, or 58·5 p.c., were naturalized.

21.—Birthplace of the People of the Prairie Provinces, 1911-1916.

Birthplace.	Population.		Increase.		Distribution.	
	1911.	1916.			1911.	1916.
	No.	No.	No.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Canada	690,938	926,423	235,485	34·1	52·0	54·6
British Islands	233,358	282,263	48,905	21·0	17·6	16·6
British Possessions	3,412	3,597	185	5·4	0·2	0·2
Total British-born	**927,708**	**1,212,283**	**284,575**	**30·7**	**69·8**	**71·4**
Europe	227,931	278,827	50,896	22·3	17·1	16·4
Asia	4,834	6,833	1,999	41·4	0·4	0·4
United States	167,314	197,855	30,541	18·3	12·6	11·7
Africa	65	59	—6	—9·2	–	–
Other Countries	873	1,574	701	80·3	0·1	0·1
Total Foreign-born	**401,017**	**485,937**[1]	**84,920**[1]	**21·2**	**30·2**	**28·6**
Total Population	**1,328,725**	**1,698,220**	**369,495**	**27·8**	**100·0**	**100·0**
Manitoba	198,072	264,292	66,220	33·4	14·9	15·6
Saskatchewan	105,427	193,401	87,974	83·4	7·9	11·4
Alberta	75,212	128,211	52,999	70·5	5·7	7·5
Prairie Provinces[2]	**378,711**	**585,904**	**207,193**	**54·7**	**28·5**	**34·5**

[1]Includes 789 alien enemies of unknown birthplace. [2]Contained in figures for Canada given above.

22.—Population of Prairie Provinces 10 years of age and over who cannot speak English, 1916.

Origins.	Population 10 Years and over.								
	Total.	British-born.	Foreign-born.	Unable to speak English.					
				Total.		British-born.		Foreign-born.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.
British races	734,923	638,449	96,474	123	[1]	99	[1]	24	[1]
French	65,050	47,270	17,780	7,962	12·2	5,532	11·7	2,430	13·7
German	93,925	25,518	68,407	10,829	11·5	3,170	12·4	7,659	11·2
Austro-Hungarian	86,753	12,437	74,316	30,360	35·0	2,739	22·0	27,621	37·2
Belgian	6,630	684	5,946	1,003	15·1	49	7·2	954	16·0
Chinese	5,580	23	5,827	1,038	18·8	–	–	1,098	18·8
Danish	6,971	840	6,131	95	1·4	3	0·4	92	1·5
Dutch	15,561	7,037	8,524	1,738	11·2	1,140	16·2	598	7·0
Finnish	2,686	271	2,415	502	18·7	33	12·2	469	19·4
Icelandic	12,247	4,558	7,689	913	7·5	34	0·7	879	11·4
Indian	27,773	27,388	385	15,170	54·6	14,929	54·5	241	62·6
Italian	3,814	256	3,558	432	11·3	7	2·7	425	11·9
Jewish	16,212	2,250	13,962	1,065	6·6	9	0·4	1,056	7·6
Norwegian	34,780	1,721	33,059	744	2·1	13	0·8	731	2·2
Polish	17,919	2,556	15,363	4,880	27·2	404	15·8	4,476	29·1
Russian	40,643	8,814	31,829	11,019	27·1	3,115	35·3	7,904	24·8
Swedish	27,796	2,664	25,132	949	3·4	14	0·5	935	3·7
Ukranian	22,515	3,648	18,867	8,954	39·8	980	26·9	7,974	42·3
Various	18,326	4,557	13,769	4,589	25·0	1,617	35·5	2,972	21·6
Total	**1,240,374**	**790,941**	**449,433**	**102,425**	**8·3**	**33,887**	**4·3**	**68,538**	**15·2**

[1] Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

23.—Illiteracy by Sex in the Population 10 years of age and over, 1916.

Nativity.	Males.			Females.		
	Total.	Illiterate.		Total.	Illiterate.	
	No.	No.	p.c.	No.	No.	p.c.
Manitoba—						
Canadian-born	102,077	4,498	4·4	94,675	4,192	4·4
British-born	54,478	223	0·4	44,085	190	0·4
Foreign-born	63,668	12,263	19·3	47,826	11,612	24·3
Total	**220,223**	**16,984**	**7·7**	**186,586**	**15,994**	**8·6**
Saskatchewan—						
Canadian-born	107,863	4,923	4·6	83,138	4,870	5·8
British-born	53,510	194	0·4	35,848	131	0·4
Foreign-born	109,644	13,337	12·1	75,281	12,566	16·7
Total	**271,017**	**18,454**	**6·8**	**194,267**	**17,567**	**9·0**
Alberta—						
Canadian-born	72,969	5,285	7·3	59,298	5,464	9·2
British-born	47,769	124	0·3	35,231	79	0·2
Foreign-born	91,367	6,789	7·4	61,647	5,992	9·7
Total	**212,105**	**12,198**	**5·8**	**156,176**	**11,535**	**7·4**
Prairie Provinces—						
Canadian-born	282,909	14,706	5·2	237,111	14,526	6·1
British-born	155,757	541	0·3	115,164	400	0·3
Foreign-born	264,679	32,389	12·2	184,754	30,170	16·3
Total	**703,345**	**47,636**	**6·8**	**537,029**	**45,096**	**8·3**

24.—Citizenship of Foreign-Born in Prairie Provinces, 1916.

Residence and Class.	Both Sexes.	Males.			Females, all ages.
		All ages.	Under 21.	21 and over.	
Manitoba—Total	117,704	66,770	14,685	52,085	50,934
Naturalized No.	70,856	37,494	8,296	29,198	33,362
" p.c.	60·2	56·2	56·5	56·1	65·5
Saskatchewan—Total	201,203	117,989	32,120	85,869	83,214
Naturalized No.	130,941	72,447	20,066	52,381	58,494
" p.c.	65·1	61·4	62·5	61·0	70·3
Alberta—Total	167,030	98,608	26,691	71,917	68,422
Naturalized No.	100,559	55,768	15,627	40,141	44,791
" p.c.	60·2	56·6	58·5	55·8	65·5
Prairie Provinces—Total	485,937	283,367	73,496	209,871	202,570
Naturalized No.	302,356	165,709	43,989	121,720	136,647
" p.c.	62·2	58·5	59·9	58·0	67·5

25.—Number and Percentage of Foreign-born Males, by Birthplaces, naturalized, 1916.

Country of Origin.	All ages.	Under 21.	21 and over.	Naturalized.					
				All ages.		Under 21.		21 and over.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.
Austro-Hungarian	69,531	14,159	55,372	40,606	58·4	8,664	61·2	31,942	57·7
Belgium	3,870	769	3,101	2,087	53·9	393	51·1	1,694	54·6
Denmark	2,725	280	2,445	1,516	55·6	116	41·4	1,400	57·3
France	4,496	750	3,746	3,122	69·4	425	56·7	2,697	72·0
Germany	9,148	1,303	7,845	5,695	62·3	620	47·6	5,075	64·7
Holland	2,276	570	1,706	942	41·4	197	34·6	745	43·7
Iceland	3,517	398	3,119	2,898	82·4	280	70·4	2,618	83·9
Italy	2,612	313	2,299	883	33·8	94	30·0	789	34·3
Norway	11,027	1,115	9,912	7,412	67·2	663	59·5	6,749	68·1
Rumania	2,025	649	1,376	1,313	64·8	417	64·3	896	65·1
Russia	39,076	9,590	29,486	23,086	59·1	5,367	56·0	17,719	60·1
Sweden	11,480	1,550	9,930	7,562	65·9	985	63·5	6,577	66·2
United States	110,081	40,499	69,582	66,078	60·0	25,375	62·7	40,703	58·5
Asia	6,513	880	5,633	404	6·2	45	5·1	359	6·4
All foreign-born.	**283,367**	**73,496**	**209,871**	**165,709**	**58·5**	**43,989**	**59·9**	**121,720**	**58·0**

VITAL STATISTICS.

Vital Statistics by Provinces.—Table **26** shows by provinces (New Brunswick excepted) the number of births, marriages and deaths in each of the years 1911 to 1916, according to the latest returns of the provincial registrars. Using the census figures of population for 1911, and estimates of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the years 1912 to 1916 (the census figures of 1916 for the three Prairie Provinces), crude birth-, marriage-, and death-rates per 1,000 of the population living have been calculated for each year, as well as the excess of births over deaths. For Prince Edward Island no data for the year 1912 are available. The figures by provinces in this table are not strictly comparable, owing to the diversity of practice which at present prevails as between the different provincial registrars. Not only is the statistical year not uniform for all the provinces, but there is no uniformity in the practice as regards the inclusion or exclusion of still-births. Thus, in Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario still-births are eliminated from the calculations; but in Prince Edward Island, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia they are included, and for these provinces the numbers of still-births, which are too small to affect materially the birth- and death-rates calculated, are given in a note at the foot of the table.

Vital Statistics of Cities.—Table **27** records the number of births, marriages and deaths by principal cities for the years 1913 to 1916 in continuation of the tables given in previous editions. In this table the natural increase per 1,000 of the population is based upon the locally estimated population in all cases where given.

26.—Number of Births, Marriages and Deaths, by Provinces, 1911-1916.

Provinces.		Births.	Birth-rate per 1,000 living.	Mar-riages.	Mar-riage-rate per 1,000 living.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Excess of Births over Deaths.
P. E. Island[1]	1911	1,497	15.97	470	5.01	1,114	11.89	383
	1912			(not published in 1912.)				
	1913	1,628	17.37	478	5.10	983	10.49	645
	1914	1,511	16.12	544	5.80	1,012	10.80	499
	1915	1,743	18.59	530	5.65	1,085	11.57	658
	1916	1,598	17.04	534	5.69	1,084	11.57	514
Nova Scotia	1911	12,322	25.03	3,004	6.10	8,237	16.73	4,085
	1912	12,681	25.52	2,937	5.91	7,126	14.34	5,555
	1913	12,553	25.22	3,259	6.55	7,225	14.52	5,328
	1914	12,771	25.46	3,643	7.26	7,527	15.01	5,244
	1915	13,171	26.08	3,384	6.70	7,675	15.20	5,496
	1916	12,770	25.12	3,726	7.33	8,052	15.84	4,718
Quebec	1911	74,475	37.18	15,254	7.61	35,904	17.92	38,571
	1912	76,647	37.53	16,055	7.86	32,980	16.15	43,667
	1913	79,089	37.70	17,253	8.13	36,200	17.33	42,889
	1914	80,361	38.00	16,121	7.62	36,002	17.02	44,359
	1915	83,274	38.64	15,437	7.16	35,933	16.67	47,341
Ontario	1911	56,096	22.23	25,807	10.23	31,878	12.63	24,218
	1912	58,870	23.00	28,845	11.27	32,150	12.56	26,720
	1913	64,516	24.00	26,998	10.00	34,317	12.70	30,199
	1914	66,225	24.21	24,245	9.22	32,440	12.35	33,785
	1915	67,032	25.15	23,506	8.82	33,294	12.49	33,738
	1916	65,264	24.14	23,401	8.66	35,580	13.16	29,684
Manitoba[1]	1911	13,407	29.43	5,177	11.36	5,481	12.03	7,926
	1912	14,666	30.32	6,095	12.60	6,084	12.58	8,582
	1913	16,424	36.34	5,985	13.24	5,919	13.10	10,505
	1914	17,449	33.50	5,667	10.88	5,617	10.78	11,832
	1915	17,832	33.57	5,064	9.53	5,379	10.12	12,453
	1916	17,645	33.85	5,455	10.46	5,141	9.86	12,504
Saskatchewan[1]	1911	8,745	17.76	3,511	7.13	2,727	5.54	6,018
	1912	11,479	20.24	4,651	8.20	3,567	6.29	7,912
	1913	13,200	20.94	4,990	7.92	4,150	6.58	9,050
	1914	16,489	22.83	5,014	6.94	3,950	5.47	12,529
	1915	17,528	29.10	4,581	7.61	4,023	6.68	13,505
	1916	19,243	29.70	5,062	7.81	5,061	7.81	14,182
Alberta[1]	1911	8,813	23.52	3,630	9.69	3,618	9.69	5,195
	1912	10,284	23.60	4,429	10.16	4,232	9.71	6,052
	1913	11,871	24.34	5,053	10.36	4,432	9.09	7,439
	1914	13,685	24.25	4,623	8.19	4,147	7.35	9,538
	1915	13,452	27.36	4,202	8.55	3,588	7.30	9,864
	1916	13,331	26.85	4,230	8.52	4,058	8.17	9,273
British Columbia[1]	1911	5,841	14.88	4,509	11.49	3,660	9.32	2,181
	1912	8,008	18.85	5,235	12.33	4,313	10.15	3,695
	1913	9,199	18.58	5,012	10.12	4,619	9.33	4,580
	1914	8,754	17.93	4,296	8.80	3,974	8.14	4,780
	1915	8,558	16.22	3,393	6.43	3,832	7.26	4,726
	1916	7,475	13.12	3,169	5.56	3,887	6.82	3,588
Yukon	1911	48	5.64	41	4.82	87	10.22	−39
	1912	61[2]	7.17	48	5.64	58	6.81	3
	1914[3]	66	7.75	41	4.82	50	5.87	16
	1915	51	5.99	39	4.58	74	8.69	−23
	1916	48	5.64	38	4.46	82	9.63	−34

[1] Including still-births as follows: P. E. Island 4 in 1911, 1 in 1913, 3 in 1914, 12 in 1915, 10 in 1916; Manitoba 243 in 1911, 316 in 1912; Saskatchewan 48 in 1911, 170 in 1912, 134 in 1913, 182 in 1914, 251 in 1915, 285 in 1916; Alberta 160 in 1911, 230 in 1912, 250 in 1913; (in 1914, 1915 and 1916, 315, 307 and 305 still-births are excluded); British Columbia 191 in 1911, 240 in 1912, 279 in 1913, 235 in 1914, 246 in 1915, 201 in 1916; Yukon 3 in 1914, 2 in 1916. In Manitoba in 1913 and 1914 still-births are excluded. [2] Incomplete. [3] 11 months.

27.—Number of Births, Marriages and Deaths, by Principal Cities, 1913-1916.

Cities.	Year.	Population.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	Natural Increase per 1,000 of Population.
P. E. Island—							
Charlottetown	1913	–	183	notgiven	128	58	–
	1914	–	46[2]	"	188	–	–
	1915	12,000	197[2]	"	253	–	–
	1916	12,000	401	"	251	150	12.50
Nova Scotia—							
Halifax	1913	–	1,402	"	912	490	–
	1914	47,109	1,464	"	1,031	433	9.19
	1915	55,000	1,492	"	1,128	364	6.62
	1916	50,000	1,614	"	1,103	511	10.22
Sydney	1913	–	641	"	368	273	–
	1914	17,996	544	"	349	195	10.84
	1915	18,338	588	"	246	342	18.65
	1916	18,527	527	"	338	189	10.20
Glace Bay	1913	–	455	"	276	179	–
	1914	16,741	531	"	271	260	15.53
	1915	16,975	528	"	294	234	13.78
	1916	17,142	436	"	269	167	9.74
Quebec—							
Montreal	1913	–	20,490	6,280	12,299	8,191	–
	1914	–	20,386	5,781	11,721	8,665	–
	1915	–	20,692	4,603	10,988	9,704	–
Quebec	1913	–	3,096	638	1,668	1,428	–
	1914	–	3,136	612	1,784	1,352	–
	1915	–	3,417	679	2,145	1,272	–
Maisonneuve	1913	–	835[2]	147[2]	403	–	–
	1914	–	743[2]	131[2]	460	–	–
	1915	–	768[2]	107	402	–	–
Sherbrooke	1913	–	704[2]	137[2]	337	–	–
	1914	–	673[2]	107[2]	374	–	–
	1915	–	650[2]	–	299	–	–
Hull	1913	–	655[2]	124	204	–	–
	1914	–	879[2]	137[2]	211	–	–
	1915	–	1,140[2]	–	182	–	–
Three Rivers	1913	–	656	133	343	313	–
	1914	–	660	120	275	385	–
	1915	20,000	677	133	364	313	–
Westmount	1913	–	138[2]	24[2]	89	–	–
	1914	–	162[2]	48[2]	94	–	–
	1915	–	295[2]	–	92	–	–
Verdun	1913	–	505[2]	69[2]	347	–	–
	1914	–	582[2]	75[2]	345	–	–
	1915	–	934[2]	–	322	–	–
Lachine	1913	–	396[2]	65[2]	233	–	–
	1914	–	422[2]	54[2]	241	–	–
	1915	–	494[2]	–	147	–	–
St. Hyacinthe	1913	–	325	106[2]	220	105	–
	1914	–	342	99[2]	221	121	–
	1915	11,886	367	–	192	175	–

[2] Incomplete.

27.—Number of Births, Marriages and Deaths, by Principal Cities, 1913-1916—con.

Cities.	Year.	Population.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	Natural Increase per 1,000 of Population.
Ontario—							
Toronto	1913	454,000	13,722	6,381	6,223	7,499	16.52
	1914	475,000	13,949	5,964	5,602	8,347	17.57
	1915	475,000	12,806	5,676	5,548	7,258	15.28
	1916	470,000	12,498	5,158	5,931	6,567	13.97
Ottawa	1913	96,350	2,482	1,044	1,767	715	7.42
	1914	97,900	2,592	1,072	1,697	895	9.14
	1915	96,340	2,554	1,051	1,662	892	9.25
	1916	96,720	2,448	1,057	1,742	706	7.30
Hamilton	1913	100,650	2,706	1,395	1,211	1,495	14.85
	1914	101,190	2,845	1,163	1,158	1,687	16.67
	1915	100,310	2,771	1,151	1,197	1,574	15.69
	1916	104,330	2,888	1,147	1,241	1,647	15.79
London	1913	52,940	1,203	605	854	349	6.59
	1914	54,220	1,200	607	802	398	7.34
	1915	55,860	1,185	710	837	348	6.23
	1916	55,240	1,284	631	932	352	6.37
Brantford	1913	26,100	742	323	369	373	14.29
	1914	26,100	808	296	281	527	20.19
	1915	25,180	636	269	306	330	13.10
	1916	26,350	709	289	377	332	12.60
Kingston	1913	21,010	523	268	439	84	4.00
	1914	21,260	517	287	372	145	6.82
	1915	21,330	522	291	405	117	5.48
	1916	22,270	591	264	500	91	4.09
Peterborough	1913	19,170	470	232	268	202	10.54
	1914	19,650	476	207	254	222	11.30
	1915	19,430	482	223	277	205	10.55
	1916	18,950	448	215	324	124	6.54
Windsor	1913	21,610	511	1,423	327	184	8.51
	1914	22,500	626	622	316	310	13.78
	1915	23,640	632	529	293	339	14.34
	1916	23,640	714	614	370	344	14.55
Fort William	1913	24,070	866	309	390	476	19.78
	1914	27,180	956	254	311	645	23.73
	1915	20,850	1,009	199	258	751	36.02
	1916	18,850	815	202	288	527	27.96
Kitchener	1913	18,500	506	202	245	261	14.11
	1914	18,880	531	222	211	320	16.95
	1915	19,090	534	191	200	334	17.49
	1916	19,200	569	184	227	342	17.81
Guelph	1913	16,320	394	175	220	174	10.66
	1914	16,800	353	145	209	144	8.57
	1915	16,740	366	184	214	152	9.08
	1916	16,020	362	152	244	118	7.37
St. Thomas	1913	14,520	318	205	178	140	9.64
	1914	15,490	340	186	218	122	7.88
	1915	15,840	362	169	188	174	10.98
	1916	15,840	324	161	216	108	6.82

27.—Number of Births, Marriages and Deaths, by Principal Cities, 1913-1916—con.

Cities.	Year.	Population.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	Natural Increase per 1,000 of Population.
Ontario—con.							
Stratford	1913	14,570	337	141	192	145	9.95
	1914	14,570	357	139	165	192	13.18
	1915	15,150	378	156	185	193	12.74
	1916	16,410	367	162	204	163	9.93
Owen Sound	1913	12,790	329	127	178	151	11.81
	1914	12,560	342	125	138	204	16.24
	1915	12,380	312	112	140	172	13.89
	1916	12,080	344	139	202	142	11.75
St. Catharines	1913	15,080	420	194	242	178	11.80
	1914	15,860	500	238	243	257	16.20
	1915	16,660	587	257	255	332	19.92
	1916	16,690	554	250	286	268	16.06
Port Arthur	1913	18,030	706	249	294	412	22.85
	1914	18,320	702	210	215	487	26.58
	1915	14,310	589	138	163	426	29.77
	1916	15,220	533	142	157	376	24.70
Sault Ste. Marie	1913	12,290	306	157	236	70	5.70
	1914	13,200	279	180	198	81	6.14
	1915	12,590	288	168	180	108	8.58
	1916	12,920	271	133	196	75	5.80
Chatham	1913	12,390	260	207	207	53	4.28
	1914	12,830	250	194	230	20	1.56
	1915	13,090	256	179	189	67	5.11
	1916	13,240	256	192	230	26	1.96
Galt	1913	11,930	280	150	156	124	10.39
	1914	12,020	323	132	139	184	15.31
	1915	11,810	298	108	144	154	13.04
	1916	11,880	279	116	143	136	11.45
Sarnia	1913	11,550	258	184	149	109	9.44
	1914	12,090	270	179	156	114	9.43
	1915	12,140	295	128	164	131	10.79
	1916	12,280	292	165	198	94	7.65
Belleville	1913	10,600	258	138	187	71	6.70
	1914	11,230	240	130	149	91	8.10
	1915	11,940	260	124	172	88	7.37
	1916	11,610	255	136	204	51	4.39
Brockville	1913	9,675	225	127	186	39	4.03
	1914	9,275	228	85	173	55	5.93
	1915	9,460	236	106	193	43	4.55
	1916	9,510	241	119	165	76	7.99
Woodstock	1913	9,485	223	106	143	80	8.43
	1914	9,600	203	131	124	79	8.23
	1915	9,600	210	111	110	100	10.41
	1916	9,520	206	135	132	74	7.77
Niagara Falls	1913	12,020	267	492	131	136	11.31
	1914	11,650	294	291	140	154	13.22
	1915	11,450	263	292	133	130	11.35
	1916	12,030	275	294	145	130	10.81

27.—Number of Births, Marriages and Deaths, by Principal Cities, 1913-1916—con.

Cities.	Year.	Population.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	Natural Increase per 1,000 of Population.
Ontario—con.							
North Bay	1913	9,490	340	124	144	196	20.65
	1914	10,980	406	121	146	260	23.68
	1915	8,935	416	91	128	288	32.23
	1916	8,750	406	103	107	299	34.17
Manitoba—							
Winnipeg	1913	184,730	5,577	3,404	2,204	3,373	18.26
	1914	203,255	5,789	3,070	1,955	3,834	18.86
	1915	212,889	5,823	2,766	1,763	4,060	19.07
	1916	201,981	6,233	2,663	2,039	4,194	20.76
Brandon	1913	15,911	680	296	279	401	25.20
	1914	17,177	641	277	229	412	23.99
	1915	17,200	625	279	287	338	19.06
	1916	18,048	621	263	248	373	20.72
St. Boniface	1913	11,405	327	109	389	–	–
	1914	12,025	421	119	302	119	9.90
	1915	12,307	354	81	268	86	6.98
	1916	11,581	334	130	280	54	4.66
Portage la Prairie	1913	6,343	231	97	118	113	17.81
	1914	6,500	204	85	126	78	12.00
	1915	6,300	200	88	125	75	10.31
	1916	5,832	197	88	119	78	13.37
Saskatchewan—							
Regina	1913	–	845	528	486	359	–
	1914	50,000	1,006	493	298	708	14.16
	1915[1]	–	–	–	–	–	–
Moosejaw	1913	–	515	484	284	231	–
	1914	30,000	607	400	210	397	13.23
	1915[1]	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saskatoon	1913	–	856	576	429	427	–
	1914	30,000	914	433	265	649	21.63
	1915[1]	–	–	–	–	–	–
North Battleford	1913	–	239	74	67	172	–
	1914	6,000	198	92	46	152	25.33
	1915[1]	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prince Albert	1913	–	310	178	172	138	–
	1914	10,000	274	144	123	151	15.10
	1915[1]	–	–	–	–	–	–
Swift Current	1913[1]	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1914	6,000	159	141	49	110	18.33
	1915[1]	–	–	–	–	–	–
Weyburn	1913	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1914	5,343	165	114	48	117	21.90
	1915[1]	–	–	–	–	–	–
Alberta—							
Calgary	1913	–	2,278	1,379	878	1,400	–
	1914	–	2,354	1,121	685	1,669	–
	1915	–	2,162	1,000	636	1,526	–
	1916	56,514	1,949	975	641	1,308	23.14
Edmonton	1913	–	1,365	986	778	587	–
	1914	–	1,824	1,009	652	1,172	–
	1915	–	1,909	976	612	1,297	–
	1916	53,846	1,599	848	612	987	18.33

[1] Data not available.

27.—Number of Births, Marriages and Deaths, by Principal Cities, 1913-1916—con.

Cities.	Year.	Population.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	Natural Increase per 1,000 of Population.
Alberta—con.							
Lethbridge	1913	–	241	242	166	75	–
	1914	–	247	221	138	109	–
	1915	–	277	198	105	172	–
	1916	9,436	338	197	140	198	20.98
Medicine Hat	1913	–	328	264	215	113	–
	1914	–	419	179	162	257	–
	1915	–	372	171	104	268	–
	1916	9,272	397	207	123	274	29.55
British Columbia—							
Vancouver	1913	114,220	4,115	2,485	1,799	2,316	20.28
	1914	106,110	2,425	1,717	1,178	1,247	11.75
	1915	100,000	2,311	1,274	1,127	1,184	11.84
	1916	100,000	1,992	1,252	1,240	752	7.52
Victoria	1913	–	986	851	569	417	–
	1914	–	772	770	459	313	–
	1915	50,000	820	480	464	356	7.12
	1916	50,000	830	420	533	297	5.94
New Westminster	1913	17,198	855	378	491	364	21.16
	1914	15,000	536	222	302	234	15.60
	1915	15,000	289	173	225	64	4.26
	1916	15,000	304	167	212	92	6.13
Nanaimo	1913	8,000	318	120	149	169	21.12
	1914	8,500	340	98	133	207	24.35
	1915	8,500	304	88	162	142	16.70
	1916	8,500	261	72	114	147	17.29

IMMIGRATION.

Immigrant Arrivals, 1917-18.—For the fiscal year ended March 31, 1918, the number of immigrant arrivals in Canada was 79,074, as compared with 75,374 in 1917, 48,537 in 1916, 144,789 in 1915 and 384,878 in 1914, the year before the war broke out. Of the total who arrived in 1917-18, 3,178, or 4 p.c., came from the United Kingdom, 71,314, or 90 p.c., came from the United States and 4,582, or 6 p.c., came from other countries. As shown by Table 28, the increase in the number of immigrants in 1917-18 was entirely due to arrivals from the United States, the number of United States immigrants being 71,314, as against 61,389 in 1916-17. The arrivals from the United Kingdom and from "Other Countries" both show a decrease. For the calendar year 1917, the number of immigrant arrivals was 86,451, including 2,632 from the United Kingdom, 79,278 from the United States and 4,541 from other countries. Table 30 records the rejections and deportations of immigrant arrivals by principal causes for the years 1903 to 1918.

Juvenile Immigration.—During the year ended March 31, 1918, no children were received in Canada from the British juvenile societies and agencies, but the number in 1916-17 was 251 (see Table

32). Since the organization of this class of immigration in 1868, 73,520 children have been received and placed in foster homes and situations in the Dominion, 26,300 coming from the Dr. Barnado Homes. At least 45,000, or two-thirds of the total number, were boys; a fair allowance for deaths and other changes during the past 40 or 50 years would be about one-third, reducing the number to 30,000. The total enlistment of boys of this class has been more than 9,875, or nearly 25 p.c. of all the boys who came to Canada under these auspices. The enlistments of former members of the Dr. Barnado Homes alone number over 6,100. Deducting those prevented from joining the colours by reason of marriage, having dependents, age, or otherwise incapacitated, it will be found that practically every qualified young man of this class of immigrant has voluntarily enlisted.[1] The young soldiers are reported as having borne their part nobly in the great struggle. One of them has gained the Victoria Cross, and others have received honours of different kinds, including the Distinguished Service Order, the Military Cross and the Distinguished Conduct Medal.

Chinese Immigration.—The conditions under which Chinese immigrants have been allowed to enter Canada have been described in previous issues of the Year Book (see edition for 1915, page 110). The number of Chinese who entered Canada during the three fiscal years ended March 31, 1918, has been much reduced owing to the operation of the Order in Council (renewed every six months since December 8, 1913,) under which the landing in British Columbia of skilled and unskilled artisans and labourers is prohibited. In 1917-18 the number of Chinese immigrants who paid head tax was 650 as compared with 272 in 1916-17, 20 in 1915-16 and 1,155 in 1914-15. A record of Chinese immigration from 1886 to 1918 is given as Table 35.

28.—Number of Immigrant Arrivals in Canada, 1897-1918.

Fiscal Years.	Immigrant Arrivals from			Total.	Fiscal Years.	Immigrant Arrivals from			Total.
	United Kingdom.	United States.	Other Countries.			United Kingdom.	United States.	Other Countries.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.	No.
1897[2]	11,383	2,412	7,921	21,716	1908	120,182	58,312	83,975	262,469
1898[2]	11,173	9,119	11,608	31,900	1909	52,901	59,832	34,175	146,908
1899[2]	10,660	11,945	21,938	44,543	1910	59,790	103,798	45,206	208,794
1900[3]	5,141	8,543	10,211	23,895	1911	123,013	121,451	66,620	311,084
1901	11,810	17,987	19,352	49,149	1912	138,121	133,710	82,406	354,237
1902	17,259	26,388	23,732	67,379	1913	150,542	139,009	112,881	402,432
1903	41,792	49,473	37,099	128,364	1914	142,622	107,530	134,726	384,878
1904	50,374	45,171	34,786	130,331	1915	43,276	59,779	41,734	144,789
1905	65,359	43,543	37,364	146,266	1916	8,664	36,937	2,936	48,537
1906	86,796	57,796	44,472	189,064	1917	8,282	61,389	5,703	75,374
1907[4]	55,791	34,659	34,217	124,667	1918	3,178	71,314	4,582	79,074

[1] See Annual Report for 1916-17 of the Chief Inspector of British Immigrant Children and Receiving Homes, Department of Immigration and Colonization, Ottawa.
[2] Calendar year. [3] Six months, January to June, inclusive. [4] Nine months ended March 31.

29.—Arrivals at Inland and Ocean Ports in Canada in Fiscal Years 1912-1918.

Nationalities.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
English	95,107	108,082	102,122	30,807	5,857	5,174	2,477
Irish	8,327	9,706	9,585	3,525	818	958	174
Scotch	32,988	30,735	29,128	8,346	1,887	2,062	473
Welsh	1,699	2,019	1,787	598	102	88	54
Total for U.K.	**138,121**	**150,542**	**142,622**	**43,276**	**8,664**	**8,282**	**3,178**
Armenian	60	100	139	36	–	3	2
Australian	184	106	106	51	32	18	34
Austrian	4,871	1,050	3,147	502	15	1	–
Belgian	1,601	1,826	2,651	1,149	172	126	19
Bukowinian	328	687	1,549	72	–	–	–
Bulgarian	3,295	4,616	1,727	4,048	1	–	–
Chinese	6,247	7,445	5,512	1,258	88	393	769
Danish	628	798	871	326	167	145	74
Dutch	1,077	1,524	1,506	605	186	151	94
Finnish	1,646	2,391	3,183	459	139	249	113
French	2,094	2,755	2,683	1,206	180	199	114
Galician	1,594	497	1,698	36	–	–	–
German, n.e.s.	4,645	4,938	5,525	2,470	27	9	1
Greek	693	1,390	1,102	1,147	145	258	45
Hebrew, Austrian	269	392	728	160	1	–	–
Hebrew, German	4	16	20	1	–	–	–
Hebrew, Polish	52	26	22	6	–	–	–
Hebrew, Russian	4,460	6,304	9,622	2,674	46	108	30
Hebrew, n.e.s.	537	649	860	266	18	28	2
Hindu	3	5	88	–	1	–	–
Hungarian	482	578	833	218	–	–	–
Icelandic	205	231	292	145	15	9	3
Italian	7,590	16,601	24,722	6,228	388	758	189
Japanese	765	724	856	592	401	648	883
Newfoundland	2,598	1,036	496	338	255	1,243	1,199
New Zealand	61	39	24	21	18	12	13
Norwegian	1,692	1,832	1,647	788	232	303	235
Polish, Austrian	2,773	4,462	4,310	1,272	–	8	–
Polish, German	21	29	46	7	–	–	–
Polish, Russian	1,624	4,488	4,507	544	7	3	–
Polish, n.e.s.	642	966	930	153	1	1	–
Rumanian	793	1,116	1,504	361	4	4	–
Russian, n.e.s.	9,805	18,623	24,485	5,201	40	25	42
Ruthenian	13,346	17,420	18,372	5,830	–	1	–
Serbian	209	366	193	220	6	1	–
Swedish	2,394	2,477	2,435	916	177	332	156
Swiss	230	246	269	209	42	30	12
Syrian	144	232	278	79	3	9	2
Turkish	632	770	187	33	–	5	–
U.S. (viâ ocean ports)	143	121	121	41	15	20	28
United States	133,710	139,009	107,530	59,779	36,937	61,389	71,314
West Indies	314	398	474	356	38	293	273
Other nationalties	1,655	2,611	5,006	1,710	76	310	250
Total	**216,116**	**251,890**	**242,256**	**101,513**	**39,873**	**67,092**	**75,896**
Grand total	**354,237**	**402,432**	**384,878**	**144,789**	**48,537**	**75,374**	**79,074**

NOTE.—" n.e.s." signifies " not elsewhere specified."

30.—Rejections of Immigrants upon arrival at Ocean Ports and Deportations after admission, by principal causes, 1903-1918.

Principal Causes.	Rejections at Ocean Ports.											
	1903-1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	Totals
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Accompanying patients..	147	60	42	104	53	28	76	58	4	8	1	581
Bad character	255	87	98	122	112	80	102	56	17	4	11	944
Contract labour	23	–	33	28	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	87
Criminality	31	6	9	10	5	4	3	2	4	–	1	75
Head tax	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
Lack of funds	86	67	34	1,038	246	204	994	452	38	55	19	3,233
Likely to become a public charge	527	66	681	274	164	56	76	71	55	55	19	2,044
Medical causes	2,192	216	585	585	256	328	398	319	34	30	12	4,955
Not complying with regulations	33	7	33	48	119	55	178	40	11	22	8	554
Previously rejected	–	–	–	1	8	1	–	–	–	–	–	10
Totals	**3,294**	**509**	**1,515**	**2,210**	**972**	**756**	**1,827**	**998**	**163**	**174**	**71**	**12,489**

Principal Causes.	Deportations after Admission.											
Accompanying patients..	73	21	–	18	17	16	10	34	5	9	39	242
Bad character	35	71	44	71	120	165	159	128	68	60	84	1,005
Criminality	90	115	130	172	242	334	376	404	329	277	274	2,743
Medical causes	796	467	212	222	229	370	570	379	206	98	39	3,588
Not complying with regulations	–	–	–	12	8	4	4	–	–	–	–	28
Public charges	407	1,074	348	289	343	392	715	789	635	161	91	5,244
Totals	**1,401**	**1,748**	**734**	**784**	**959**	**1,281**	**1,834**	**1,734**	**1,243**	**605**	**527**	**12,850**

31.—Number by Nationalities of Deportations after Admission, 1903-1918.

Nationalities.	Deportations after Admission.											
	1903-1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	Totals
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
British	1,080	1,235	486	458	540	559	952	877	602	186	36	7,011
American	47	98	119	169	256	377	405	461	437	324	407	3,100
Other countries	274	415	129	157	163	345	477	396	204	95	84	2,739
Totals	**1,401**	**1,748**	**734**	**784**	**959**	**1,281**	**1,834**	**1,734**	**1,243**	**605**	**527**	**12,850**

32.—Juvenile Immigrants and Applications for their Services, 1901-1918.

Fiscal Year.	Juvenile immigrants.	Applications for their services.	Fiscal Year.	Juvenile immigrants.	Applications for their services.
	No.	No.		No.	No.
1901	977	5,783	1911	2,524	21,768
1902	1,540	8,587	1912	2,689	31,040
1903	1,979	14,219	1913	2,642	33,493
1904	2,212	16,573	1914	2,318	32,417
1905	2,814	17,833	1915	1,899	30,854
1906	3,258	19,374	1916	821	31,725
1907[1]	1,455	15,800	1917	251	28,990
1908	2,375	17,239	1918	–	17,916
1909	2,424	15,417			
1910	2,422	18,477	**Total**	**34,600**	**377,505**

Note.—The above are included in the total number of immigrants recorded elsewhere.
[1] Nine months.

33.—Sex, Occupation, and Destination of Immigrants for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1918.

Sex.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Viâ ocean ports	2,779	3,241	1,740	7,760
From the United States	44,718	14,534	12,062	71,314
Totals	**47,497**	**17,775**	**13,802**	**79,074**

Occupations:	Farmers or Farm Labourers			General Labourers.		
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Viâ ocean ports	456	221	125	975	88	52
From the United States	18,896	4,143	5,064	12,122	1,037	851
Totals	**19,352**	**4,364**	**5,189**	**13,097**	**1,125**	**903**

Occupations:	Mechanics.			Clerks, Trades, Etc.		
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Viâ ocean ports	388	188	98	195	87	25
From the United States	8,165	1,473	1,247	1,994	674	363
Totals	**8,553**	**1,661**	**1,345**	**2,189**	**761**	**388**

Occupations:	Miners.			Female servants.	Not Classified.		
	Males.	Females.	Children		Males.	Females.	Children
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Viâ ocean ports	32	7	7	555	733	2,095	1,433
From the United States	631	50	66	1,733	2,910	5,424	4,471
Totals	**663**	**57**	**73**	**2,288**	**3,643**	**7,519**	**5,904**

Destination:	Maritime provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Viâ ocean ports	1,341	1,020	2,313	425
From the United States	3,906	8,039	21,441	5,827
Totals, 1918	**5,247**	**9,059**	**23,754**	**6,252**
Totals, 1917	**5,710**	**10,930**	**26,078**	**5,247**

Destination:	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Viâ ocean ports	522	544	1,593	2
From the United States	11,860	16,277	3,729	235
Totals, 1918	**12,382**	**16,821**	**5,322**	**237**
Totals, 1917	**9,874**	**12,418**	**4,802**	**315**

34.—Destination of Immigrants into Canada, by Provinces, 1901-1918.

Fiscal Year.	Maritime Prov.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta	British Columbia and Yukon Terr'y.	Not shown.	Totals.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1901	2,144	10,216	6,208	11,254	14,160		2,600	2,567	49,149
1902	2,312	8,817	9,798	17,422	22,199		3,483	3,348	67,379
1903	5,821	17,040	14,854	39,535	43,898		5,378	1,838	128,364
1904	5,448	20,222	21,266	34,911	40,397		6,994	1,093	130,331
1905	4,128	23,666	35,811	35,387	39,289		6,008	1,977	146,266
1906	6,381	25,212	52,746	35,648	28,728	26,177	12,406	1,766	189,064
1907 (9m)	6,510	18,319	32,654	20,273	15,307	17,559	13,650	395	124,667
1908	10,360	44,157	75,133	39,789	30,590	31,477	30,768	195	262,469
1909	6,517	19,733	29,265	19,702	22,146	27,651	21,862	32	146,908
1910	10,644	28,524	46,129	21,049	29,218	42,509	30,721	–	208,794
1911	13,236	42,914	80,035	34,653	40,763	44,782	54,701	–	311,084
1912	15,973	50,602	100,227	43,477	46,158	45,957	51,843	–	354,237
1913	19,806	64,835	122,798	43,813	45,147	48,073	57,960	–	402,432
1914	16,730	80,368	123,792	41,640	40,999	43,741	37,608	–	384,878
1915	11,104	31,053	44,873	13,196	16,173	18,263	10,127	–	144,789
1916	5,981	8,274	14,743	3,487	6,001	7,215	2,836	–	48,537
1917	5,710	10,930	26,078	5,247	9,874	12,418	5,117	–	75,374
1918	5,247	9,059	23,754	6,252	12,382	16,821	5,559	–	79,074
Totals	**154,052**	**513,941**	**860,164**	**466,735**	**886,072**		**359,621**	**13,211**	**3,253,796**

35.—Record of Chinese Immigration, 1886-1918.

Fiscal Year.	Paying tax.	Exempt from tax.	Percentage of total arrivals admitted exempt from tax.	Registration for leave.	Total Revenue.
	No.	No.	p.c.	No.	$
1886–91	4,590	222	4·61	7,041	239,664
1892	3,276	6	0·18	2,168	166,503
1893	2,244	14	0·62	1,277	113,491
1894	2,087	22	1·04	666	105,021
1895	1,440	22	1·50	473	72,475
1896	1,762	24	1·34	697	88,800
1897	2,447	24	0·97	768	123,119
1898	2,175	17	0·78	802	109,754
1899	4,385	17	0·39	859	220,310
1900	4,231	26	0·61	1,102	215,102
1901	2,518	26	1·02	1,204	178,704
1902	3,525	62	1·73	1,922	364,972
1903	5,245	84	1·58	2,044	526,744
1904	4,719	128	2·64	1,920	474,420
1905	8	69	89·61	2,080	6,080
1906	22	146	86·90	2,421	13,521
1907[1]	91	200	68·73	2,594	48,094
1908	1,482	752	33·67	3,535	746,535
1909	1,411	695	33·00	3,731	713,131
1910	1,614	688	29·89	4,002	813,003
1911	4,515	805	15·13	3,956	2,262,056
1912	6,083	498	7·57	4,322	3,049,722
1913	7,078	367	4·93	3,742	3,549,242
1914	5,274	238	4·32	3,450	2,644,593
1915	1,155	103	8·19	4,373	588,124
1916	20	69	77·53	4,064	19,389
1917	272	121	30·78	3,312	140,487
1918	650	119	15·47	2,907	336,257
Totals	**74,319**	**5,564**	**6·96**	**71,432**	**17,929,313**

[1] Nine months.

36.—Record of Oriental Immigration, 1901-1917.

Fiscal Year.	Chinese.	Japanese.	Hindoos.	Total.	Fiscal Year.	Chinese.	Japanese.	Hindoos.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.	No.
1901.....	7	6	–	13	1911.....	5,278	437	5	5,720
1902.....	2	–	–	2	1912.....	6,247	765	3	7,015
1903.....	–	–	–	–	1913.....	7,445	724	5	8,174
1904.....	–	–	–	–	1914.....	5,512	856	88	6,456
1905.....	–	354	45	399	1915.....	1,258	592	–	1,850
1906.....	18	1,922	387	2,327	1916.....	88	401	1	490
1907[1].....	92	2,042	2,124	4,258	1917.....	393	648	–	1,041
1908.....	1,884	7,601	2,623	12,108	1918.....	769	883	–	1,652
1909.....	1,887	495	6	2,388					
1910.....	2,156	271	10	2,437	**Total...**	**33,036**	**17,997**	**5,297**	**56,330**

37.—Expenditure on Immigration in the fiscal years 1868-1918.

Year.	$	Year.	$	Year.	$	Year.	$
1868.....	36,050	1881.....	214,251	1894.....	202,235	1907[1].....	611,201
1869.....	26,952	1882.....	215,339	1895.....	195,653	1908.....	1,074,697
1870.....	55,966	1883.....	373,958	1896.....	120,199	1909.....	979,326
1871.....	54,004	1884.....	511,209	1897.....	127,438	1910.....	960,676
1872.....	109,954	1885.....	423,861	1898.....	261,195	1911.....	1,079,130
1873.....	265,718	1886.....	257,355	1899.....	255,879	1912.....	1,365,000
1874.....	291,297	1887.....	341,236	1900.....	434,563	1913.....	1,427,112
1875.....	278,777	1888.....	244,789	1901.....	444,730	1914.....	1,893,298
1876.....	338,179	1889.....	202,499	1902.....	494,842	1915.....	1,658,182
1877.....	309,353	1890.....	110,092	1903.....	642,914	1916.....	1,307,480
1878.....	154,351	1891.....	181,045	1904.....	744,788	1917.....	1,181,991
1879.....	186,403	1892.....	177,605	1905.....	972,357	1918.....	1,187,183
1880.....	161,213	1893.....	180,677	1906.....	842,668	**Total**.....	**26,166,870**

[1]Nine months.

VI.—EDUCATION.

GENERAL FEATURES OF CANADIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM.

Under the British North America Act, 1867, the right to legislate on matters respecting education was reserved exclusively to the provincial legislatures, subject to the maintenance of the rights and privileges of the denominational and separate schools as existing at the time of union or admission of provinces. In general there are two fundamental systems of education throughout Canada, one that of the Protestant communities, free from the control of religious bodies, and the other that of the Roman Catholic French and Irish communities in which education is united with the religious teaching of the Roman Catholic Church. In Ontario, Roman Catholics, Protestants and coloured people have each the right to establish "Separate Schools" for elementary education, the local rates for the support of these schools being separately levied and applied. In Quebec, the religious minority in any municipality, whether Roman Catholic or Protestant (the Jews being "Protestants" for all the purposes of the School Law), may dissent and maintain its own elementary and model schools and academies or high schools, the taxation of the minority being separate from that of the majority for the three classes of school. That is to say, the separate system is complete. In Saskatchewan and Alberta a separate school may be established by the minority, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, subject, however, to identical regulations as to courses, certificates, inspection, etc. In the remaining provinces there are special provisions for the education of Roman Catholics in the larger cities and towns.

In all the provinces the cost of education is defrayed from the public revenues, provincial and local, and public elementary education is free to parents or guardians, except for certain small fees which are payable in parts of the province of Quebec. With the exception of Quebec all the provinces have laws of compulsory education, but under conditions that differ as between one province and another. As a rule, the provincial laws provide for uniformity in the training of teachers, the use of text books and the grading of pupils. Secondary schools or departments, and colleges or universities for higher education, exist under government control in all the provinces, and the three classes of teaching institution are more or less co-ordinated to allow of natural transition from the lower to the higher. School terms and holidays are arranged to suit climatic and other local conditions; and it is frequently possible for students to work their own way through college and the university. Arrangements for the superannuation of teachers are applied in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

Recent movements in the direction of nature study, manual instruction, school gardens, agriculture, domestic science and technical education are all energetically in progress, and in the more progressive

provinces the higher education of women is an important feature of university life.[1]

HIGHER EDUCATION IN CANADA.

Higher education in Canada is provided for by a number of universities and colleges. Of the universities, Toronto and McGill (Montreal) are the largest, and with Queen's University (Kingston, Ont.) and Dalhousie University (Halifax, N.S.) take national rank. The oldest university in Canada, viz., King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia, dates from 1789, and claims to be also the oldest university in His Majesty's Overseas Dominions. Several of the universities are affiliated to the older universities of the mother country, viz., Oxford, Cambridge and Dublin, whilst some of the smaller Canadian universities, as well as most of the colleges, are affiliated to either Toronto or McGill. In the West, provincial universities have been established for Manitoba at Winnipeg (1877), Saskatchewan at Saskatoon (1907), Alberta at Edmonton (1906) and British Columbia at Vancouver (1907).

Some of the universities and colleges are under the control of religious denominations as follows:—

Anglican or Church of England in Canada:—King's College, Windsor, N.S.; University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Quebec; University of Trinity College, Toronto; Wycliffe College, Toronto; and Emmanuel College, Saskatoon.

Roman Catholic Church:—University of St. Francis Xavier's College, Antigonish, N.S.; Laval University, Quebec; Laval University, Montreal; University of Ottawa; St. Michael's College, Toronto.

Other Denominations:—Knox College, Toronto (Presbyterian); Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B.; Victoria University, Toronto; and Wesley College, Winnipeg (Methodist); Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.; McMaster University, Toronto; and Woodstock College, Woodstock, Ontario (Baptist).

EDUCATION STATISTICS OF CANADA.

There being at present no effective co-ordination of education statistics it is difficult to construct comparative tables for Canada. In the first place, the year to which the statistics relate differs according to province. Thus the school year ended June 30 is adopted for statistical purposes by Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia; the education year for Nova Scotia ends on July 31; and the calendar year ended December 31 is selected by Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Statistics of Public Schools.—In the tables numbered **1** to **9** an attempt is, however, made to bring together by provinces (1) the number of elementary schools, teachers and pupils, with the average attendance of the pupils; (2) the number of teachers and pupils in

[1] A full description, by provinces, of the Education System of Canada was included in the Canada Year Book of 1916–17, pages 118–175. A summary of the statistics of illiteracy and school attendance in Canada for 1910, as returned by the Census of 1911, was published in the Year Book of 1914, pages 92–93.

normal and model schools for the training of teachers; (3) statistics of secondary schools so far as they are separately given; (4) the amount of receipts and expenditure for public education under the school law of each province and (5) the average annual salaries of teachers by provinces.

In Table **1** the number of schools, teachers and pupils in the three Atlantic provinces (Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick) includes both elementary and secondary schools or grades; in Nova Scotia the term " school " has a technical signification, being applied to a class with one teacher, irrespective of the number of classes in a school building. In Quebec and Ontario the statistics in Table **1** apply only to elementary schools; but again in the Prairie Provinces and in British Columbia no line is drawn between the elementary and secondary grades. In Manitoba the sex of the pupils is not separately distinguished. Statistics of secondary education are separately available for Quebec and Ontario and partially so for Saskatchewan. They are given in Tables **3, 4** and **6.** The academies of Quebec are generally similar to the collegiate institutes and high schools in Ontario, and the Quebec model schools are intermediate between the elementary school and the academy.

Growth of Expenditure on Public Education.—Probably the most remarkable feature of these statistics is the extraordinary growth during the present century of the expenditure upon public education. In 1901, the first year of the century, the total expenditure for the purposes of public education in Canada was $11,751,625; in 1917, the latest year for which complete figures for all the provinces are available, it was $56,327,297, an increase of $44,575,672, or 379 p.c.

Statistics of Higher Education.—In Tables **10–15** are presented statistical particulars relating to the universities and colleges of Canada, which are summarized from information furnished by each of the institutions mentioned. Tables **10** and **13** give the dates of foundation, the affiliation, the faculties and degrees; Tables **11** and **14**, the number of teaching staff and students and Tables **12** and **15**, statistics of property, income and expenditure. For fourteen of the universities in Table **12** the total value of the endowments is $21,902,475, and for eighteen of the universities the total value of property in land and buildings amounts to $28,793,711. For the seventeen universities the total income amounts to $3,389,885, of which $817,800 are derived from investments, $1,432,577 from government grants, $707,314 from fees and $432,194 from other sources. The total expenditure of the same universities amounts to $3,396,067.

1.—Number of Schools, Teachers and Pupils in Canada by Provinces, 1901-1917.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND (Year ended June 30).

Year.	Schools.	Teachers.			Pupils Enrolled.			Average Attendance of Pupils.	
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	No.	Per cent.
1901..	474	299	290	589	11,319	9,460	20,779	12,330	50.34
1902..	474	293	295	588	11,271	9,532	20,803	12,884	61.93
1903..	480	274	298	572	10,845	9,111	19,956	12,112	60.69
1904..	480	268	294	562	10,259	8,772	19,031	11,722	61.59
1905..	475	246	324	570	10,427	8,845	19,272	11,627	60.33
1906..	478	246	327	573	10,196	8,790	18,986	11,903	62.69
1907..	479	227	345	572	10,213	8,823	19,036	11,543	60.63
1908..	476	205	375	580	9,449	8,563	18,012	11,647	64.66
1909..	479	200	395	595	9,578	8,495	18,073	11,543	63.86
1910..	478	188	403	591	9,573	8,359	17,932	11,632	64.86
1911..	478	178	413	591	9,152	8,245	17,397	10,511	60.40
1912..	474	162	428	590	8,995	8,083	17,078	10,916	63.91
1913..	475	161	422	583	9,186	8,369	17,555	11,003	62.67
1914..	474	162	426	588	9,514	8,555	18,069	11,170	61.81
1915..	477	152	434	586	9,714	8,688	18,402	11,694	63.54
1916..	476	138	457	595	9,565	8,797	18,362	11,347	61.79
1917..	473	110	491	601	9,291	8,899	18,190	11,319	62.22
NOVA SCOTIA (Year ended July 31).									
1901..	2,387	540	1,952	2,492	49,768	48,642	98,410	53,643	54.5
1902..	2,394	485	2,007	2,492	50,247	48,812	99,059	55,438	55.9
1903..	2,395	441	2,053	2,494	49,789	48,979	98,768	55,213	55.9
1904..	2,331	388	2,053	2,441	48,536	48,350	96,886	54,000	55.8
1905..	2,429	386	2,180	2,566	50,465	49,787	100,252	56,342	56.3
1906..	2,446	366	2,212	2,578	50,198	50,134	100,332	59,165	58.9
1907..	2,465	354	2,272	2,626	49,849	50,158	100,007	57,173	57.1
1908..	2,516	355	2,309	2,664	49,906	50,199	100,105	58,343	58.2
1909..	2,577	352	2,342	2,694	50,758	50,922	101,680	61,787	60.7
1910..	2,579	339	2,384	2,723	50,918	51,117	102,035	65,630	64.3
1911..	2,639	331	2,468	2,799	50,985	51,925	102,910	61,250	59.5
1912..	2,662	293	2,511	2,804	51,498	52,486	103,984	63,640	61.2
1913..	2,692	278	2,583	2,861	52,105	53,164	105,269	65,686	62.4
1914..	2,724	272	2,620	2,892	52,656	53,695	106,351	66,599	62.6
1915..	2,795	256	2,689	2,945	53,649	54,119	107,768	70,361	65.3
1916..	2,837	246	2,773	3,019	53,944	55,245	109,189	69,227	63.4
1917..	2,856	198	2,847	3,045	53,560	55,472	109,032	70,118	64.3
NEW BRUNSWICK (Year ended June 30.) (For second term ended June 30).									
1901..	1,741	353	1,488	1,841	30,870	29,550	60,420	37,717	58.34
1902..	1,736	348	1,477	1,825	30,767	29,710	60,477	38,736	59.62
1903..	1,726	341	1,474	1,815	30,172	29,141	59,313	37,552	58.79
1904..	1,722	313	1,503	1,816	29,892	28,867	58,759	36,920	58.50
1905..	1,750	304	1,562	1,866	30,854	29,546	60,400	35,675	59.60
1906..	1,762	302	1,577	1,879	30,913	29,768	60,681	37,540	61.86
1907..	1,766	253	1,621	1,874	30,289	29,262	59,551	35,367	59.38
1908..	1,767	259	1,602	1,861	30,600	29,795	60,395	36,972	61.22
1909..	1,854	251	1,691	1,942	31,489	30,448	61,937	38,731	62.53
1910..	1,860	233	1,741	1,974	31,933	31,061	62,994	39,822	63.21
1911..	1,885	221	1,754	1,975	31,871	31,202	63,073	39,215	62.17
1912..	1,906	201	1,811	2,012	32,062	31,502	63,564	40,612	63.89
1913..	1,897	193	1,809	2,002	31,924	31,656	63,580	41,276	64.91
1914..	1,922	201	1,831	2,032	32,244	32,066	64,310	40,882	63.57
1915..	1,964	184	1,922	2,106	33,437	33,068	66,505	44,683	67.18
1916..	1,996	196	1,965	2,161	33,089	33,459	66,548	43,914	65.98
1917..	1,981	167	1,962	2,129	32,025	32,751	64,776	42,884	66.22

1.—Number of Schools, Teachers and Pupils in Canada by Provinces, 1901-1917—con.

QUEBEC (Year ended June 30.)

Year.	Elementary Schools.	Teachers.			Pupils Enrolled.			Average Attendance of Pupils.	
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	No.	Per cent.
1901..	5,245	185	5,911	6,096	99,440	101,684	201,124	138,787	69.01
1902..	5,298	127	5,935	6,062	100,332	102,634	202,966	140,005	68.98
1903..	5,379	196	6,105	6,301	101,532	103,525	205,057	143,044	69.76
1904..	5,461	114	6,248	6,362	100,456	105,681	206,137	145,063	70.37
1905..	5,517	128	6,334	6,462	101,777	107,936	209,713	151,156	72.08
1906..	5,573	150	6,423	6,573	102,358	108,044	210,402	154,022	73.20
1907..	5,592	160	6,479	6,639	101,981	107,899	209,880	152,764	72.79
1908..	5,594	183	6,485	6,668	102,556	107,987	210,543	153,162	72.75
1909..	5,648	169	6,601	6,770	106,011	110,781	216,792	160,096	73.85
1910..	5,720	172	6,729	6,901	106,862	112,052	218,914	162,928	74.42
1911..	5,905	203	6,931	7,134	111,458	114,980	226,438	167,168	73.82
1912..	5,789	207	7,001	7,208	111,887	117,347	229,234	171,816	74.95
1913..	5,827	213	7,182	7,395	129,052	105,208	234,260	176,438	75.32
1914..	5,947	232	7,523	7,755	119,244	125,363	244,607	185,102	75.67
1915..	5,998	267	7,715	7,982	122,730	128,762	251,492	195,473	77.73
1916..	6,008	239	7,802	8,041	123,641	131,650	255,291	197,237	77.26
1917..	6,081	236	7,944	8,180	122,338	130,399	252,737	193,114	76.41
ONTARIO (Year ended December 31).									
1901..	6,035	2,437	6,784	9,221	236,482	222,124	458,606	262,010	57.00
1902..	6,062	2,294	7,073	9,367	232,880	221,208	454,088	261,480	57.58
1903..	6,146	2,160	7,296	9,456	230,630	219,648	450,278	260,268	57.80
1904..	6,177	2,075	7,479	9,554	227,596	217,025	444,621	257,085	57.82
1905..	6,221	1,950	7,699	9,649	229,026	217,468	446,494	264,107	59.15
1906..	6,240	1,863	7,899	9,762	230,236	218,756	448,992	267,252	59.52
1907..	6,268	1,783	8,110	9,893	229,794	218,424	448,218	266,503	59.45
1908..	6,334	1,842	8,243	10,085	233,301	219,920	453,221	272,190	60.05
1909..	6,380	1,747	8,527	10,274	234,876	221,426	456,302	274,561	60.17
1910..	6,408	1,696	8,822	10,518	235,131	224,014	459,145	279,358	60.84
1911..	6,416	1,499	9,043	10,542	236,147	223,801	459,948	281,984	61.30
1912..	6,452	1,511	9,246	10,757	239,187	227,835	467,022	291,210	62.35
1913..	6,484	1,600	9,575	11,175	245,436	234,807	480,243	305,640	63.64
1914..	6,550	1,628	9,918	11,546	252,202	241,636	493,838	319,337	64.66
1915..	6,600	1,685	10,165	11,850	258,000	247,074	505,074	336,860	66.69
1916..	6,630	1,386	10,708	12,094	259,358	249,617	508,975	328,846	64.61
1917..	6,651	1,316	11,446	12,762	266,255	261,409	527,664	342,571	64.92
MANITOBA (Year ended June 30).									
1901..	1,416	618	1,051	1,669	–	–	51,888	27,550	53.1
1902..	1,488	629	1,220	1,849	–	–	54,056	28,306	52.4
1903..	1,584	628	1,466	2,094	–	–	57,409	36,479	63.5
1904..	1,669	682	1,536	2,218	–	–	58,574	31,326	53.4
1905..	1,761	597	1,675	2,272	–	–	63,287	33,794	53.4
1906..	1,847	596	1,769	2,365	–	–	64,123	34,947	54.5
1907..	1,943	595	1,885	2,480	–	–	67,144	37,279	55.5
1908..	2,014	598	1,928	2,526	–	–	71,031	40,691	57.3
1909..	2,105	637	2,025	2,662	–	–	73,044	41,405	56.7
1910..	2,227	621	2,153	2,774	–	–	76,247	43,885	57.6
1911..	2,341	651	2,217	2,868	–	–	80,848	45,303	56.0
1913..	2,430	500	2,464	2,964	–	–	83,679	48,163	57.5
1914..	2,688	474	2,390	2,864	–	–	93,954	58,778	62.6
1915..	2,727	598	2,378	2,976	–	–	100,963	68,250	67.6
1916..	2,888	491	2,500	2,991	–	–	103,796	66,561	64.1
1917..	3,043	530	2,494	3,024	–	–	106,588	69,209	64.9

NOTE.—The Manitoba school year from 1901 to 1911 ended December 31st. Owing to a change in the date of the school year no report was issued for 1912.

1.—Number of Schools, Teachers and Pupils in Canada by Provinces, 1901-1917—con.

SASKATCHEWAN (Year ended December 31).

Year.	Elementary Schools.	Teachers.			Pupils Enrolled.			Average Attendance of Pupils.	
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	No.	Per cent.
1906..	873	563	733	1,296	16,376	14,899	31,275	15,770	50.31
1907..	1,101	–	–	1,470	19,454	18,168	37,622	19,841	52.48
1908..	1,410	–	–	2,157	24,773	22,313	47,086	26,081	55.00
1909..	1,692	959	1,335	2,294	28,426	25,543	53,969	28,202	52.25
1910..	1,912	1,074	1,598	2,672	33,356	30,608	63,964	33,731	52.80
1911..	2,110	1,316	2,175	3,491	36,926	33,641	70,567	37,701	53.00
1912..	2,444	1,245	2,122	3,367	41,495	38,387	79,882	48,282	60.31
1913..	2,747	1,413	2,739	4,152	51,651	47,458	99,109	54,684	55.10
1914..	3,055	1,552	2,949	4,501	58,036	53,023	111,059	63,328	57.02
1915..	3,367	1,609	3,340	4,949	62,165	57,114	119,279	70,024	58.70
1916..	3,608	1,490	4,187	5,677	64,931	60,659	125,590	69,455	55.30
1917..	3,794	1,304	4,430	5,734	71,246	67,485	138,731	86,575	62.40

ALBERTA (Year ended December 31).

1906..	570	280	644	924	14,701	14,083	28,784	14,782	51.00
1907..	694	318	892	1,210	17,707	16,631	34,338	17,310	54.00
1908..	851	435	1,033	1,468	19,516	20,137	39,653	18,923	48.00
1909..	970	570	1,245	1,815	23,701	22,347	46,048	22,225	48.24
1910..	1,195	716	1,501	2,217	28,406	26,901	55,307	29,611	53.54
1911..	1,392	867	1,784	2,651	31,753	29,907	61,660	32,556	52.08
1912..	1,600	956	2,098	3,054	36,717	34,327	71,044	39,226	55.21
1913..	1,705	980	2,314	3,294	41,449	38,460	79,909	45,888	57.41
1914..	2,027	1,375	2,603	3,978	46,769	43,141	89,910	54,582	60.71
1915..	2,138	1,418	2,800	4,218	50,140	47,146	97,286	61,112	62.81
1916..	2,170	1,355	3,252	4,607	50,375	48,826	99,201	60,271	60.75
1917..	2,321	1,267	3,866	5,133	54,446	53,281	107,727	65,374	60.68

BRITISH COLUMBIA (Year ended June 30).

1901..	313	185	343	528	11,854	11,177	23,031	14,962	64.96
1902..	330	194	355	549	11,941	11,176	23,117	15,244	65.94
1903..	338	189	391	580	12,243	11,400	23,643	16,000	67.67
1904..	339	182	413	595	12,949	11,857	24,806	16,386	66.06
1905..	348	177	452	629	13,671	12,593	26,264	18,037	68.67
1906..	361	176	477	653	14,051	13,235	27,286	18,886	69.21
1907..	376	163	530	693	14,815	13,869	28,684	19,483	69.18
1908..	399	181	576	757	16,498	15,255	31,753	22,349	70.38
1909..	429	213	628	841	17,770	16,519	34,289	24,221	70.64
1910..	476	231	727	958	19,432	18,197	37,629	26,874	71.42
1911..	510	249	843	1,092	22,222	20,735	42,957	30,984	72.13
1912..	550	256	1,004	1,260	24,761	23,056	47,817	35,739	74.74
1913..	614	307	1,179	1,486	28,312	26,392	54,704	40,963	74.88
1914..	682	394	1,339	1,733	30,476	28,474	58,950	46,555	78.97
1915..	730	412	1,403	1,815	31,215	29,137	60,352	49,162	81.46
1916..	770	416	1,486	1,902	30,614	29,186	59,800	47,054	78.69
1917..	807	362	1,593	1,955	30,406	29,871	60,277	48,578	80.59

1.—Number of Schools, Teachers and Pupils in Canada by Provinces, 1901-1917—concluded.

SUMMARY FOR CANADA (1901 to 1916).

Year.	Elementary Schools.	Teachers.			Pupils Enrolled.			Average Attendance of Pupils.	
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	No.	Per cent.
1901..	17,611	4,617	17,819	22,436	*439,733*	*422,637*	914,258	546,999	59.83
1902..	17,782	4,370	18,362	22,732	*437,438*	*423,072*	914,566	552,093	60.37
1903..	18,048	4,229	19,083	23,312	*435,211*	*421,804*	914,424	560,668	61.31
1904..	18,179	4,022	19,526	23,548	*429,688*	*420,552*	908,814	552,502	60.79
1905..	18,501	3,788	20,226	24,014	*436,220*	*426,175*	925,682	570,738	61.66
1906..	20,150	4,542	22,061	26,603	*469,029*	*457,709*	990,861	614,267	61.99
1907..	20,684	*3,853*	*22,134*	27,457	*474,102*	*463,234*	1,004,480	617,263	61.45
1908..	21,361	*4,058*	*22,551*	28,766	*486,599*	*474,169*	1,031,799	640,358	62.06
1909..	22,134	5,098	24,789	29,887	*502,609*	*486,481*	1,062,134	662,771	62.40
1910..	22,855	5,270	26,058	31,328	*515,611*	*502,309*	1,094,167	693,471	63.38
1911..	23,676	5,515	27,628	33,143	*530,514*	*514,436*	1,125,798	706,672	62.77
1912..	21,877	4,831	26,221	31,052	*546,602*	*533,023*	1,079,625	701,441	64.97
1913..	24,871	5,645	30,267	35,912	*589,115*	*545,514*	1,218,308	789,741	64.82
1914..	26,069	6,290	31,599	37,889	*601,141*	*585,953*	1,281,048	852,333	66.53
1915..	26,796	6,581	32,846	39,427	*621,050*	*605,108*	1,327,121	907,619	68.39
1916..	27,383	5,957	35,130	41,087	*625,517*	*617,439*	1,346,752	893,912	66.38
1917..	28,007	5,490	37,073	42,563	*639,567*	*639,567*	1,385,722	1,029,742	67.09

NOTE.—From 1901 to 1905, inclusive, the Summary for Canada comprised the seven provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia. The two provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta were formed in 1905, and from 1906 all the nine provinces are included, with the exception of Manitoba for 1912, when no Education Report was issued by that province. In 1907 and 1908 the sex of the teachers in Saskatchewan was not given, and in Manitoba the sex of the pupils was not given for any of the years. In the Summary, therefore, these defects are indicated by printing the totals in italics.

2.—Normal and Model Schools in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, 1901-1917.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Number of Pupils in the Provincial Normal College.

Year.	Pupils.	Year.	Pupils.	Year.	Pupils.	Year.	Pupils.
1901.....	240	1905.....	148	1909.....	215	1913.....	302
1902.....	182	1906.....	154	1910.....	260	1914.....	318
1903.....	145	1907.....	142	1911.....	268	1915.....	355
1904.....	191	1908.....	161	1912.....	293	1916.....	388
						1917.....	263

2.—Normal and Model Schools in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, 1901-1917—con.

New Brunswick.

Number of Teachers and Pupils in the Normal School and Model Department.

Year.	Teachers.	Pupils in Normal School			Pupils in Model Department.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1901	11	41	155	196	81	111	192
1902	14	68	201	269	72	118	190
1903	16	35	189	224	73	104	177
1904	19	35	253	288	74	102	176
1905	–	54	231	285	86	104	190
1906	16	44	263	307	85	95	180
1907	18	45	315	360	74	91	165
1908	18	35	299	334	90	92	182
1909	18	53	290	343	93	94	187
1910	15	63	295	358	91	100	191
1911	16	46	324	370	88	99	187
1912	16	46	330	376	91	100	191
1913	18	53	305	358	92	98	190
1914	16	45	312	357	88	99	187
1915	16	52	299	351	101	88	189
1916	19	45	327	372	85	93	178
1917	18	41	331	372	86	101	187

Quebec.

Number of Teachers and Pupils in Normal Schools, and Schools annexed to Normal Schools.

NORMAL SCHOOLS 1901–1917.

Year.	Schools.	Teachers.			Pupils Enrolled.			Average attendance.	Per cent.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
1901	5	31	27	58	97	256	353	345	97.73
1902	5	31	30	61	130	290	420	415	98.81
1903	5	31	30	61	138	322	460	455	98.91
1904	5	30	31	61	151	241	392	388	98.98
1905	5	32	30	62	142	274	416	410	98.56
1906	5	35	27	62	143	280	423	420	99.29
1907	6	34	38	72	159	308	467	462	98.93
1908	7	39	27	66	165	361	526	524	99.62
1909	10	58	59	117	182	533	715	710	99.30
1910	11	53	75	128	177	610	787	780	99.11
1911	11	50	79	129	174	666	840	835	99.40
1912	11	43	77	120	160	676	836	–	–
1913	13	50	86	136	175	913	1,088	–	–
1914	14	48	98	146	189	1,081	1,270	–	–
1915	14	54	131	185	191	1,121	1,312	–	–
1916	14	52	144	196	191	1,166	1,357	1,357	100.00
1917	14	52	144	196	180	1,181	1,361	1,361	100.00

2.—Normal and Model Schools in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, 1901-1917—concluded.

Ontario.

Number of Teachers, Students and Pupils in Provincial Normal and Normal Model Schools.

Year.	Provincial Normal.		Year.	Normal Model.	
	Teachers.	Students.		Teachers.[1]	Pupils.[1]
1901	14	613	1901	28	921
1902	16	619	1902	31	958
1903	25	586	1903	36	1,067
1904	25	304	1904	36	982
1905	27	306	1905	36	1,023
1906	27	345	1906	36	990
1907-8	35	428	1907	38	979
1908-9	62	1,149	1908	37	925
1909-10	68	1,235	1909	37	903
1910-11	68	1,266	1910	38	952
1911-12	69	1,064	1911	38	916
1912-13	69	986	1912	38	914
1913-14	70	1,201	1913	38	959
1914-15	71	1,160	1914	38	978
1915-16	77	1,609	1915	40	962
1916-17	78	1,293	1916	43	971
1917-18	78	1,494	1917	43	938

[1] Includes Kindergarten.

Manitoba.

Number of Teachers and Students in Normal Schools.

Year.	Teachers.		Students at		Year.	Teachers.		Students at	
	Provincial Normal.	Local Normal.	2nd class sessions.	3rd class sessions.		Provincial Normal.	Local Normal.	2nd class sessions.	3rd class sessions.
1901	7	13	90	161	1909	5	10	136	312
1902	7	14	86	234	1910	5	10	122	381
1903	7	14	82	237	1911	6	11	126	502
1904	7	14	129	261	1912	School	year	changed	
1905	8	18	171	320	1913	6	11	139	390
1906	6	14	148	328	1914	6	10	180	401
1907	5	11	128	272	1915	6	14	206	466
1908	5	10	131	279	1916	14	12	331	406
					1917	13	11	309	290

Note.—The above figures are also included with the public schools in Table **1.**

3.—Number of Teachers and Pupils in Model Schools, Academies and Roman Catholic Classical Colleges in Quebec, 1901-1917.

MODEL SCHOOLS.

Year.	Schools.	Teachers.			Pupils Enrolled.			Average attendance.	Per cent.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
1901..	557	655	1,800	2,455	39,260	41,979	81,239	65,872	81.09
1902..	568	612	1,923	2,535	39,816	42,286	82,102	66,109	80.52
1903..	555	618	1,805	2,423	40,587	41,205	81,792	66,327	81.10
1904..	572	673	1,824	2,497	43,055	41,712	84,767	68,349	80.63
1905..	587	690	1,876	2,566	44,120	41,654	85,774	69,640	81.19
1906..	598	709	1,907	2,616	46,227	42,611	88,838	72,732	81.87
1907..	627	753	2,045	2,798	47,307	45,609	92,916	75,433	81.18
1908..	640	767	2,147	2,914	48,831	48,201	97,032	79,226	81.65
1909..	660	750	2,216	2,966	50,064	48,574	98,638	81,038	82.16
1910..	661	801	2,187	2,988	51,165	49,327	100,492	82,514	82.11
1911..	671	851	2,335	3,186	53,175	53,211	106,386	86,758	81.55
1912..	683	913	2,314	3,227	55,108	52,667	107,775	88,301	81.93
1913..	698	912	2,345	3,257	56,109	53,544	109,653	89,777	81.88
1914..	718	904	2,517	3,421	59,019	55,719	114,738	94,255	82.15
1915..	721	809	2,547	3,356	56,146	53,686	109,832	91,910	83.68
1916..	738	838	2,637	3,475	59,910	53,981	113,891	94,063	82.59
1917..	743	734	2,577	3,311	54,565	53,266	107,831	87,298	80.96

ACADEMIES.

1901..	168	428	1,213	1,641	15,101	17,417	32,518	27,596	84.87
1902..	166	497	1,225	1,722	16,156	20,064	36,220	30,810	85.12
1903..	178	513	1,316	1,829	16,868	22,466	39,334	33,752	85.81
1904..	179	517	1,361	1,878	16,503	22,259	38,762	32,907	84.90
1905..	184	523	1,397	1,920	17,085	23,196	40,281	34,624	85.96
1906..	193	566	1,449	2,015	18,382	24,186	42,568	36,357	85.41
1907..	198	607	1,526	2,133	20,905	23,913	44,818	38,313	85.49
1908..	201	632	1,560	2,192	20,084	25,285	45,369	38,631	85.15
1909..	217	686	1,709	2,395	23,071	28,511	51,582	44,595	86.45
1910..	236	735	1,756	2,491	24,404	30,737	55,141	47,953	86.31
1911..	223	734	1,838	2,572	24,483	31,816	56,299	47,752	84.82
1912..	248	758	2,017	2,775	26,268	36,759	63,027	54,403	86.31
1913..	273	827	2,122	2,949	28,078	39,793	67,871	58,232	85.79
1914..	296	916	2,227	3,143	32,674	43,876	76,550	65,190	85.16
1915..	321	1,104	2,350	3,454	38,784	47,979	86,763	73,514	84.47
1916..	349	1,186	2,644	3,830	41,874	53,391	95,265	82,064	86.14
1917..	371	1,295	2,852	4,147	46,459	56,363	102,822	87,056	84.67

ROMAN CATHOLIC CLASSICAL COLLEGES.

Year.	Number of			Average Attendance.	Year.	Number of			Average attendance.
	Colleges.	Professors.	Pupils enrolled.			Colleges.	Professors.	Pupils enrolled.	
1901....	19	549	5,915	5,468	1909...	18	609	6,397	5,872
1902....	19	562	6,096	5,698	1910...	19	642	6,599	6,053
1903....	19	559	6,174	5,694	1911...	19	642	7,140	6,521
1904....	19	590	6,265	5,758	1912...	21	662	7,818	7,280
1905....	19	621	6,269	5,772	1913...	21	687	8,189	7,677
1906....	19	621	6,318	5,895	1914...	21	726	8,444	7,841
1907....	19	624	6,268	5,796	1915...	21	754	8,251	7,664
1908....	19	624	6,274	5,709	1916...	21	704	7,696	6,602
					1917...	21	747	8,128	6,790

4.—Number of Teachers and Pupils in Collegiate Institutes and High Schools in Ontario, 1901-1918.

Year.	Schools.	Teachers.	Pupils Enrolled.			Average attendance.	Per cent.
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
1901	131	579	10,869	11,654	22,523	13,224	58.71
1902	134	593	11,629	12,843	24,472	14,430	58.97
1903	135	619	11,988	13,734	25,722	15,317	59.55
1904	138	661	12,718	14,991	27,709	16,730	60.38
1905	140	689	13,035	15,626	28,661	17,567	61.29
1906	142	719	13,336	16,056	29,392	18,078	61.50
1907	143	750	13,799	16,532	30,331	18,485	60.94
1908	145	795	14,731	17,181	31,912	19,862	62.23
1909	145	820	15,776	17,325	33,101	20,791	62.81
1910	145	853	15,196	17,416	32,612	20,389	62.52
1911	148	898	14,679	17,548	32,227	20,177	62.60
1912	148	917	14,846	17,427	32,273	20,268	62.80
1913	161	970	15,489	18,257	33,746	21,448	63.55
1914	160	1,023	17,001	19,465	36,466	23,360	64.06
1915	160	1,020	17,705	20,721	38,426	24,825	64.60
1916-17	161	1,038	12,339	16,494	28,833	22,781	79.01
1917-18	162	1,051	12,353	16,744	29,097	22,740	78.15

5.—Number of Teachers and Pupils in Continuation Schools in Ontario, 1911-1918.

NOTE.—Previously to 1911 the statistics of these Junior High Schools are included with the Elementary Schools.

Year.	Schools.	Teachers.	Pupils Enrolled.			Average attendance.	Per cent.
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
1911	129	218	2,394	3,359	5,753	3,487	60.61
1912	138	226	2,499	3,595	6,094	3,777	61.97
1913	125	218	2,229	3,315	5,544	3,386	61.07
1914	131	237	2,474	3,595	6,069	3,812	62.81
1915	132	238	2,803	3,997	6,800	4,274	62.85
1916-17	132	234	1,979	3,103	5,082	3,729	73.37
1917-18	137	241	1,989	3,115	5,104	3,734	73.15

6.—Number of Teachers and Pupils in Collegiate Institutes and High Schools in Saskatchewan, 1908-1917.

Year.	Collegiate Institutes.			High Schools.		
	Schools.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Schools.	Teachers.	Pupils.
1908	6	19	652	2	4	82
1909	7	26	864	6	15	283
1910	7	38	1,080	6	16	329
1911	7	40	1,273	6	16	383
1912	7	47	1,506	8	20	489
1913	7	58	1,871	9	26	576
1914	7	63	2,179	11	36	747
1915	7	77	2,551	14	52	1,032
1916	7	81	2,782	14	57	1,067
1917	7	72	2,781	15	47	1,105

7.—Number of Teachers and Pupils in High Schools in British Columbia, 1901-1917.

Year.	Schools.	Teachers	Pupils Enrolled.			Average attendance.	Per cent.
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
1901	5	15	215	369	584	373	63.87
1902	7	21	313	471	784	564	71.94
1903	8	27	316	540	856	627	73.25
1904	10	29	381	600	981	685	69.83
1905	12	34	433	657	1,090	834	76.51
1906	13	37	473	763	1,236	923	74.68
1907	15	42	432	823	1,355	976	72.03
1908	16	49	613	857	1,470	1,124	76.46
1909	18	59	812	997	1,809	1,441	79.66
1910	21	66	919	1,122	2,041	1,549	75.89
1911	23	71	940	1,048	1,988	1,533	77.11
1912	24	77	973	1,178	2,151	1,645	76.48
1913	30	96	1,232	1,448	2,680	2,109	78.69
1914	34	110	1,414	1,593	3,007	2,535	84.30
1915	37	132	1,844	2,068	3,912	3,332	85.17
1916	40	162	2,260	2,510	4,770	3,816	80.00
1917	41	169	2,074	2,767	4,841	3,999	82.61

8.—Receipts and Expenditures for Public Education in Canada by Provinces, 1901-1917.

Prince Edward Island.

Year.	Government Grant.	Local Assessment.	Total.	Year.	Government Grant.	Local Assessment.	Total.
	$	$	$		$	$	$
1901	128,288	36,647	164,935	1909	129,179	54,027	183,206
1902	127,495	38,827	166,322	1910	127,548	53,924	181,472
1903	123,919	42,698	166,617	1911	126,438	54,738	181,176
1904	121,696	47,069	168,765	1912[2]	179,956	81,685	261,641
1905	122,897	45,695	168,592	1913	150,732	56,874	207,606
1906[1]	91,946	34,763	126,709	1914	156,503	61,490	217,993
1907	123,898	46,429	170,327	1915	168,413	91,258	259,671
1908	127,092	49,874	176,966	1916	173,962	70,610	244,572
				1917	178,607	72,623	251,230

[1] Nine months. [2] Eighteen months.

Nova Scotia.

Year.	Government Grant.	Municipal Funds.	Local Assessment.	Total.
	$	$	$	$
1901	254,778	119,876	470,108	844,762
1902	257,615	117,376	538,850	913,841
1903	263,092	121,016	552,350	936,458
1904	268,904	146,382	569,745	985,031
1905	271,657	145,627	576,560	993,844
1906	270,926	147,089	655,705	1,073,720
1907	277,415	146,959	616,431	1,040,805
1908	305,612	147,130	666,590	1,119,332
1909	307,990	147,400	711,428	1,166,818
1910	317,499	146,936	761,014	1,225,449
1911	324,728	146,822	804,125	1,275,675
1912	328,107	147,170	859,284	1,334,561
1913	337,888	156,864	944,992	1,439,744
1914	342,132	164,980	1,002,967	1,510,079
1915	358,125	168,009	1,066,892	1,593,026
1916	370,146	168,114	1,037,302	1,575,562
1917	375,051	163,535	1,157,907	1,696,493

Note.—Not including expenditure for technical education.

8.—Receipts and Expenditure for Public Education in Canada by Provinces, 1901-1917—con.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Year.	Government Grant.	Municipal Funds.	Local Assessment.	Total.
	$	$	$	$
1901	163,225	90,492	346,623	600,340
1902	162,227	92,095	341,475	595,797
1903	160,825	94,969	374,196	629,990
1904	156,982	94,835	380,000	631,817
1905	159,741	91,947	387,200	638,888
1906	160,957	91,718	No record	
1907	160,553	91,429	No record	
1908	182,453	91,620	494,947	769,020
1909	190,854	91,235	539,002	821,091
1910	195,363	90,454	580,069	865,886
1911	196,082	90,193	593,073	879,348
1912	196,958	93,783	632,384	923,125
1913	196,320	97,404	648,479	942,203
1914	195,261	96,946	704,476	996,683
1915	200,635	97,423	761,753	1,059,811
1916	206,486	96,141	844,256	1,146,883
1917	204,754	97,284	843,357	1,145,395

QUEBEC.

Year.	Government Grants to		Local Expenditure for		Total.
	Elementary Schools.	Other Schools.	Elementary Schools.	Superior Schools.	
	$	$	$	$	$
1901	235,000	218,950	1,688,743	1,311,061	3,453,754
1902	235,000	325,450	1,770,906	1,280,203	3,611,559
1903	235,000	248,964	1,935,113	1,298,961	3,718,038
1904	235,000	234,280	2,005,542	1,341,573	3,816,395
1905	235,000	245,760	2,199,371	1,404,387	4,084,518
1906	285,000	251,150	2,374,657	1,427,745	4,338,552
1907	285,000	334,850	2,532,900	1,517,841	4,670,591
1908	335,000	348,350	2,870,244	1,595,293	5,148,887
1909	386,000	451,450	3,031,072	1,649,344	5,517,866
1910	418,000	490,391	3,494,499	1,807,640	6,210,530
1911	462,572	602,657	3,702,297	2,026,807	6,794,333
1912	532,000	670,029	4,188,225	2,024,215	7,414,469
1913	658,823	752,593	4,188,225	2,024,215	7,623,856
1914	658,306	1,065,803	5,797,799	1,375,080	8,896,988
1915	629,000	1,153,417	5,993,837	3,687,369	11,463,623
1916	629,000	1,253,838	6,427,947	4,105,822	12,416,607
1917	618,000	1,450,766	6,963,472	4,805,862	13,838,100
1918	629,000	1,447,193	–	–	–

8.—Receipts and Expenditure for Public Education in Canada by Provinces, 1901-1917—con.

ONTARIO (Elementary Schools).

Year.	Receipts.			
	Government Grants.	Local Assessments	Clergy Reserve Fund and other sources.	Total.
	$	$	$	$
1901	377,308	3,784,070	1,468,678	5,630,056
1902	383,666	3,959,912	1,422,924	5,766,502
1903	390,156	4,263,893	1,406,957	6,061,006
1904	405,362	4,464,227	1,600,982	6,470,571
1905	414,004	4,928,790	1,886,400	7,229,194
1906	509,795	5,529,496	1,883,394	7,922,685
1907	655,239	6,146,825	2,455,864	9,257,928
1908	770,426	6,581,232	2,620,523	9,972,181
1909	810,595	6,574,372	3,013,501	10,398,468
1910	805,635	7,334,458	3,573,507	11,713,600
1911	892,377	7,826,083	3,778,183	12,496,643
1912	842,278	9,478,887	3,936,887	14,258,052
1913	778,150	9,856,380	4,025,284	14,659,814
1914	760,845	12,608,865	4,069,565	17,439,275
1915	849,872	11,810,023	4,089,210	16,749,105
1916	831,988	11,010,356	4,237,738	16,080,082
1917	907,846	12,193,439	4,168,000	17,269,285

ONTARIO (Elementary Schools)—con.

Expenditure.

Year.	Teachers' Salaries.	Sites and building School-houses.	Maps, apparatus, prizes, etc.	Rent, repairs, fuel and other Expenses.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$
1901	3,055,321	531,072	81,685	1,052,232	4,720,310
1902	3,198,132	432,753	86,723	1,107,552	4,825,160
1903	3,309,993	428,817	74,486	1,264,573	5,077,869
1904	3,473,710	578,656	87,997	1,319,130	5,459,493
1905	3,669,230	959,137	98,209	1,434,670	6,161,236
1906	3,880,548	854,452	108,547	1,559,659	6,403,206
1907	4,389,524	1,220,820	213,096	1,732,739	7,556,179
1908	4,643,571	1,419,754	139,330	1,741,171	7,943,826
1909	5,008,542	1,264,989	136,627	1,731,265	8,141,423
1910	5,310,039	2,140,200	131,171	1,761,792	9,343,202
1911	5,610,213	2,164,459	139,229	1,990,383	9,904,284
1912	6,109,547	2,777,960	167,755	2,218,698	11,273,960
1913	6,648,255	2,869,830	149,167	2,658,655	12,325,907
1914	7,203,034	4,626,030	167,283	2,854,621	14,850,968
1915	7,614,110	3,561,951	177,038	2,914,377	14,267,476
1916	7,929,490	2,232,110	192,212	2,998,093	13,351,905
1917	8,398,450	1,987,644	290,207	3,435,534	14,111,835

8.—Receipts and Expenditure for Public Education in Canada, by Provinces, 1901-1917—con.

MANITOBA.

Year.	Receipts.						
	Legislative grant.	Municipal taxes.	Debentures.	Promissory notes.	Sundries.	Balance from previous years.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1907	242,383	1,223,336	315,271	802,574	141,452	115,677	2,840,693
1908	267,645	1,475,473	285,091	777,417	424,666	111,741	3,342,033
1909	282,200	1,539,047	356,962	905,747	274,803	119,970	3,478,729
1910	296,115	1,682,238	425,320	1,336,370	281,988	162,736	4,184,767
1911	325,410	1,847,380	1,318,068	1,275,239	76,172	399,539	5,241,808
1913	351,745	2,198,459	987,457	960,215	213,283	302,407	5,013,566
1914	390,582	2,673,449	1,545,042	396,459	150,429	518,388	5,674,349
1915	468,335	3,047,670	1,738,926	2,071,397	122,974	466,837	7,916,139
1916	503,774	3,296,667	344,673	2,080,204	239,176	609,982	7,074,476
1917	522,293	3,445,239	321,370	947,486	108,046	376,318	5,720,752

MANITOBA—con.

Year.	Expenditure.				
	Teachers' Salaries.	Building, etc.	Fuel.	Repairs and caretaking.	Salary of Sec.-Treas.
	$	$	$	$	$
1907	1,009,224	460,260	79,963	126,216	23,420
1908	1,103,990	582,034	89,756	126,952	25,656
1909	1,203,232	641,900	80,921	132,421	26,174
1910	1,237,010	830,432	87,002	148,932	28,689
1911	1,452,630	1,199,288	109,299	167,734	29,218
1913	1,734,854	1,420,882	99,918	132,222	32,493
1914	1,861,809	1,426,758	146,664	242,270	37,684
1915	2,066,440	1,358,533	110,049	379,318	65,025
1916	2,195,226	823,266	165,697	358,315	41,530
1917	2,314,006	382,988	171,462	385,226	19,806

Year.	Principal of Debentures.	Interest on Debentures.	Promissory notes.	Sundries and transportation.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$
1907	81,795	80,392	667,791	200,856	2,729,917
1908	190,893	99,246	869,334	141,905	3,229,766
1909	111,295	244,596	757,200	137,770	3,335,500
1910	269,660	127,589	1,013,076	168,281	4,000,671
1911	131,975	144,735	1,590,565	199,446	5,024,890
1913	294,030	96,979	838,162	387,255	5,036,795
1914	230,523	250,392	1,412,515	471,105	6,079,720
1915	184,910	344,476	2,260,906	347,241	7,116,898
1916	194,257	409,193	2,132,286	338,459	6,658,229
1917	241,223	155,619	1,196,806	466,166	5,333,302

NOTE.—For a summary of the principal items of Receipts and Expenditure from 1901 to 1906, see Year Book of 1915, page 128. From 1907 the items are given in greater detail, as above. Owing to change of year, no figures were published for 1912.

8.—Receipts and Expenditure for Public Education in Canada by Provinces, 1901-1917—con.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Year.	Receipts.				
	Government Grants.	Local Assessments.	Proceeds of Debentures.	Other Sources.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$
1906	174,218	602,624	360,206	328,313	1,465,361
1907	218,385	707,835	507,006	524,246	1,957,472
1908	402,028	992,157	651,828	737,140	2,783,153
1909	513,604	1,249,192	584,873	844,602	3,192,271
1910	557,299	1,369,531	524,741	1,221,011	3,672,582
1911	555,438	1,519,528	659,270	1,295,556	4,029,792
1912	622,088	1,929,345	1,430,603	2,048,577	6,030,613
1913	722,002	2,913,135	2,075,375	2,649,910	8,360,422
1914	867,590	4,451,326	1,037,587	2,180,074	8,536,577
1915	980,296	3,997,392	1,009,025	2,441,780	8,428,493
1916	969,709	4,694,242	649,300	2,999,443	9,312,694
1917	1,104,156	4,954,200	–	4,213,371	10,271,727

EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Teachers' Salaries.	Officials' Salaries.	Paid on Debentures.	Paid on Notes (renewals and interest).	School buildings and repairs.	Caretaking and fuel.	Total Expenditure.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1906	471,736	29,076	113,958	303,739	339,933	47,251	1,448,915
1907	585,594	44,047	149,301	423,717	530,050	84,565	2,000,675
1908	831,842	59,106	207,780	608,515	577,925	95,762	2,679,373
1909	1,044,011	73,098	317,173	700,483	519,302	130,558	3,032,999
1910	1,208,651	83,635	379,695	877,978	627,740	144,206	3,655,428
1911	1,298,925	84,603	369,951	1,071,783	619,601	172,993	3,989,036
1912	1,596,616	94,358	455,949	1,820,705	1,149,986	202,531	5,931,844
1913	2,059,456	130,728	678,430	2,605,280	1,898,101	294,710	8,327,179
1914	2,588,669	169,491	975,508	2,317,158	1,429,173	369,802	8,588,462
1915	2,817,412	–	–	–	1,253,187	–	8,163,897
1916	2,956,666	–	–	–	1,105,765	–	9,211,390
1917	3,303,929		–	–	1,136,599	–	10,117,716

ALBERTA.

Year.	Receipts.					
	Government Grants.	Local Assessments.	Proceeds of Debentures.	Borrowed by Note.	Other Sources.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1906	142,836	416,344	297,158	292,786	140,797	1,289,921
1907	197,768	544,716	442,431	431,561	160,224	1,776,700
1908	220,712	917,515	764,069	539,939	106,382	2,548,617
1909	307,186	961,959	992,516	535,896	234,440	3,031,997
1910	301,239	1,278,013	673,333	848,625	86,155	3,187,365
1911	432,877	1,575,412	1,481,173	1,461,208	120,363	5,071,033
1912	414,116	1,793,480	1,491,498	2,665,063	262,761	6,626,918
1913	461,289	2,901,214	3,497,863	1,959,495	228,650	9,048,511
1914	507,682	3,028,776	966,350	2,771,380	279,324	7,553,512
1915	540,235	3,733,323	951,205	2,473,976	258,865	7,957,604
1916	553,141	3,749,007	155,883	1,105,538	1,203,814	6,767,383
1917	652,557	3,657,510	268,102	1,451,229	497,479	4,526,878

8.—Receipts and Expenditure for Public Education in Canada by Provinces, 1901-1917—concluded.

ALBERTA.

EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Teachers' Salaries.	Official Salaries.	Paid on Debentures.	Paid on Notes (renewals and interest).	Schools building and repairs.	Other Expenditure.	Total Expenditure.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1906	386,108	23,796	94,947	298,984	274,525	180,747	1,259,107
1907	497,746	36,755	131,488	295,517	486,824	345,623	1,793,953
1908	592,223	39,974	207,775	639,459	607,635	306,616	2,393,682
1909	758,816	52,785	244,185	574,725	638,065	467,282	2,735,858
1910	908,045	64,241	347,220	653,987	862,295	526,606	3,362,394
1911	1,144,584	87,409	408,442	1,309,134	1,223,142	853,062	5,025,773
1912	1,411,201	114,382	482,906	2,021,030	1,526,001	1,111,762	6,667,282
1913	1,672,526	180,165	594,051	3,160,030	1,816,203	1,261,211	8,684,186
1914	2,050,697	179,453	815,062	2,350,462	1,324,470	1,114,747	7,834,891
1915	2,244,964	185,616	1,065,437	2,731,279	443,641	1,294,533	7,965,470
1916	2,421,404	230,931	956,563	1,266,884	325,297	920,535	6,121,614
1917	2,620,085	193,484	1,100,181	1,068,058	414,105	1,199,649	6,595,562

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Year.	Provincial Government.	Cities, Municipalities, Rural and Assisted Schools.	Total.	Year.	Provincial Government.	Cities, Municipalities, Rural and Assisted Schools.	Total.
	$	$	$		$	$	$
1901	350,532	182,160	532,692	1909	626,074	921,626	1,547,700
1902	438,086	150,482	588,568	1910	818,576	1,098,660	1,917,236
1903	473,802	130,556	604,358	1911	1,001,808	1,639,714	2,641,522
1904	453,313	144,451	597,764	1912	1,151,715	2,730,773	3,882,488
1905	479,158	249,891	729,049	1913	1,663,003	2,995,892	4,658,895
1906	444,543	244,198	688,741	1914	1,885,654	2,749,223	4,634,877
1907	474,608	390,163	864,771	1915	1,607,651	2,309,795	3,917,446
1908	544,672	675,838	1,220,510	1916	1,591,322	1,625,028	3,216,350
				1917	1,600,125	1,637,539	3,237,664

9.—Average Annual Salaries of Public School Teachers by Provinces, 1916-1917.

Province and Class of Certificate.	Male.	Female.
	$	$
Prince Edward Island, 1917—		
Prince County—		
First class	466	363
Second class	344	303
Third class	281	224
Drawing first class pay[1]	540	435
Queens County—		
First class	645	417
Second class	336	296
Third class	267	219
Drawing first class pay[1]	818	522
Kings County—		
First class	447	307
Second class	328	270
Third class	263	208
Drawing first class pay[1]	550	364
Nova Scotia, 1917—		
Class A	854	548
Class B	719	401
Class C	445	318
Class D	260	238
Academic	1,319	866
New Brunswick, 1917—		
First class	922	501
Second class	430	345
Third class	317	272
Superior schools	824	
Grammar schools	1,252	
Quebec, 1916—[2]		
Protestant schools—		
Urban teachers	1,699	749
Rural teachers	335	285
Roman Catholic schools—		
Urban teachers	746	281
Rural teachers	550	183
Ontario, 1917—		
Public schools—		
First class	1,548	728
Second class	916	673
Third class and district certificate	562	507
Temporary certificate	505	436
Ontario, 1917—con.		
Roman Catholic Separate Schools—		
Rural	590	463
Cities	670	425
Towns	511	385
Villages	550	416
Manitoba, 1917—		
Highest salary	3,500	
Average salary for province	751	
Average cities and towns	913	
Highest rural school	1,000	
Average rural school	621	
Saskatchewan, 1916—		
Rural schools—		
First class	876	797
Second class	834	801
Third class	803	770
Provisional	819	785
Cities, towns and villages—		
First class	1,285	872
Second Class	1,025	804
Third class	829	755
Provisional	1,000	793
Alberta, 1917—		
First class	1,148	756
Second class	841	792
Third class	800	766
Permit	770	744
Specialist	1,520	1,044
British Columbia, 1917—		
Academic	1,588	1,076
First class	1,454	937
Second class	1,176	857
Third class	957	828

[1] According to regulations, a teacher, though holding a first class license, can draw first class pay only if he be a principal of a first class school, or a vice-principal of a school of six or more departments. All other first class teachers receive only second class pay. This arrangement lowers considerably the average salaries of teachers of the highest class.

[2] In Quebec teachers are described as " lay teachers with diploma."

10.—Universities of Canada: Foundation, Affiliation, Faculties and Degrees.

Name and Address	Date of Original Foundation.	Date of Present Charter.	Affiliation to other Universities.	Faculties.	Degrees.
University of King's College, Windsor, N.S.	1789	1802	Oxford and Cambridge.	Arts, Law, Science, Divinity.	B.A., M.A., B.Sc., D.Sc., M.Sc., B.C.L., D.C.L., B.D., D.D.
Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.	1818	1863	Oxford and Cambridge.	Arts and Science, Law, Medicine and Dentistry	B.A., M.A., B.Sc., L. Mus., M.Sc., B.Mus., Phm.B., LL.B., M.D., C.M., D.D.S., LL.D. (Hon.).
Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.	1838	1840	Oxford, Dalhousie and McGill, Nova Scotia Technical.	Arts, Divinity, Law, Science, Applied Science, Literature.	B.A., B.Sc., B.Th. and M.A.
University of St. Francis Xavier, Antigonish, N.S.	1855	1909	—	Arts, Science, Engineering, Law.	B.A., M.A., B.Sc., LL. D.
University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.	1800	1860	Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, McGill.	Arts, Applied Science, Partial Course in Law.	B.A., MA.., B.Sc., in Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering or Forestry, D.Sc.
Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B.	1858	1886–1913	Dalhousie, Oxford and Cambridge.	Arts, Theology, Engineering.	B.A., M.A., B.Sc., B.D.
University of St. Joseph's College, St. Joseph, N.B.	1864	1898	Oxford.	Arts, Science.	B.A., B.S., B.L., B.C.S., M.A.
McGill University, Montreal, Que.	1821	1852	Acadia, Mt. Allison, St. François-Xavier, Alberta, are affiliated to McGill in the Faculty of Applied Science.	Arts, Applied Science, Law, Medicine, Agriculture.	B.A., M.A., B.C.L., D.C.L., LL.D., B.Sc., D.Sc., D.D.S., M.Sc., B.Mus., D.Mus., C.M., B.S.A., D.Sc., B.Arch., M.D., D.Litt., Ph.D.
University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Que.	1843	1853	Oxford and Cambridge.	Arts, Divinity, Medicine and Law.	B.A., M.A., B.D., D.D., D.C.L., Mus.Bac., Mus. Doc., L.S.T.
Laval University, Quebec, Que.	1852	1852	—	Theology, Law, Medicine, Arts.	M.A., B.A., B.S., B.L., Ph.D., Ph.L., Ph.B., M.D., M.B., LL.B., LL.L., LL.D., D.B., D.L., D.D., C.L.B., C.L.L., C.L.D.
Laval University, Montreal, Que.	1878	1852	—	Theology, Law, Medicine, Arts, Domestic Science, Drawing, Religious and Profane Music.	Bachelor, Licenciate, Doctor.

10.—Universities of Canada: Foundation, Affiliation, Faculties and Degrees— concluded.

Name and Address	Date of Original Foundation.	Date of Present Charter.	Affiliation to other Universities.	Faculties.	Degrees.
University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.	1827	Act 1906	Oxford, Cambridge and Dublin.	Arts, Medicine, Applied Science, Engineering, Agriculture., Forestry, Education, Household Science.	B.A., M.A., Ph.D., LL.B., LL.M., LL.D., Mus. Bac., Mus. Doc., M.B., M.D., B.A.Sc., M.A.Sc., C.E., E.E., M.E., B.Pæd., D.Pæd., B.S.A., B.Sc.A., B.Sc.F., F.E., D.D.S., Phm.B., B.V.Sc., D.V.Sc.
Victoria University, Toronto.	1836	1836	Toronto.	Arts and Theology.	B.D., D.D.
University of Trinity College, Toronto, Ont.	1851	1852	Toronto.	Arts and Divinity.	L.Th., B.D., D.D.
Western University, London, Ont.	1878	1908	—	Arts, Medicine, and Public Health, Music.	B.A., M.A., M.D., LL.D., D.Sc., D.P.H., Mus. Bach.
Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.	1841	1841	—	Arts, Science, Medicine, Education, Theology.	B.A., M.A., B.Sc., D.Sc., M.Sc., M.D., M.B., L.L.D., B.D., D.D., B.Pæd., D.Pæd.
University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.	1849	1866	—	Theology, Philosophy, Law, Arts and Commercial.	LL.D., D.D., B.Ph., D.Ph., B.A., M.A.
McMaster University, Toronto, Ont.	1857	1887	Oxford, Cambridge, London.	Arts, Theology.	B.A., M.A., B.Sc., B.Th., B.D.
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.	1877	1877	—	Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, Engineering, Architecture, Pharmacy, Agriculture.	B.A., M.A., B.Sc., M.D., C.M., B.C.E., B.E.E., M.C.E., M.E.E., B.M.E., B.Arch., Phm.B., B.S.A., LL.B., LL.D.
University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.	1907	1907	Oxford.	Arts, Science, Law, Agriculture, Engineering, Pharmacy	B.A., B.Sc., B.S.A., B.E., LL.B., M.A., M.Sc.
University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.	1906	1910	Oxford, McGill and Toronto.	Arts & Sciences, Applied Science, Agriculture, Medicine, Law, Schools of Pharmacy and Accountancy.	B.A., B.Sc., M.A., B.S.A., M.Sc., LL.B., Phm.B., B.D., LL.D.
University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.	1907	1908	—	Arts, Applied Science and Agriculture.	B.A., B.Sc.

11.—Universities of Canada: Number of Teaching Staff and Students, 1916-1917.

Name and Address.	Number of Teaching Staff.			Number of Students.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
University of King's College, Windsor, N.S.	12	–	12	36	7	43
Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.	76	–	76	183	109	292
Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.	22	1	23	95	60	155
University of St. Francis Xavier, Antigonish, N.S[1]	20	–	20	202	40	242
University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.	13	–	13	51	30	81
Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B.	19	–	19	72	79	151
University of St. Joseph's College, St. Joseph, N.B.	28	–	28	340	–	340
McGill University, Montreal, Que.	224	8	232	910	258	1,168
University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Que.	8	–	8	33	30	63
Laval University, Quebec, Que.	71	–	71	1,114	–	1,114
Laval University, Montreal, Que.	700	145	845	2,905	1,300	4,205
University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.	400	40	440	1,736	1,510	3,246
Victoria University, Toronto, Ont.	26	–	26	149	182	331
University of Trinity College, Toronto, Ont.	17	4	21	48	51	99
Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.	126	1	127	1,015	210	1,225
Western University, London, Ont.	68	1	69	93	45	138
University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.	47	–	47	640	–	640
McMaster University, Toronto, Ont.	21	–	21	140	65	205
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.	45	1	46	761	198	959
University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.	44	6	50	315 20	92 86	407[2] 106[3]
University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.	85	2	87	229	106	335
University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C[1]	37	1	38	190	178	368

[1] 1915–16.
[2] Winter session } In addition 212 returned soldiers took vocational courses and 500
[3] Summer " } others took short courses of three weeks.

12.—Universities of Canada: Financial Statistics, 1916-17.

Name and Address.	Value of Endowments.	Value of Land and Buildings.	Sources of Income.					Expenditure.
			Investments.	Government Grants.	Fees.	Other Sources.	Total Income.	
	$	$	$	é	$	$	$	$
University of King's College, Windsor, N.S.	180,000	125,000	10,566	–	958	2,502	14,026	13,743
Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.	696,500	570,000	27,150	1,200	21,800	4,450	54,600	63,000
Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.	566,673	360,000	29,805	Nil	5,810	9,309	44,924	40,144
University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.	50,000	130,000	899	20,850	4,127	1,469	27,345	27,111
University of St. Joseph's College, St. Joseph, N.B.	–	200,000	–	–	35,800	6,500	42,300	42,300
Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B.	344,793	143,731	21,407	–	22,472	10,023	53,902	48,928
McGill University, Montreal, Que.	8,957,969	8,457,633 [1]	476,733	68,204	223,906	123,846	892,689	924,433
University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Que.	376,268	241,206	20,630	2,500	7,111	2,502	32,743	37,455
Laval University, Quebec, Que.	–	2,000,000	5,000	25,000	21,000	14,000	65,000	65,000
University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.	7,098,572 [2]	5,539,158	56,082	526,155	188,425	84,091	854,753	946,447
Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.	870,000	1,000,000	64,139	122,000	75,172	36,292	297,603	312,603
Western University, London, Ont.	200,000	100,000	–	80,000	10,000	–	90,000	90,000
University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.	–	410,000	–	–	40,000	30,000	70,000	75,000
McMaster University, Toronto, Ont.	900,000	425,000	–	–	–	–	–	–
Victoria University, Toronto, Ont.	751,127	1,029,685	58,099	–	10,194	30,464	98,757	96,350
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.	895,573 [3]	1,604,876 [4]	46,300	125,037	20,605	93	192,035	192,380
University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.	15,000	1,850,000	990	201,631	9,400	12,969	224,990	210,000
University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta.	–	4,607,422	–	260,000	10,534	63,684	334,218	211,173
Totals.	21,902,475	28,793,711	817,800	1,432,577	707,314	432,194	3,389,885	3,396,067

[1] Includes equipment.
[2] This figure includes the valuations attached to site of lands, buildings and contents.
[3] Revenue-bearing endowments.
[4] Two building sites, one in the city and one outside, are held under perpetual lease from Provincial Government at nominal rental.

13.—Colleges of Canada: Foundation, Affiliation, Faculties and Degrees.

Name and Address.	Date of Original Foundation.	Date of Present Charter.	University Affiliation.	Faculties.	Degrees.
Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, P.E.I.	1836	1860	Dalhousie Acadia, Mt. Allison.	Arts.	—
Presbyterian College, Halifax, N.S.	1820	—	Dalhousie.	Theology.	D.D., B.D.
College of Sainte-Anne, Church Point, N.S.	1890	1892	—	Arts, Science.	B.A., B.Sc., M.A.
Technical College, Halifax, N.S.	1907	—	Acadia, Kings, St. Mary's, Dalhousie, Mt. Allison, St. Francis Xavier.	Engineering.	B.Sc. in M.E., C. E., E.E., Mch. E.
Agricultural College, Truro, N.S.	1888	1905	—	Agriculture.	AssociateDiploma.
Holy Heart Theological College, Halifax, N.S.	1894	1906	—	Theology, Philosophy.	T.B., T.L., D.D., Ph.D.
St. Mary's College, Halifax, N.S.	1841	1841	—	Arts, Partial Course in Engineering.	B.A.
Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.	1907	—	McGill.	Agriculture.	B.S.A.
Ecole Des Hautes Etudes Commerciales, Montreal, Que.	1907	1907	Laval.	Commerce.	L.S.C., C.L.
Stanstead Wesleyan College, Stanstead, Que.	1872	1872	—	Arts, Commercial, Music.	Diploma.
Presbyterian College, Montreal, Que.	1865	1865	McGill.	Theology.	B.D., D.D.
Congregational College of Canada, Montreal, Que.	1839	Amended 1864 & 1889	McGill.	Theology.	B.D., D.D.
Montreal Diocesan Theological College, Montreal, Que.	1873	1879	McGill.	Divinity.	B.D., D.D.
Wesleyan Theological College, Montreal, Que.	1872	1879	McGill.	Theology.	B.D., S.T.D., D.D.
Wycliffe College, Toronto, Ont.	1879	1916	Toronto.	Theology.	L.Th., B.D., D.D.
Knox College, Toronto, Ont.	1843	1858	Toronto.	Theology.	B.D., D.D.
St. Michael's College, Toronto, Ont.	1852	—	Toronto.	Arts.	B.A., M.A., Ph.D.[1]
Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.	1874	1874	Toronto.	Agricultural, Domestic Science, Manual Training.	B.S.A.
Ontario College of Art,[2] Toronto, Ont.	1912	1912	—	—	Diploma.

13.—Colleges of Canada: Foundation, Affiliation, Faculties and Degrees—con.

Name and Address.	Date of Original Foundation.	Date of Present Charter.	University Affiliation.	Faculties.	Degrees.
Ontario College of Pharmacy, Toronto, Ont.	1871	1884	Toronto.	Pharmacy.	[3]
Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario, Toronto, Ont.	1868	1911	Toronto.	Dentistry.	L.D.S.[4]
Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Ont.	1862	Taken over by Government in 1908.	Toronto.	Veterinary.	V.S.[5]
Waterloo College, Lutheran Theological Seminary, Waterloo, Ont.	1911	1912	—	Arts, Theology.	B.A., M.A.
Huron College, London, Ont.	1863	1863	Western University.	Theology.	Diploma with title L.Th.[6]
St. Jerome's College, Kitchener, Ont.	1864	1866	—	Arts, Scholastic Philosophy.	—
Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.	1875	—	—	—	Diploma and Diploma with Honours.
Albert College, Belleville, Ont.	1857	1884	Toronto and Victoria.	—	M.L.A., M.E.L.
Brandon College, Brandon, Man.	1899	—	McMaster.	Arts, Theology, Academic, Business, Music.	B.A. by McMaster University.
The Manitoba Law School, Winnipeg, Man.	1914	—	Manitoba.	Law.	LL.B. by University.
Wesley College, Winnipeg, Man.	1877	1877	Manitoba.	Arts, Theology, Matriculation.	B.D., D.D.[7]
Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Man.	1903	—	Manitoba.	Agriculture, Home Economics.	B.S.A.
St. John's College, Winnipeg, Man.	1866	—	Manitoba.	—	B.D.
Manitoba Medical College, Winnipeg, Man.	1883	1884	Manitoba.	Medicine.	M.D., M.C.
Jon Bjarnason Academy, Winnipeg, Man.	1913	1915	—	—	—
Emmanuel College, Saskatoon, Sask.	1879	1883	Saskatchewan	Divinity.	L.Th., B.D., D.D.
Presbyterian Theological College, Saskatoon, Sask.	1911	—	Saskatchewan	Divinity.	B.D., D.D.
St. Chad's College, Regina, Sask.	1907	—	Saskatchewan	Divinity.	—
Royal Naval College, Esquimalt, B.C.	1911	—	—	—	Midshipman, R.C.N.
Columbia Methodist College, New Westminster, B.C.	1892	1893	Toronto.	Academic, Music, Business.	Diplomas.
Edmonton Jesuit College, Edmonton, Alberta.	1913	1913	Laval.	Preparatory, Commercial, Classical.	—

13.—Colleges of Canada: Foundation, Affiliation, Faculties and Degrees—concluded.

Name and Address.	Date of Original Foundation.	Date of Present Charter.	University Affiliation.	Faculties.	Degrees.
Robertson College, Edmonton, (South) Alberta.	1910	1916	Alberta.	Theology.	D.D.
Alberta College, Edmonton, (North) Alberta.	1903	1911	Alberta.	Academic, Commercial, Music.	Diplomas.
Institute of Technology and Art, Calgary, Alberta.	1916	—	—	Technical Courses.	—

[1]Degrees conferred by the Toronto University. [2]Succeeding Ontario School of Art founded in 1876. [3]The University of Toronto grants the degree Phm. B. [4]The Degree of D.D.S. is conferred by the University of Toronto. [5]The degrees of B.V.Sc. and D.V.Sc. are conferred by the University of Toronto. [6]Degrees in Arts and Theology are conferred by the Western University. [7]The degree of B.A. is conferred by the University of Manitoba.

14.—Colleges of Canada: Number of Teaching Staff and Students 1916-17.

Name and Address.	Number of Teaching Staff.			Number of Students.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, P.E.I.	8	8	16	90	201	291
Presbyterian College, Halifax, N.S.	4	–	4	12	–	12
College of Sainte-Anne, Church Point, N.S.	18	–	18	150	–	150
Technical College, Halifax, N.S.	4	–	4	7	–	7
Agricultural College, Truro, N.S.	19	–	19	63	–	63[1]
Holy Heart Theological College, Halifax, N.S.	7	–	7	50	–	50
St. Mary's College, Halifax, N.S.	10	–	10	90	–	90
Macdonald College, St. Anne de Bellevue, Que.	40	20	60	60	180	240
Ecole Des Hautes Etudes Commerciales, Montreal, Que.	21	–	21	46	–	46
Stanstead Wesleyan College, Stanstead, Que.	8	12	20	163	164	327
Presbyterian College, Montreal, Que.	4	–	4	20	–	20

[1] 257 Males and 33 Females took " Short Courses."

14.—Colleges of Canada: Number of Teaching Staff and Students 1916-17 —concluded.

Name and Address.	Number of Teaching Staff.			Number of Students.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Congregational College of Canada, Montreal, Que.	2	–	2	5	–	5
Montreal Diocesan Theological College, Montreal, Que[1]	5	–	5	29	–	29
Wesleyan Theological College, Montreal, Que.	5	–	5	65	–	65
Wycliffe College, Toronto, Ont.	6	1	7	34	–	34
Knox College, Toronto, Ont.	7	–	7	40	25	65
St. Michael's College, Toronto, Ont.	18	11	29	263	62	325
Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.	42	11	53	790	464	1,254[2]
Ontario College of Art, Toronto, Ont.	6	–	6	Not	given	450
Ontario College of Pharmacy, Toronto, Ont.	4	–	4	56	6	62
Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario, Toronto, Ont.	35	–	35	341	3	344
Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Ont.	22	–	22	152	–	152
Waterloo College, Lutheran and Theological Seminary, Waterloo, Ont.	6	–	6	22	–	22
Huron College, London, Ont.	5	–	5	11	–	11
St. Jerome's College, Kitchener, Ont.	14	–	14	128	–	128
Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.	18	–	18	114	–	114
Albert College, Belleville, Ont.	4	11	15	40	50	90
Brandon College, Brandon, Man.	11	7	18	100	193	293
Manitoba Law School, Winnipeg, Man.	12	–	12	70	10	80
Wesley College, Winnipeg, Man.	10	3	13	75	75	150
Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Man.	24	6	30	126	530	656[3]
St. John's College, Winnipeg, Man.	6	–	6	30	8	38
Manitoba Medical College, Winnipeg Man.	58	1	59	120	9	129
Jon Bjarnason Academy, Winnipeg, Man.	2	1	3	25	26	51
Emmanuel College, Saskatoon, Sask.	3	–	3	35	–	35
Presbyterian Theological College, Saskatoon, Sask.	3	–	3	20	–	20
St. Chad's College, Regina, Sask.	2	–	2	4	–	4
Edmonton Jesuit College, Edmonton, Alberta	13	–	13	158	–	158
Robertson College, Edmonton (South) Alberta	3	–	3	36	–	36
Alberta College, Edmonton (North), Alberta	13	22	35	500	808	1,308
Institute of Technology and Art, Calgary, Alberta	20	4	24	433	167	600
Royal Naval College, Esquimalt, B.C.	15	–	15	37	–	37
Columbian Methodist College, New Westminster, B.C[1]	4	11	15	28	63	91

[1] 1915-16.
[2] Includes " Summer Courses " for school teachers.
[3] Of these students, 265 took 5½ months' course and the remainder " Short Courses " from 1 to 2 months.

15.—Colleges of Canada: Financial Statistics, 1917.

Name and Address.	Value of Endowments.	Value of Land and Buildings.	Sources of Income.					Expenditure.
			Investments.	Government Grants.	Fees.	Other Sources.	Total Income.	
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, P.E.I.	[1]	250,000	–	–	1,500	–	–	15,000
Presbyterian College, Halifax, N.S.	158,000	120,000	9,404	–	–	11,202	20,606	17,239
College of Saint-Anne, Church Point, N.S.	30,000	20,000	100	–	15,000	4,564	19,664	19,692
Technical College, Halifax, N.S.	–	500,000	–	25,000	–	–	25,000	25,000
Agricultural College, Truro, N.S.	–	400,000	–	59,096	–	–	59,096	59,096
Holy Heart Theological College, Halifax, N.S.	–	100,000	9,252	–	8,000	1,252	18,504	12,222
St. Mary's College, Halifax, N.S.	–	100,000	–	–	11,000	5,500	16,500	17,000
Macdonald College, St. Anne de Bellevue, Que.	3,500,000	3,250,000	175,000	26,000	6,000	35,000	242,000	237,500
Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales, Montreal, Que.	–	739,150	–	50,000	2,070	2,500	54,570	55,240
Stanstead Wesleyan College, Stanstead, Que.	123,440	112,000	6,721	600	34,001	3,068	44,390	44,264
Presbyterian College, Montreal, Que.	–	170,000	20,092	–	–	9,121	29,213	29,213
Congregational College of Canada, Montreal, Que.	120,264	200,000[2]	6,901	–	–	3,693	10,594	9,372

[1] Government owned. [2] Value in 1916.

15.—Colleges of Canada: Financial Statistics, 1917—con.

Name and Address.	Value of Endowments.	Value of Land and Buildings.	Sources of Income.					Expenditure.
			Investments.	Government Grants.	Fees.	Other Sources.	Total Income.	
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Wesleyan Theological College, Montreal, Que.	125,631	275,000	7,961	–	187	14,864	23,012	22,126
Wycliffe College, Toronto, Ont.	295,000	220,000	15,870	–	4,490	19,300	39,660	37,300
Knox College, Toronto, Ont.	430,000	700,000	21,000	–	–	18,500	39,500	38,500
St. Michael's College, Toronto, Ont.	–	500,000	–	–	18,500	8,500	27,000	27,000
Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.	–	1,500,000	–	–	[2]	[2]	311,023	311,023
Ontario College of Art, Toronto, Ont.	–	5,000[1]	–	6,500	3,000	–	9,500	9,500
Ontario College of Pharmacy, Toronto, Ont.	3,000	36,000	780	–	14,724	1,844	17,348	18,074
Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario, Toronto, Ont.	–	200,000	–	–	41,960	13,293	55,253	53,570
Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Ont.	–	300,000	–	36,240	7,874	–	44,114	29,315
Waterloo College, Lutheran and Theological Seminary, Waterloo, Ont.	–	40,000	–	–	800	4,200	5,000	5,200
Huron College, London, Ont.	58,398	80,000	4,836	–	614	3,025	8,475	7,779
St. Jerome's College, Kitchener, Ont.	–	175,000	–	–	20,000	–	20,000	18,000
Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.	–	–	–	185,000	39,177	–	224,177	162,293

[1] Value in 1916. [2] Returned to Government as Revenue ($84,290).

15.—Colleges of Canada: Financial Statistics, 1917—concluded.

Name and Address.	Value of Endowments.	Value of Land and Buildings.	Sources of Income.					Expenditure.
			Investments.	Government Grants.	Fees.	Other Sources.	Total Income.	
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Albert College, Belleville, Ont.	49,472	96,145	830	1,500	10,010	21,767	34,107	36,749
Brandon College, Brandon, Man.	78,170	146,184	4,875	–	27,162	21,768	53,805	53,549
The Manitoba Law School, Winnipeg, Man.	–	–	–	–	3,450	7,000	10,450	10,000
Wesley College, Winnipeg, Man.	126,700	690,000	8,782	–	5,606	28,897	43,285	53,189
Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Man.	–	4,000,000	–	207,500	7,500	70,500	285,500	200,000
St. John's College, Winnipeg, Man.	235,000	340,000	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manitoba Medical College, Winnipeg, Man.	–	27,675	–	–	18,682	–	18,682	15,000
Jon Bjarnason Academy, Winnipeg, Man.	18,315	645	517	–	1,654	2,728	5,299	5,079
Emmanuel College, Saskatoon, Sask.	10,000	120,000	800	–	2,598	5,601	8,999	7,019
Presbyterian Theological College, Saskatoon, Sask.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
St. Chad's College, Regina, Sask.	10,000	150,000	800	–	280	2,794	3,074	3,074
Edmonton Jesuit College, Edmonton, Alberta.	110,000[1]	80,000	–	–	22,900	1,000	23,900	24,000
Robertson College, Edmonton (South), Alberta.	4,000	10,000	440	–	–	9,560	10,000	10,500
Royal Naval College, Esquimalt, B.C.	–	–[2]	–	–	3,700	–	3,700	107,484[3]
Alberta College, Edmonton (North), Alberta.	–	200,000	–	–	58,000	–	58,000	58,000

[1] Figures of 1916. [2] Buildings wrecked by Halifax Explosion, December 6, 1917. [3] Including capital expenditure.

VII.—CLIMATE AND METEOROLOGY.

THE CLIMATE OF CANADA SINCE CONFEDERATION.

By Sir Frederick Stupart, Director, Dominion Meteorological Service, Toronto.

It has been proved by geologists that in geological time the climate of the world has undergone great changes, and many historians and archæologists have in recent years carried on investigations as to whether in historical times there has been any appreciable change in the climates of the countries for which exist either written records or evidences provided by the remains of man's handiwork.

It has been thought by some that there are evidences of increasing desiccation in Asia and southern Europe, while in the western hemisphere, in central America and adjacent territories, the disappearance of a by-gone civilization has been explained as resulting from a change of climate which has rendered uninhabitable a land obviously once well suited to man's best desires.

It has, however, been found that there are many conflicting data, and as the question stands to-day the general consensus of opinion is that while there have been pulsations of both long and short periods during which departures from average have been quite pronounced both as regards temperature and precipitation, yet there have not been appreciable progressive changes in either direction.

In view of these facts we may be fairly sure that in the seasons in Canada of the fifty years since Confederation there have been variations such as have occurred down through the centuries and will occur in the future, but we need not expect to find any definite climatic change. There is, however, one factor which may have to some extent affected the climate of eastern Canada and that is deforestation and yet, be it said in a somewhat guarded manner, the records that we possess do not indicate that this factor is as important as it was once thought to be.

In inspecting the charts showing the curves of winter temperature for the different parts of Canada during the past 50 years, the most obvious fact is that the variations from average are largest in the western provinces and that they diminish gradually eastward towards the Atlantic coast. At Edmonton the mean temperature of the winter of 1887 was −4°, while that of 1889 was 22°; the lowest winter monthly average, −14°, occurred in January, 1886, and the highest winter monthly, 22°, occurred in both January and February, 1889. Winnipeg shows even a greater range, with a mean winter temperature of −9° in 1886 and a mean of 19° in 1878. The lowest monthly mean was −16° in January, 1883, and the highest 23° in February, 1878.

At Toronto the coldest winters were those of 1875 and 1904 with a mean of 17°, followed closely by 1918 with a mean of 18°. The warmest winter was in 1890 with a mean of 30° and the next warmest 1906 with a mean of 28°, which give a difference of 13° between the warmest and the coldest winters. The coldest winter monthly mean recorded was 10°·2 in February, 1875, and the warmest January mean was 32° in 1880 and the warmest February was 30°·3 in 1882.

At Montreal the coldest winter mean was 10° in 1875 and the warmest 21° in 1878 and 1892; the coldest January was 4° in 1888 and also in 1893, and the warmest 22° in both 1880 and 1913. The coldest February was 6° in 1885 and the warmest 27° in 1877.

In Nova Scotia, as represented by Halifax, the coldest winters were those of 1868 and 1905, with mean temperatures of 18·3° and 18·0°, respectively, and the warmest were those of 1870 and 1890, each with a mean temperature of 28°·3. The coldest January was that of 1875 with a temperature of 16°, and the coldest February occurred in 1904 with a mean of 17°.

The lowest temperatures on record at various stations in Canada are as follows: Fort Good Hope, MacKenzie river −79°; Fort Vermilion −78°; Edmonton −57°; Prince Albert −70°; Winnipeg −53°; White River, Ontario −60°; Toronto −26°; Ottawa −32°; Montreal −28°; Quebec −34°; Halifax −17°.

The record of 47 years at Winnipeg presents some very striking facts. For a period of 23 years from 1872 there were but five winters with a mean temperature higher than the mean of the whole period and during the 22 years from 1895 until 1916 there were but three winters below the normal. Each of the past two winters has been, however, below, but not as low as the winters of 1883-4-5-7 and 8. It would appear that we are dealing with a long-period cycle.

The records at Toronto and Montreal present much the same features as Winnipeg, but to a somewhat lesser degree. One is struck by the fact that the winters for a little better than the first half of the period contained three distinctive groups of years which are not evident in the second half. In the first of these groups, 1873-1883, the mean winter temperature see-sawed between extremely cold and comparatively mild, 1873, '75, '77, '79, '81 and '83 being cold while the intermediate winters were mild. Then in the second group we have six consecutive cold winters, followed by a group of four unusually mild winters. Following severe winters in 1893 and 1894 there were ten winters with nearly normal temperature, but most of them slightly in excess of average. The winters of 1904 and 1905 were very cold in Toronto and somewhat below average in Montreal, and at both places were followed by an exceptionally mild winter in 1906 and a very cold winter in 1907. Since that time, with the exception of moderately cold winters in 1911 and 1912, the winter curve has been mostly above the normal until 1918, which produced one of the coldest winters on record. In Halifax the winter of 1867-8 was the second coldest winter on record and was followed by 5 years of average or above-average temperature. After this the coldest winters were those of 1875, 1883, 1888, 1893 and 1904, 1905 and 1918, and the mild winters 1886, 1889, 1892, 1900, 1902 and 1906, 1908, 1910, while 13 winters other than those named were nearly normal.

While, as we have seen, the winters vary very considerably in severity, yet as the spring advances departures from a normal value diminish, and the summer season throughout the Dominion is subject to relatively small variations. There are differences, however, and in Alberta the summers of the eighties, exclusive of 1881, 1886 and

1889, were distinctly cooler than any term of years since, while the summers of 1894, 1896, 1898 and 1906 were especially marked by high temperature. In nearly all the other years the mean of the season differed very little from the normal derived from the whole period. The general character of the summers as regards temperature has been much the same in Manitoba as in the more western provinces. In the seventies they were warm, while in the eighties they were cool, especially in 1883 and 1885. The nineties were also cool, exclusive of '90, '93 and '94, but since 1900 warm summers have predominated with however marked exceptions in 1904 and 1905 and again in 1915.

From Ontario eastward the year 1869 had the coolest summer in the half century, and after that the coolest summers occurred from 1882 to 1891, exclusive of 1887 and in 1902-3-4. A decade of warm summers commenced in 1892 and then since 1905 warm summers have predominated, but 1912-15 and '17 were comparatively cool. The spell of greatest heat ever recorded in Ontario occurred in the first week of July, 1911, when temperatures above 100 were registered on several consecutive days in the peninsula of Ontario.

Fifty years of meteorological records afford no ground for belief that the precipitation of the Dominion has changed with a gradual deforestation and the general activities of man in covering the country with a network of railways and wires carrying electrical currents. Variations of a character which suggests cycles probably due to cosmical causes are however quite apparent, but at the same time perplexing, and it may be assumed with a high degree of probability that there has been no permanent progressive change in either rainfall or snow.

The Winnipeg records and also records from a shorter term of years in the West indicate that the eighties included more dry summers than in any corresponding period since, while the Alberta records show a remarkable period of about six wet summers from 1899 to 1904 and again from 1911 to 1915.

While 1878 was the year of greatest precipitation in Ontario, and also the summer of greatest rainfall, the seventies as a whole had dry summers. In the eighties the summers of '80 and '83 and '85 were wet and the others about normal excepting '87 which was very dry. In the nineties the summers of '95, '96 and '98 and '99 were particularly dry, while the other years had an ample but not excessive rainfall. Since 1900 the summers of 1907, 1911 and 1913 were exceptionally dry, while others were nearly normal. At Montreal the year immediately succeeding Confederation and 1915 were the years of least precipitation and 1869, 1885 and 1900 were the years of greatest precipitation. The decade commencing 1870 was that of least precipitation and that commencing 1900 of greatest. Here again we have no indication of progressive change.

The records of precipitation made at Halifax since 1868 show no evidence of progressive change during the fifty years which have elapsed. During the first decade the average annual precipitation was 54 inches, during the second 58 inches, the third 57, the fourth 58, the fifth 54 inches. The wettest years in each decade were 1884, 1888,

1896, 1907, 1908, 1910 with total precipitation respectively as follows: 64, 67, 70, 64, 65, 68 inches. The driest years were 1868, 1879, 1889, 1894, 1905, 1914, 1916, the respective totals being: 50, 48, 47, 45, 48, 48, 46 inches. In the first decade the greatest annual snowfall was 125 inches and the least 29 inches. In the second decade these figures became respectively 134 inches and 32 inches; in the third 108 and 50½ inches, in the fourth 108 and 55, and in the fifth 101 and 38. In January, 1894, 56 inches of snow fell, while in October, 1896, 15 inches of rain were recorded on a total of 20 days.

In the seventies and early eighties there were many more years with heavy snowfalls in March in Ontario and Quebec than have occurred in any period of equal length since then. The result was to make the annual average snowfall for that period considerably higher than the normal, although the annual total precipitation in years with a snowy March was frequently below normal. Lack of observations for this period in the western provinces, except at Winnipeg, leaves us restricted to a consideration of the years since 1883. The most remarkable feature of the western snowfalls was the change from light to heavy snowfalls which occurred in the nineties. If we consider the decades 1885-1894, 1895-1904, 1905-1914, and form the average annual totals of snowfalls for these, we find at Medicine Hat, 29 inches in the first decade, 45 inches in the second, 24 inches in the third. At Edmonton the figures are, respectively, 36, 52, 39 inches; at Calgary 37, 51 and 42; at Qu'Appelle 45, 70 and 51. At Winnipeg, however, the sequence is different, the respective decadal averages running 52, 43½, 50½. At Prince Albert the first of these decades is missing, but the second two have averages of 58½ and 48½ which sufficiently resemble the other records, as do also the figures for these two decades at Battleford, viz., 35 and 24.

The dates and degree of late spring and early autumn frosts in the western provinces are not quite conclusive, but the general inference from the longer records combined with those of short period, is that there has been no appreciable change since the early days of settlement. In Eastern Canada, however, it may be that the diminishing liability to frost in the warmer months results from deforestation, but the question is one that must be investigated further.

THE WEATHER OF CANADA DURING THE YEAR 1917.

Information furnished by the Dominion Meteorological Service, Toronto.

JANUARY.

Temperature.—In British Columbia, the major portion of Vancouver island and of the lower interior had mean temperatures from 2° to 5° lower than normal, but in the upper portion of the province, except on the Queen Charlotte islands, the normal was generally exceeded by 2° to 4°. In the southern Yukon the excess over normal was about 4°, but in the northern portion there was a deficiency of 1° to 3°. Over all, except the most southerly portions of Alberta and Saskatchewan,

over Manitoba, northwestern Ontario, northern Ontario, the greater part of Quebec and central Nova Scotia, there was a general deficiency of from 3° to 6°; while a deficiency of 9° occurred in the regions of lake Athabasca, the Saskatchewan Forks and the northern portion of Thunder bay district. In the peninsula of Ontario there were both excesses and deficiencies, but in nearly all cases small. In New Brunswick, part of Nova Scotia and in Prince Edward Island, the differences from normal were uniformly negative and generally less than 2°.

Precipitation.—In Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and in the Rainy River, Kenora, and northern Temiskaming districts of Ontario, the snowfall was considerably greater than normal, while rainfall was of local occurrence. In southwestern Ontario more than half the total precipitation was snow, which was deficient on the slopes facing lakes Huron and St. Clair except at the highest part of the ridge, but generally in excess of normal along the shores of lakes Erie and Ontario. In the counties bordering on the Georgian bay and the rivers Ottawa and St. Lawrence, the precipitation was almost wholly snow and was generally in excess of normal. In the Lindsay-Peterboro district, however, there was a marked deficiency. In Quebec there was a general excess amounting to about one-third of the normal, while in the Maritime Provinces there was an equally general deficiency but to a lesser degree. In British Columbia there was a marked excess along the Upper Fraser river and in the North Columbia-Illecillewaet region, while elsewhere there was little difference from normal except in the West Kootenay where the total precipitation was in defect by about 40 per cent.

Winds and Bright Sunshine.—Along the coast of British Columbia, gales or strong winds occurred on eight days, while one gale and six days of strong winds were recorded at Atlin and none at Kamloops. In Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba gales occurred locally on one or two days, but strong winds occurred on five to fourteen days. The general direction of the wind was northwest in the Prairie Provinces as well as in the Rainy River, Kenora and Thunder bay districts of Ontario. At Cochrane the prevailing direction was north; but in the peninsula of Ontario, where strong winds and gales occurred on sixteen to twenty-two days, the southwest direction was dominant. The gale of the 21st attained a velocity of 48 miles per hour at Toronto and Long Point. In Quebec and the Maritime Provinces strong winds and gales were of almost daily occurrence, the prevailing direction being southwest along the river, and west and northwest in the gulf and on the coasts of the Maritimes. The gale of the 14th and 15th attained a velocity exceeding 60 miles per hour at Anticosti, southwest Point, and at Point Lepreaux.

Except on Vancouver island, in portions of Ontario and in the Maritime Provinces the amount of bright sunshine registered was less than the normal, the deficiency being very marked in northern Alberta and southern Saskatchewan.

February.

Temperature.—Throughout Canada, except in a portion of the Yukon, the mean temperature was lower than the normal. The maximum deficiencies of 10° to 12° occurred at Quesnelle, in British Columbia; at Halkirk in Alberta; at Meota and Melfort, in Saskatchewan; at Kenora, Savanne, White river, Coldwater, Haliburton and Kinmount in Ontario. Over the greater part of British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces the deficiency was in general about 5°, but in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba about 8°.

Precipitation.—Over the greater part of British Columbia, throughout Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick, the precipitation was less than the normal, while in the Prairie Provinces it was very variable, but for the most part in excess. In Nova Scotia there was an excess on the eastern coast, but small deficiencies in the interior and on the shores of the bay of Fundy and the Basin of Minas.

Winds and Bright Sunshine.—In British Columbia there were gales from a westerly direction on two or three days, and strong winds on three other days, but the prevailing direction of the winds was easterly. In the Prairie Provinces and in Ontario the prevailing direction was west and north. Strong winds were very infrequent in Alberta, but occurred on five to seven days in Saskatchewan with one gale, and in Manitoba on eight days with one gale to three gales. In Ontario strong winds or gales occurred on twenty days, but the gales mostly occurred in the most southerly portion. In Quebec the prevailing direction along the river

was southwest, and northwest in the gulf. There were gales on seven to eleven days and strong winds on ten to twelve.

The amount of bright sunshine registered during the month was a little in excess of normal in Ontario, western Quebec, southern New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island. In the western portion of the Dominion the amount was in by far the greater part ten per cent or more in defect.

March.

Temperature.—Over the greater part of British Columbia and of Alberta, the mean temperature was from 2° to 6° below normal, but in Saskatchewan and Manitoba it was for the most part above normal to an equal extent. In northern Ontario from Port Arthur eastwards, and in Quebec except the Abitibi region, and in the Maritime Provinces the temperatures ranged from normal to 3° or more below normal. In the peninsula of Ontario most districts reported temperatures about 3° above normal.

Precipitation.—In northern British Columbia there was a considerable excess over normal precipitation, but in the southern districts excess or deficiency was small. In the Prairie Provinces and the Maritime Provinces there was a marked deficiency, while in the most northerly regions of Ontario and Quebec there was a marked excess. In the peninsula of Ontario there was a general but small excess.

Winds and Bright Sunshine.—Moderate gales occurred on eight days in the straits of Georgia and Juan de Fuca, and on one day on the northern coast of British Columbia, while strong winds were of infrequent occurrence. The prevailing direction was east and southeast. In the Prairie Provinces gales were infrequent, but strong winds occurred on five to seven days and the general direction was northwest. Over the remainder of the Dominion, Ontario and eastwards, the general directions were southwest and northwest, with gales on an average of ten days, and strong winds on ten to fifteen.

From the Rocky mountains to lake Huron, there was a deficiency of bright sunshine, amounting in Manitoba to more than 10 per cent of the possible amount, while in southern and eastern Ontario, western Quebec and the Maritime Provinces there was an excess, which in the Maritime Provinces exceeded 10 per cent.

April.

Temperature.—The region of the greatest positive differences from normal temperature appeared to be centered near the southwestern portion of the Hudson bay. Thence the area thus affected spread out into the Prairie Provinces and northwestern Ontario with diminishing intensity. At Port Nelson the mean temperature was in defect of normal by more than 12°, but this difference diminished to the west and south till at the international boundary the general difference was about 6° to 4°. Over the remainder of the Dominion, except the Maritime Provinces, the normal temperature was not reached by 2° to 4°, some small areas excepted, as the western coast of Vancouver island, the eastern end of Lake Ontario and a portion of northernmost British Columbia. In the Maritime Provinces temperatures were nearly normal.

Precipitation.—In the Yukon, northern British Columbia, the basins of the Peace river of Alberta, the Red river of Manitoba, the Rainy, English, Albany, Abitibi and Mattagami rivers of New Ontario, the precipitation was less than the normal. Over the remainder of Canada the normal was exceeded to a large extent, in some districts of British Columbia and Alberta double the normal quantity having been recorded.

Winds and Bright Sunshine.—Over by far the greater portion of the Dominion the prevailing wind of the month was from a northerly direction. Winds of 30 miles per hour did not occur in the Prairie Provinces and only locally in British Columbia on one day. In Ontario, gales occurred on two to four days, and on three to six days in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

Throughout the Dominion the amount of bright sunshine was less than normal, the deficiency being very marked in British Columbia and Quebec.

May.

Temperature.—Over the greater part of British Columbia and Alberta, the temperature was either normal or differed from normal by about 2°, negatively in British Columbia and positively in Alberta, except in the basin of the Athabasca River. In Saskatchewan and Manitoba, as far north as the Churchill and Nelson rivers, the normal temperature was exceeded by 2° to 6°. From western Ontario to the Atlantic the temperatures were less than the normal by from 2° to 8°.

Precipitation.—On Vancouver island, the district of the Lower Fraser, and along the north coast of British Columbia, in Saskatchewan and Manitoba, there was a large deficiency of precipitation, while in a great part of Alberta, northwestern Ontario, the Georgian bay and St. Lawrence river counties, and western Quebec the precipitation was also below normal but to a smaller extent. In the greater part of the interior of British Columbia, the basin of the Peace river in Alberta, the western counties of the peninsula of Ontario, eastern Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, the normal amount was exceeded, by more than 50 per cent in some counties of Ontario, and more than 40 per cent in New Brunswick.

Winds and Bright Sunshine.—In British Columbia strong winds or gales were very infrequent, and the prevailing direction varied much with the locality. In the Prairie Provinces gales were of local occurrence only, but there were strong winds on an average of six days, while the southeast was the prevalent direction. In the most eastern portion of Ontario there was but one gale, but in the southwestern districts there were from three to seven gales and strong winds, generally, on about ten days. West and northwest directions prevailed for the most part in Ontario. In Quebec and the Maritime Provinces the dominant wind-directions were northwest and northeast, with gales on about six days and strong winds on twelve.

From the Pacific coast to lake Superior there was a general excess over normal amount of bright sunshine which was quite large in southern Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. In the eastern provinces there was an equally large and general deficiency of bright sunshine, except in southwestern Ontario where the difference from normal, although negative, was small.

June.

Temperature.—From the Pacific to lake Superior, mean temperatures were about 3° lower than normal. In the peninsula of Ontario the deficiency was from 3° to 6° or more, while in western Quebec the temperature was practically normal. In the Maritime Provinces, as well as eastern Quebec, there were many districts where the normal was exceeded by about 3°.

Precipitation.—In the Prairie Provinces and the lake Superior districts of Ontario the rainfall was much less than the normal amount, some parts of the West not receiving quite half the usual rainfall. In the other provinces there was an excess over normal, some parts of Ontario having more than twice the normal amount. In parts of Quebec nine or ten inches of rain fell.

Winds and Bright Sunshine.—In the Prairie Provinces winds of high velocity did not often occur, but the greatest mileage was from a west and northwest direction. In British Columbia there were gales on one to four days on Vancouver island, but none on the north coast. From lake Superior to the Atlantic the wind attained the force of a gale on one to four days locally, while there were strong winds on seven to seventeen days, the southwest direction predominating in most districts. On Vancouver island and in the Lower Fraser river valley in British Columbia the amount of bright sunshine was either average or slightly more, and the same was true of the greater part of the Prairie Provinces. In the interior of British Columbia, and in eastern Manitoba, Ontario and the Maritime Provinces the duration of bright sunshine was less than the normal, the deficiency being quite large from Montreal eastward.

July.

Temperature.—The largest differences from average temperature occurred in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, where they were positive, and varied from 4° to 8°, the mean difference from the international boundary north to the Churchill river being approximately +5°. On the Peace river the temperature was average

or a little below, but along the Mackenzie was from 2° to 4° above normal as far north as Fort Good Hope, beyond which to the Arctic ocean at Herschell island the temperature was from normal to 4° below. In the Yukon and in the north coastal districts of British Columbia there was a negative difference of 4°, and on Vancouver island a negative difference of 2°, but in the Okanagan valley and the Kootenays the differences were positive from 2° to 4°. From the Lake of the Woods to the Atlantic the temperature was for the most part normal. Temperatures exceeding 105° were recorded in the West and 100° in the East, on the 27th and 31st, respectively.

Precipitation.—There was a large deficiency of precipitation in western Canada. In the wheat-growing regions of Alberta and Saskatchewan, the rainfall was generally about 65 per cent less than average, while in the Bow river valley it was about 80 per cent less than average. In Manitoba the rainfall was about 45 per cent less than the normal except in the Red river valley, where the deficiency was about 10 per cent, and in the Winnipeg river district, where there was an excess. In British Columbia conditions were similar to those prevailing in Alberta in regard to differences from normal, but in the Ontario peninsula and along the St. Lawrence in Quebec to a point near l'Isle d'Orleans, there was an excess over normal. This excess was 100 per cent of the normal in the counties bordering on lake Huron and 75 per cent in the central counties, but elsewhere was much smaller. In lower Quebec and the Maritime Provinces there was a general deficiency which varied from 20 to 40 per cent of the normal according to the district.

Winds and Bright Sunshine.—There were no gales on the north coast of British Columbia, and on the south coast gales were of only local occurrence. In Alberta and the southern portion of Saskatchewan the winds were mostly light, but in northern Saskatchewan and in Manitoba there were one or two days when high velocity was reached. In these western provinces, as well as in the lake Superior districts of Ontario, the prevailing wind was at most stations northerly. In the remainder of Ontario there were a few days on which the wind reached a velocity of about 20 miles per hour, but the velocities were on most days moderate and the prevailing wind was southwest. In Quebec and the Maritime Provinces there were moderate gales on one to three days, locally, while the prevalence of strong winds varied greatly with the locality (Fredericton reported strong winds on one day, while there were twenty such days at Flat Point). In these eastern provinces the prevailing wind was for the most part west and southwest.

In British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan, the registered duration of bright sunshine was very considerably higher than the normal, while in Manitoba, eastern Ontario, western Quebec it was nearly normal. In some districts of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces and parts of southwestern Ontario, there was a small deficiency amounting to about 10 per cent of the possible duration.

August.

Temperature.—In British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, southwestern Manitoba, and the eastern counties of Ontario the temperature was either, normal or 2° above. In eastern Manitoba the differences from average were negative and also in the Rainy river and lake Superior region of Ontario. In the northern portions of these provinces along the upper reaches of the Severn and Nelson rivers the deficiencies amounted to 6° and 8°. From the Ottawa river to Newfoundland temperatures exceeded the normal by 2° to 4° for the most part.

Precipitation.—The marked deficiency in rainfall in the western regions of Canada still persisted in August, while in eastern Ontario, in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces there was a general excess.

Winds and Bright Sunshine.—Gales were very infrequent in the Dominion, except locally on the southern coast of British Columbia. In the Prairie Provinces the prevailing direction was everywhere northwest as also in the lake Superior districts of Ontario. From the peninsula of Ontario eastward to the Atlantic the prevailing direction was for the most part southwest.

In British Columbia there was an excess over the normal duration of bright sunshine amounting to about 20 per cent of the possible. In Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba there was also an excess but smaller, while elsewhere in Canada there was a small deficiency.

SEPTEMBER.

Temperature.—Nearly all the western half of the Dominion from the Pacific to the lake of the Woods, and especially the northern regions of Saskatchewan, reported temperatures above the normal, certain districts of Saskatchewan having an excess of 6°. In the eastern half of Canada, however, there was a general deficiency of 2° to 4°.

Precipitation.—There was a general deficiency of precipitation throughout the Dominion. In many districts the deficiency amounted to 50 to 70 per cent of the normal.

Winds and Bright Sunshine.—There were gales on one or two days in British Columbia and also on one or two days locally in the Prairie Provinces and in Ontario. In Quebec and the Maritime Provinces there were gales on one to six days. The prevailing directions were southeast and northwest in the Prairie Provinces, southwest and northwest in Ontario, and the Maritime Provinces, north and northwest in western Quebec and southwest in eastern Quebec.

The registered duration of bright sunshine was a little below normal in British Columbia, central Alberta and northern Ontario, but elsewhere was for the most part a little in excess of normal.

OCTOBER.

Temperature.—Except in the most southerly portion of British Columbia and in the Maritime Provinces, the temperatures were below the normal. The greatest differences from normal occurred in the vicinity of Lake Athabasca (about 8° below), in southern Manitoba and the Rainy river district (about 10° below) and in southern Saskatchewan (6° to 9°).

Precipitation.—In the northern districts of British Columbia, in southern Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, and in Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces the rainfall was in excess of normal. In Alberta and some parts of Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick double the normal quantity fell.

Winds and Bright Sunshine.—Gales occurred on two to four days on the southern coast of British Columbia and on nine days at Prince Rupert. Gales were not recorded in Alberta, but were reported from Saskatchewan and Manitoba on one to three days, except at Port Nelson on Hudson's bay where there were eight days with gales. In Ontario there were gales on one to six days and strong winds on an average of ten days. In Quebec and the Maritime Provinces gales occurred on four to fifteen days, and strong winds on eight to seventeen. In the Prairie Provinces and western Ontario, the prevailing direction was northwest, but in the peninsula of Ontario and most districts of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces it was southwest.

Except locally in southern British Columbia and on Prince Edward Island, the duration of bright sunshine was less than normal throughout the Dominion, the deficiencies in Ontario and Quebec generally exceeding 10 per cent of the possible duration and in some instances 20 per cent.

NOVEMBER.

Temperature.—The most remarkable feature of the month was the very mild weather in the Prairie Provinces, where the normal temperatures were exceeded by from 6° to 18°. In British Columbia similar differences occurred in the region about the headwaters of the Fraser and the Peace, but in southern British Columbia the average excess was about 4°. In the Yukon, temperatures were 4° above normal in the south and 4° below normal in the north. The line of normal temperatures ran from near lake Abitibi to the Sault Ste. Marie, while thence eastwards the monthly means were from 2° to 6° lower than the normal.

Precipitation.—The deficiency of precipitation was large in most parts of the Dominion, with notable exceptions as on the north coast of British Columbia and in the Queen Charlotte islands, and the Yukon. Elsewhere in Canada, except in part of Nova Scotia, the deficiencies were from 50 to 90 per cent of the normal.

Winds and Bright Sunshine.—The total wind-mileage for November was, in general, somewhat less than in October, but the prevailing wind was generally east in British Columbia, southeast and northwest in the Prairie Provinces, and for the most part northwest elsewhere.

There was a general excess of bright sunshine in the Dominion, which was more than 25 per cent of the possible duration in Alberta and between 10 and 20 per cent in most districts of Ontario and the eastern provinces.

December.

Temperature.—This was an extremely cold month in western Canada. At Dawson, in the Yukon, the mean temperature was 41° below normal, and in the Mackenzie, Peace, and Athabasca valleys was generally from 20° to 35° below normal. In the settled districts of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba the differences from average were from 15° to 20°. In Ontario, and western and northern Quebec, the deficiencies ranged between 10° and 12°, and in New Brunswick and western Nova Scotia between 5° and 9°. In eastern Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island the deficiencies were less than 3°.

Precipitation.—The precipitation was very heavy in most parts of the Dominion, some districts in all provinces except the Yukon reporting double the normal quantity. In northern Saskatchewan and Alberta and in the southern districts of British Columbia there were considerable deficiencies, while in southern Manitoba the precipitation was practically normal.

Winds and Bright Sunshine.—In southern British Columbia there were gales, locally, on one to six days and strong winds on four or five, the prevailing direction being for the most part easterly. In the Prairie Provinces the wind-velocity exceeded 30 miles per hour in only a few localities, but there were strong winds on three to twelve days, the general direction being northwest. In Ontario there were strong winds or gales on seventeen days, the southwesterly gale of the 8th and 9th being the heaviest. In the Maritime Provinces there were strong winds or gales on twenty to twenty-five days, the easterly gale of the 14th being the heaviest in most districts.

In the Athabasca lake region of Alberta, in western Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec, the registered duration of bright sunshine was above the normal, the differences from normal being highest in eastern Ontario. Elsewhere in Canada there was a small deficiency.

1.—Temperature of the Year 1917 at Representative Stations, compared with Normal Annual Averages for the period 1888 to 1907.

Stations.	Degrees of Temperature F.						Hours of Sunshine.	
	Mean winter.	Mean summer.	Lowest in year.	Highest in year.	Mean annual.	Normal (1888-1907).	1917.	Normal annual.
British Columbia—								
Victoria	40·8	58·0	13·0	82·0	48·4	50·3	2,094	1,822
Vancouver	39·0	61·1	10·3	82·6	48·8	49·1	1,855	1,815
Kamloops	26·8	67·2	−26·0	98·5	45·6	47·7	2,060	1,868
Alberta—								
Calgary	19·8	60·0	−36·0	91·0	38·0	37·4	–	–
Edmonton	12·6	59·2	−50·0	86·0	34·6	36·7	2,199	2,081
Saskatchewan—								
Battleford	7·1	63·0	−45·0	94·0	33·6	34·4	–	2,101
Prince Albert	5·5	61·7	−50·0	92·0	32·2	32·1	–	–
Qu'Appelle	8·2	61·4	−47·0	101·5	33·0	34·5	–	–

1.—Temperature of the Year 1917 at Representative Stations, compared with Normal Annual Averages for the period 1888 to 1907—concluded.

Stations.	Degrees of Temperature F.						Hours o Sunshine.	
	Mean winter.	Mean summer.	Lowest in year.	Highest in year.	Mean annual.	Normal (1888-1907).	1917.	Normal annual.
Manitoba—								
Minnedosa	6·5	62·2	−43·1	98·8	32·2	34·1	–	–
Winnipeg	7·1	64·0	−37·7	94·1	33·5	34·9	2,045	2,178
Ontario—								
Port Arthur	12·5	58·6	−34·0	89·0	34·0	35·7	–	–
White River	4·0	55·6	−51·0	91·0	28·0	32·3	–	–
Parry Sound	17·2	63·9	−34·0	93·0	38·4	41·3	–	–
Southampton	22·1	62·3	−26·1	93·9	39·9	43·8	–	–
Toronto	25·2	66·3	−17·0	98·0	43·2	45·5	1,990	2,048
Kingston	21·0	65·5	−21·3	88·3	41·3	43·7	1,797	1,989
Stonecliff	13·7	66·6	−38·0	94·0	38·0	38·5	–	–
Ottawa	15·7	66·7	−31·0	97·5	38·9	43·0	2,029	1,874
Quebec—								
Montreal	17·0	67·3	−24·5	95·8	39·5	42·3	1,762	1,805
Quebec	14·4	64·6	−31·5	91·2	36·9	38·7	1,538	1,762
Sherbrooke	15·5	65·3	−37·0	96·7	38·0	–	1,465	1,843
Father Point	14·2	57·0	−23·1	83·2	33·7	35·1	–	–
New Brunswick—								
Chatham	17·5	65·7	−23·0	95·5	38·6	40·3	–	–
Fredericton	17·6	64·6	−25·0	91·5	38·6	40·5	1,713	1,978
St. John	22·4	59·3	−19·7	86·2	39·3	41·6	–	–
Nova Scotia—								
Yarmouth	28·4	58·9	0·8	80·1	41·8	43·8	–	–
Halifax	26·8	62·9	− 8·8	85·8	42·8	44·3	–	–
Sydney	26·4	62·5	−14·5	89·5	42·3	42·4	–	–
Prince Edward Island—								
Charlottetown	22·7	65·0	−19·0	87·0	41·1	42·0	1,727	1,896

Temperature.—At the Stations of the Dominion Meteorological Service the highest and lowest temperature in each 24 hours, termed respectively the maximum and the minimum, are recorded by self-registering thermometers. For any month the sum of the daily maxima, divided by the number of days of the month, is the mean maximum temperature of that month. The mean minimum temperature is obtained in a similar manner. The half sum of the mean maximum and the mean minimum is called the mean temperature. The averages of these results for any particular month over a period of years are the average means for that period and are used as normal means or temperatures of reference. The highest and lowest temperatures recorded during the whole period of years are termed the extreme maximum and extreme minimum respectively. These latter figures are of course to be regarded as extraordinary, the more unlikely to recur the longer the period from which they have been derived. Temperatures below zero have the minus sign (−) prefixed. The mean winter temperature is based on the records of January, February, March, November and December, and the mean summer temperature is based on those of June, July and August.

2.—Precipitation of the Year 1917 at Representative Stations, compared with Normal Annual Averages for the period 1888 to 1907.

Precipitation in Inches.

Stations.	1917.			Normal (1888–1907).		
	Rain.	Snow.	Total.	Rain.	Snow.	Total.
British Columbia—						
Victoria	27·39	33·9	30·78	31·41	11·6	32·57
Vancouver	54·00	72·5	61·25	57·88	23·2	60·20
Kamloops	7·12	41·5	11·27	8·00	26·2	10·62
Alberta—						
Calgary	6·76	46·8	11·44	11·70	46·0	16·30
Edmonton	9·60	56·5	15·25	14·18	40·2	18·20
Saskatchewan—						
Battleford	4·46	37·4	8·20	11·05	27·4	13·79
Prince Albert	5·42	51·9	10·61	11·62	49·8	16·60
Qu'Appelle	8·36	83·3	16·69	13·44	54·0	18·84
Manitoba—						
Minnedosa	5·04	66·6	11·70	12·79	45·7	17·36
Winnipeg	9·78	39·8	13·76	15·62	51·9	20·81
Ontario—						
Port Arthur	11·31	36·2	14·93	19·01	44·5	23·46
White River	14·37	99·9	24·36	17·36	93·5	26·71
Parry Sound	27·52	173·9	44·91	29·38	115·6	40·94
Southampton	25·24	126·6	37·90	21·64	116·0	33·24
Toronto	28·23	61·7	34·40	25·28	61·0	31·38
Kingston	26·07	74·6	33·53	24·01	74·8	31·49
Stonecliff	12·39	69·3	19·32	21·69	82·6	29·95
Ottawa	22·49	127·6	35·25	24·70	87·0	33·40
Quebec—						
Montreal	33·17	115·2	44·69	29·37	122·7	41·64
Quebec	32·53	155·9	48·12	27·17	132·9	40·46
Sherbrooke	21·80	101·0	31·90	27·19	116·7	38·86
Father Point	24·77	98·5	34·62	23·21	109·6	34·17
New Brunswick—						
Chatham	38·09	106·4	48·73	27·65	119·9	39·64
Fredericton	36·70	112·5	47·95	33·73	104·6	44·19
St. John	37·91	85·0	46·41	36·68	84·3	45·11
Nova Scotia—						
Yarmouth	41·12	88·6	49·98	42·46	84·2	50·88
Halifax	44·93	72·0	52·13	49·43	76·7	57·10
Sydney	45·92	95·5	55·47	41·10	92·8	50·38
Prince Edward Island—						
Charlottetown	32·20	81·8	40·38	29·97	101·8	40·15

Precipitation.—Under the collective term " precipitation " is included all moisture which has been precipitated from the atmosphere upon the earth: rain, snow, hail, sleet, etc. The amount of moisture is conveniently measured by determining the depth to which it has accumulated upon an impervious surface, and is always expressed in inches of depth. The total depth of snow is tabulated separately, but is added to the depth of rain after division by ten. An extended series of experiments in melting and measuring snow having been collated, the rule was deduced that a given fall of snow will, in melting, diminish on the average to one-tenth of its original depth. This rule is used in practice. All solid forms of precipitation other than snow are included in the tables of rain.

VIII.—PRODUCTION.

In this section are included the statistics of agriculture, forestry, fisheries, minerals, manufactures and water powers.

AGRICULTURE.

Areas under Field Crops, 1918.—In June, 1918, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, conjointly with the Provincial Governments, undertook the collection, by means of cardboard schedules filled up by individual farmers, of the areas under field crops and the numbers of farm live stock, in each of the nine provinces of Canada, thus extending to the whole of the Dominion the system applied for the first time in 1917 to the four provinces of Quebec, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Table 1 shows therefore for Canada and by provinces the areas under field crops for the year 1918, as estimated by the Dominion and Provincial statistical offices from the returns received.

Field Crops, 1915-17.—In Table 2 are presented for Canada and by provinces estimates of the area, yield, quality and value of the principal field crops for each of the years 1915 to 1917. For the provinces of Quebec, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, the agricultural statistics of 1917 were collected by new and improved methods in co-operation with the Provincial Governments, and the results are not strictly comparable with those of 1916 and previous years. In many cases the areas of the crops of 1917 in these provinces show considerable increases, and it is not possible to ascertain to what extent these may be due to actual expansion as compared with 1916. Most probably the larger part of the increase shown in each case is the result of greater accuracy in the method of collection.

Season of 1917.—The year was notable for the backwardness of the spring and consequent lateness of seeding, which made it impossible for farmers to sow as much wheat as would otherwise have been put in and which therefore accounts for an expansion in the areas devoted to later-sown crops. Severe frosts in the Prairie Provinces at the end of May caused a serious set-back, and a long period of drought and excessive heat, broken only by rains just before harvest, caused the western grain yields to be below the average. On the other hand, the grading quality of the grain was excellent, and this, with the further rise in prices, offset considerably the low yields. In the Maritime Provinces, where the seeding was also late, early frosts during September did much damage. Quebec had a poor season from the same causes and from excessive rains and heat. In Ontario the general conditions were excellent, and the season was one of the best on record.

Yield of Grain Crops.—The total yield of wheat for Canada in 1917 was returned as 233,742,850 bushels from 14,755,850 acres, as compared with 262,781,000 bushels from 15,369,709 acres in 1916. Of oats the total yield was 403,009,800 bushels from 13,313,400 acres, as compared with 410,211,000 bushels from 10,996,487 acres in 1916. The yield of barley was 55,057,750 bushels from 2,392,200 acres, as against 42,770,000 bushels from 1,802,996 acres in 1916. The

average yields per acre of these crops were, in bushels, as follows, the corresponding figures of 1916 being placed within brackets: Wheat 15·75 (17·10); oats 30·25 (37·30); barley 23 (23·72). The total yields in 1917 of the remaining crops were as follows: Rye 3,857,200 bushels; peas 3,026,340 bushels; beans 1,274,000 bushels; buckwheat 7,149,400 bushels; mixed grains 16,157,080 bushels; flaxseed 5,934,900 bushels; corn for husking 7,762,700 bushels.

Quality of Grain Crops.—The quality of the grain crops of 1917, as indicated by the average weight in lb. per measured bushel, was as follows: Fall wheat 59·37 lb.; spring wheat 59·48 lb.; all wheat 59·46 lb.; oats 33·55 lb.; barley 46·97 lb.; rye 53·44 lb.; peas 59·81 lb.; beans 59·70 lb.; buckwheat 46·49 lb.; mixed grains 44·41 lb.; flaxseed 54·73 lb.; and corn for husking 56·18 lb.

Average Values per Bushel of Grain Crops.—The average values per bushel of grain crops for all Canada in 1917, according to the prices returned by the Crop Correspondents of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, were higher than in any previous year. They were as follows: Fall wheat $2.08 as compared with $1.54 in 1916; spring wheat $1.93 against $1.29; all wheat $1.94 against $1.31; oats 69 cents against 51 cents; barley $1.08 against 82 cents; rye $1.62 against $1.11; peas $3.54 against $2.22; beans $7.45 against $5.40; buckwheat $1.46 against $1.07; mixed grains $1.16 against 88 cents; flax $2.65 against $2.04 and corn for husking $1.84 against $1.07.

Root and Fodder Crops.—The area under root and fodder crops consisting of potatoes, turnips, etc., hay and clover, alfalfa, fodder corn and sugar beets amounted to 9,590,668 acres, as compared with 8,843,496 acres in 1916, all crops excepting sugar beets sharing in the increase. The total value, at local prices, of these crops amounted for 1917 to $269,104,100, as compared with $246,761,200 in 1916. The total yield of hay and clover was estimated to be 13,684,700 tons from 8,225,034 acres, as compared with the high record of 14,527,000 tons from 7,821,257 acres in 1916, and it was higher than in any year previous to 1916. The yield per acre, 1·66 ton, comparing with 1·86 ton in 1916, was higher than in any year since 1910, when it was 1·82 ton. The average value per ton was $10·33 as against $11·60 in 1916. Potatoes yielded a total of 79,892,000 bushels, as compared with 63,297,000 bushels in 1916 and 60,353,000 bushels in 1915; but the increase for 1917 was due to the larger area planted (656,958 acres as compared with 472,992 acres in 1916) and not to the yield per acre, which averaging only 121·50 bushels was the lowest on record, excepting the year 1910, when the average was 119·36 bushels. The average yield in 1916 was 133·82 bushels; in 1915 it was 124·24 bushels and in 1914, 180 bushels, the record year. The average value of the potato crop was $1 per bushel as against 81 cents in 1916 and the total value of the crop was $80,804,400 as compared with $50,982,300 in 1916. By provinces, the potato yield was highest in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, 175 bushels, the remaining provinces being in order of yield in bushels per acre as follows: British Columbia 166·55; Alberta 151·46; New Brunswick 149·80; Ontario 133·67; Saskat-

chewan 133; Manitoba 106; Quebec 80. The prices per bushel by provinces were as follows: Quebec $1.38; New Brunswick $1.13; Ontario $1; Nova Scotia 92 cents; Saskatchewan 85 cents; Manitoba and Alberta, 76 cents; Prince Edward Island 75 cents and British Columbia 69 cents.

1.—Area of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1918.

Field Crops.	Acres.
Canada—	
Fall wheat	416,615
Spring wheat	16,937,287
All wheat	17,353,902
Oats	14,790,336
Barley	3,153,711
Rye	555,294
Peas	235,976
Beans	228,577
Buckwheat	548,097
Mixed grains	921,828
Flax	1,068,120
Corn for husking	240,000
Potatoes	735,192
Turnips	325,037
Mangolds	–
Hay and clover	10,544,625
Fodder corn	502,069
Sugar beets	18,000
Alfalfa	196,428
Prince Edward Island—	
Spring wheat	30,352
Oats	169,729
Barley	5,672
Peas	460
Buckwheat	5,592
Mixed grains	13,475
Potatoes	31,543
Turnips	8,246
Mangolds	–
Hay and clover	222,691
Fodder corn	420
Nova Scotia—	
Spring wheat	32,737
Oats	145,036
Barley	11,571
Rye	531
Peas	1,753
Beans	8,829
Buckwheat	19,342
Mixed grains	5,407
Potatoes	51,250
Turnips	23,823
Mangolds	–
Hay and clover	605,464
Fodder corn	4,644
Alfalfa	–
New Brunswick—	
Spring wheat	49,453
Oats	224,442
Barley	6,601
Peas	4,077
Beans	5,491
Buckwheat	72,483
Mixed grains	4,292

Field Crops.	Acres.
New Brunswick—con.	
Potatoes	57,272
Turnips	18,507
Mangolds	–
Hay and clover	740,637
Fodder corn	3,459
Alfalfa	1,178
Quebec—	
Spring wheat	365,670
Oats	1,932,720
Barley	189,202
Rye	29,063
Peas	107,386
Beans	109,803
Buckwheat	227,018
Mixed grains	194,288
Flax	7,357
Corn for husking	54,690
Potatoes	264,871
Turnips	95,526
Mangolds	–
Hay and clover	4,533,266
Fodder corn	86,358
Alfalfa	4,144
Ontario—	
Fall wheat	362,616
Spring wheat	351,423
All wheat	714,039
Oats	2,924,468
Barley	660,404
Rye	112,726
Peas	113,862
Beans	100,082
Buckwheat	223,662
Mixed grains	619,389
Flax	15,925
Corn for husking	195,310
Potatoes	166,203
Turnips	141,001
Mangolds	–
Hay and clover	3,470,036
Fodder corn	380,946
Sugar beets	18,000
Alfalfa	144,010
Manitoba—	
Fall wheat	2,734
Spring wheat	2,980,968
All wheat	2,983,702
Oats	1,714,894
Barley	1,102,965
Rye	240,469
Mixed grains	30,309
Flax	107,961

Field Crops.	Acres.
Manitoba—con.	
Potatoes	45,000
Turnips	9,910
Mangolds	–
Hay and clover	74,000
Fodder corn	12,340
Alfalfa	3,600
Saskatchewan—	
Spring wheat	9,249,260
Oats	4,988,499
Barley	699,296
Rye	123,500
Peas	4,251
Beans	861
Mixed grains	23,449
Flax	840,957
Potatoes	59,793
Turnips	9,760
Mangolds	–
Hay and clover	315,117
Fodder corn	11,186
Alfalfa	6,943
Alberta—	
Fall wheat	44,065
Spring wheat	3,848,424
All wheat	3,892,489
Oats	2,651,548
Barley	470,073
Rye	47,877
Peas	1,997
Beans	763
Mixed grains	27,989
Flax	95,920
Potatoes	44,247
Turnips	12,506
Mangolds	–
Hay and clover	469,000
Fodder corn	700
Alfalfa	24,285
British Columbia	
Fall wheat	7,200
Spring wheat	29,000
All wheat	36,200
Oats	39,000
Barley	7,900
Peas	2,190
Beans	2,750
Mixed grains	3,220
Potatoes	15,013
Turnips	5,758
Mangolds	–
Hay and clover	114,414
Fodder corn	2,016
Alfalfa	12,268

Total Values of Field Crops.—The total farm values of the principal grain crops of 1917 were estimated to be as follows: Wheat $453,038,600 as against $344,096,400 in 1916; oats $277,065,300 as against $210,957,500; barley $59,654,400 as against $35,024,000; beans $9,493,400 as against $2,228,000; buckwheat $10,443,400 as against $6,375,000; mixed grains $18,801,750 as against $9,300,900; flaxseed $15,737,000 as against $16,889,900 and corn for husking $14,307,200 as against $6,747,000.

Adding the value of the root and fodder crops, the total value of the field crops of Canada was estimated at $1,144,636,450, as compared with $886,494,900 in 1916 and $825,370,600 in 1915. The totals comprised grain crops $875,532,350, compared with $639,733,700 in 1916 and $601,093,300 in 1915; potatoes and sugar beets $81,598,200, compared with $51,422,300 in 1916 and $37,235,300 in 1915 and fodder crops $187,505,900, compared with $195,338,900 in 1916 and $187,042,000 in 1915. The total value of $1,144,636,450 for 1917 was the highest on record, and this is the first time that the value of the field crops of Canada has exceeded one billion dollars.

Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax in the Prairie Provinces.—In the three Prairie Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta the production of wheat in 1917 was estimated at 211,953,100 bushels, as compared with 242,314,000 bushels in 1916; of oats at 254,877,200 bushels, as compared with 313,916,000 bushels; of barley at 40,384,100 bushels, compared with 33,419,000 bushels and of flaxseed at 5,835,900 bushels, compared with 8,212,500 bushels. The estimated wheat production of 1917 in Manitoba was 41,039,700 bushels from 2,448,860 acres, in Saskatchewan 117,921,300 bushels from 8,273,250 acres and in Alberta 52,992,100 bushels from 2,897,300 acres.

2.—Area, Yield, Quality and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1915, 1916 and 1917.

Field Crops.		Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per bushel.	Total Value
		acres.	bush.	bush.	lb.	$	$
Canada—							
Fall wheat	1915	1,030,581	28·45	29,320,600	59·71	0·90	27,149,700
	1916	818,264	21·50	17,590,000	59·52	1·54	27,118,300
	1917	725,300	21·50	15,533,450	59·37	2·08	32,336,900
Spring wheat	1915	14,078,834	25·87	364,222,000	60·31	0·91	329,667,200
	1916	14,551,445	16.85	245,191,000	56·51	1·29	316,978,100
	1917	14,030,550	15·50	218,209,400	59·48	1·93	420,701,700
All wheat	1915	15,109,415	26·05	393,542,600	60·19	0·91	356,816,900
	1916	15,369,709	17·10	262,781,000	57·10	1·31	344,096,400
	1917	14,755,850	15·75	233,742,850	59·46	1·94	453,038,600
Oats	1915	11,555,681	40·24	464,954,400	36·61	0·36	171,009,100
	1916	10,996,487	37·30	410,211,000	33·86	0·51	210,957,500
	1917	13,313,400	30·25	403,009,800	33·55	0·69	277,065,300
Barley	1915	1,718,432	31·51	54,017,100	48·26	0·52	27,985,800
	1916	1,802,996	23·72	42,770,000	45·66	0·82	35,024,000
	1917	2,392,200	23·00	55,057,750	46·97	1·08	59,654,400

2.—Area, Yield, Quality and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1915, 1916 and 1917—con.

Field Crops.		Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per bushel.	Total Value
		acres.	bush.	bush.	lb.	$	$
Canada—con.							
Rye	1915	121,677	20·43	2,486,200	56·32	0·77	1,921,900
	1916	148,404	19·38	2,876,400	54·95	1·11	3,196,000
	1917	211,880	18·25	3,857,200	53·44	1·62	6,267,200
Peas	1915	196,065	17·67	3,464,250	60·74	1·65	5,724,100
	1916	151,790	14·50	2,218,100	59·88	2·22	4,919,000
	1917	198,881	15·25	3,026,340	59·81	3·54	10,724,100
Beans	1915	43,310	16·70	723,400	59·61	3·05	2,206,800
	1916	32,500	12·70	412,600	60·00	5·40	2,228,000
	1917	92,457	13·75	1,274,000	59·70	7·45	9,493,400
Buckwheat	1915	343,800	22·88	7,865,900	48·02	0·75	5,913,000
	1916	341,500	17·50	5,976,000	46·35	1·07	6,375,000
	1917	395,977	18·00	7,149,400	46·49	1·46	10,443,400
Mixed grains	1915	467,001	37·51	17,517,600	44·98	0·57	10,062,300
	1916	412,670	25·75	10,584,800	43·13	0·88	9,300,900
	1917	497,236	32·50	16,157,080	44·41	1·16	18,801,750
Flax	1915	463,359	13·19	6,114,000	55·28	1·51	9,210,400
	1916	657,781	12·56	8,259,800	54·99	2·04	16,889,900
	1917	919,500	6·50	5,934,900	54·73	2·65	15,737,000
Corn for husking	1915	253,300	56·72	14,368,000	56·32	0·71	10,243,000
	1916	173,000	36·25	6,282,000	56·51	1·07	6,747,000
	1917	234,339	33·00	7,762,700	56·18	1·84	14,307,200
Potatoes	1915	485,777	124·24	60,353,000	–	0·60	36,459,800
	1916	472,992	133·82	63,297,000	–	0·81	50,982,300
	1917	656,958	121·50	79,892,000	–	1·01	80,804,400
Turnips, mangolds, etc.	1915	156,691	384·05	60,175,000	–	0·24	14,588,700
	1916	141,839	264·24	36,921,100	–	0·39	14,329,000
	1917	218,233	290·75	63,451,000	–	0·46	29,253,000
			tons.	tons.		per ton.	
Hay and clover	1915	7,776,995	1·36	10,612,000	–	14·37	152,531,600
	1916	7,821,257	1·86	14,527,000	–	11·60	168,547,900
	1917	8,225,034	1·66	13,684,700	–	10·33	141,376,700
Fodder corn	1915	332,469	10·17	3,382,770	–	4·91	16,612,600
	1916	293,058	6·65	1,907,800	–	4·92	9,396,000
	1917	366,518	7·34	2,690,370	–	5·14	13,834,900
Sugar beets	1915	18,000	7·83	141,000	–	5·50	775,500
	1916	15,000	4·75	71,000	–	6·20	440,000
	1917	14,000	8·40	117,600	–	6·75	793,800
Alfalfa	1915	98,488	2·65	260,970	–	12·68	3,309,100
	1916	99,350	2·91	286,750	–	10·69	3,066,000
	1917	109,825	2·39	262,400	–	11·59	3,041,300
						per	
Prince Edward Isl'd—			bush.	bush.		bush.	
Spring wheat	1915	34,400	19·00	653,600	59·05	1·08	705,800
	1916	34,500	16·75	578,000	58·79	1·52	879,000
	1917	36,000	14·50	522,000	57·63	2·09	1,091,000
Oats	1915	196,000	34·86	6,832,500	36·70	0·45	3,074,600
	1916	199,000	37·25	7,413,000	36·93	0·61	4,522,000
	1917	201,000	32·25	6,482,300	34·80	0·80	5,185,800

2.—Area, Yield, Quality and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1915, 1916 and 1917—con.

Field Crops.		Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per bushel.	Total Value
		acres.	bush.	bush.	lb.	$	$
P. E. Island—con.							
Barley	1915	3,700	28·88	106,800	48·83	0·71	75,800
	1916	3,600	29·25	105,000	47·40	0·95	100,000
	1917	3,500	28·50	99,750	46·45	1·22	121,700
Peas	1915	70	15·75	1,100	61·67	2·33	2,500
	1916	60	22·25	1,300	59·71	2·19	2,800
	1917	60	14·00	840	60·60	2·86	2,400
Buckwheat	1915	2,600	29·00	75,400	48·15	0·75	56,500
	1916	2,500	27·25	68,000	49·10	1·00	68,000
	1917	2,500	29·00	72,500	47·80	1·32	95,700
Mixed grains	1915	8,000	38·65	309,200	43·00	0·55	170,000
	1916	8,000	41·25	330,000	47·60	0·75	248,000
	1917	7,800	38·25	298,400	42·61	0·98	292,400
Potatoes	1915	31,000	114·78	3,558,000	–	0·46	1,637,000
	1916	31,000	206·00	6,386,000	–	0·52	3,321,000
	1917	35,000	175·00	6,125,000	–	0·75	4,594,000
Turnips, mangolds, etc.	1915	7,900	449·46	3,551,000	–	0·26	923,000
	1916	8,000	477·00	3,816,000	–	0·28	1,068,000
	1917	8,100	505·39	4,094,000	–	0·31	1,269,000
			tons.	tons.		per ton.	
Hay and clover	1915	198,000	1·77	351,000	–	12·18	4,275,000
	1916	199,000	1·70	338,000	–	11·56	3,907,000
	1917	197,000	1·55	305,400	–	12·67	3,869,000
Fodder corn	1915	260	13·00	3,400	–	3·00	10,200
	1916	250	13·00	3,300	–	2·50	8,300
	1917	250	7·00	1,800	–	5·00	9,000
						per	
Nova Scotia—			bush.	bush.		bush.	
Spring wheat	1915	13,300	18·57	247,000	59·26	1·21	298,700
	1916	13,400	19·50	261,000	59·95	1·70	444,000
	1917	16,200	15·75	255,150	57·93	2·34	597,000
Oats	1915	112,000	31·14	3,487,700	34·18	0·59	2,057,700
	1916	116,000	34·75	4,031,000	34·19	0·71	2,862,000
	1917	123,000	29·25	3,597,800	32·28	0·92	3,310,000
Barley	1915	4,900	26·20	128,400	48·39	0·80	102,700
	1916	4,700	26·25	123,000	48·58	0·99	122,000
	1917	4,800	24·75	118,800	46·54	1·34	159,200
Rye	1915	300	15·00	4,500	56·00	1·08	4,900
	1916	320	17·00	5,400	56·00	1·25	6,800
	1917	300	15·00	4,500	54·50	1·67	7,500
Peas	1915	190	18·66	3,550	59·00	2·01	7,100
	1916	180	17·75	3,200	59·80	2·73	8,700
	1917	170	14·25	2,400	58·50	4·44	10,700
Beans	1915	840	17·50	14,700	59·83	3·87	56,800
	1916	850	16·25	13,800	60·00	5·62	78,000
	1917	1,000	17·75	17,750	59·00	7·95	141,100
Buckwheat	1915	10,200	21·72	221,500	47·45	0·72	159,500
	1916	10,000	24·50	245,000	46·97	0·84	206,000
	1917	10,900	21·00	228,900	46·56	1·14	261,000

2.—Area, Yield, Quality and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1915, 1916 and 1917—con.

Field Crops.		Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per bush.	Total Value.
		acres.	bush.	bush.	lb.	$	$
Nova Scotia—con.							
Mixed grains	1915	4,100	34·16	140,000	43·05	0·71	99,400
	1916	4,100	34·00	139,000	44·07	0·92	128,000
	1917	4,000	24·00	96,000	39·91	1·24	119,000
Potatoes	1915	33,700	141·23	4,759,000	–	0·58	2,760,000
	1916	34,500	201·00	6,935,000	–	0·69	4,785,000
	1917	41,000	174·94	7,173,000	–	0·92	6,599,000
Turnips, mangolds, etc.	1915	9,200	390·02	3,589,000	–	0·34	1,223,000
	1916	9,000	404·00	3,636,000	–	0·42	1,527,000
	1917	9,100	350·93	3,193,000	–	0·47	1,501,000
			tons.	tons.		per ton.	
Hay and clover	1915	538,000	1·78	958,000	–	13·33	12,770,000
	1916	553,000	1·80	995,000	–	12·25	12,189,000
	1917	542,000	1·65	894,300	–	11·83	10,580,000
Fodder corn	1915	500	4·64	2,300	–	7·00	16,000
	1916	500	8·75	4,400	–	2·50	11,000
	1917	480	9·20	4,400	–	6·00	26,400
Alfalfa	1915	30	2·30	70	–	13·00	900
	1916	30	5·00	150	–	15·00	2,300
	1917	30	3·50	100	–	15·00	1,500
New Brunswick—			bush.	bush.		per bush.	
Spring wheat	1915	14,000	19·09	267,000	59·69	1·26	335,000
	1916	14,000	17·25	242,000	59·20	1·72	416,000
	1917	16,000	12·00	192,000	58·43	2·25	432,000
Oats	1915	201,000	27·66	5,559,600	36·33	0·55	3,058,000
	1916	198,000	30·50	6,039,000	35·49	0·68	4,107,000
	1917	190,000	22·50	4,275,000	33·33	0·94	4,018,500
Barley	1915	2,100	22·96	48,000	48·85	0·85	40,800
	1916	1,900	23·75	45,000	46·70	1·00	45,000
	1917	1,800	22·00	39,600	42·84	1·36	53,900
Peas	1915	420	17·08	6,700	60·27	2·52	16,900
	1916	400	16·50	6,600	60·21	2·46	16,200
	1917	400	15·00	6,000	60·45	2·83	17,000
Beans	1915	270	21·37	5,700	60·71	4·03	23,000
	1916	250	15·25	3,800	60·54	6·11	23,000
	1917	300	19·50	5,850	59·00	8·75	51,200
Buckwheat	1915	58,000	22·68	1,315,000	47·51	0·73	960,000
	1916	53,000	22·75	1,206,000	46·51	0·84	1,013,000
	1917	57,000	19·50	1,111,500	45·48	1·13	1,256,000
Mixed grains	1915	900	31·50	28,400	45·80	0·71	20,000
	1916	870	34·25	30,000	43·25	0·78	23,000
	1917	840	19·50	16,380	43·29	1·10	18,000
Potatoes	1915	40,000	144·31	5,772,000	–	0·64	3,694,000
	1916	39,000	192·00	7,488,000	–	0·84	6,290,000
	1917	46,000	149·80	6,891,000	–	1·13	7,787,000
Turnips, mangolds, etc.	1915	8,000	329·10	2,633,000	–	0·33	869,000
	1916	7,700	411·00	3,165,000	–	0·45	1,424,000
	1917	7,700	300·54	2,314,000	–	0·61	1,412,000

2.—Area, Yield, Quality and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1915, 1916 and 1917—con.

Field Crops.		Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per bushel.	Total Value.
			tons.	tons.	lb.	per ton. $	$
New Brunswick—con.							
Hay and clover..	1915	569,000	1·39	791,000	–	14·00	11,074,000
	1916	574,000	1·48	850,000	–	11·27	9,563,000
	1917	568,000	1·60	909,000	–	10·29	9,354,000
Fodder corn.....	1915	110	7·00	770	–	2·50	1,900
	1916	100	10·00	1,000	–	4·00	4,000
	1917	85	9·00	770	–	6·00	4,600
Quebec—			bush.	bush.		per bush.	
Spring wheat.....	1915	71,000	19·88	1,411,000	59·62	1·34	1,891,000
	1916	64,000	15·00	960,000	57·71	1·86	1,786,000
	1917	277,400	14·00	3,883,600	57·94	2·46	9,553,700
Oats.....	1915	1,400,000	30·13	42,182,000	36·92	0·55	23,200,000
	1916	1,073,000	22·75	24,411,000	33·55	0·77	18,796,000
	1917	1,492,700	21·75	32,466,200	34·34	0·92	29,868,900
Barley.....	1915	85 000	26·53	2 255,000	48·79	0·86	1,939,000
	1916	72,800	20·00	1,456,000	46·67	1·15	1,674,000
	1917	165,600	18·50	3,063,600	48·14	1·58	4,840,500
Rye.....	1915	8,700	16·71	145,000	55·90	1·12	162,000
	1916	8,300	14·25	118,000	53·97	1·40	165,000
	1917	22,450	16·75	376,000	53·36	1·78	669,300
Peas.....	1915	24,400	16·56	404,000	61·14	2·47	998,000
	1916	21,600	14·00	302,000	59·95	3·22	972,000
	1917	66,457	12·00	797,500	59·75	4·51	3,596,700
Beans.....	1915	4,700	21·89	103,000	59·38	3·17	327,000
	1916	4,400	17·75	78,000	60·18	5·56	434,000
	1917	55,157	15·00	827,400	59·90	7·77	6,428,900
Buckwheat.....	1915	104,000	24·69	2,568,000	48·17	0·84	2,157,000
	1916	101,000	19·00	1,919,000	46·35	1·21	2,322,000
	1917	163,577	16·50	2,699,000	46·55	1·73	4,669,300
Mixed grains.....	1915	101,000	29·67	2,997,000	45·44	0·73	2,188,000
	1916	91,000	20·25	1,843,000	44·04	0·99	1,825,000
	1917	122,819	21·25	2,609,900	44·50	1·33	3,471,200
Flax.....	1915	600	11·89	7,000	54·16	2·18	15,000
	1916	500	10·50	5,300	54·50	2·50	13,300
	1917	5,700	8·25	47,000	53·21	3·37	158,400
Corn for husking..	1915	16,300	31·17	508,000	56·85	1·12	569,000
	1916	13,000	24·75	322,000	56·18	1·52	489,000
	1917	74,339	24·25	1,802,700	56·89	2·25	4,056,000
Potatoes.....	1915	117,000	149·66	17,510,000	–	0·55	9,631,000
	1916	112,000	131·00	14,672,000	–	0·97	14,232,000
	1917	226,917	80·00	18,158,000	–	1·38	25,058,000
Turnips, mangolds, etc.	1915	10,200	308·25	3,144,000	–	0·36	1,132,000
	1916	10,000	265·00	2,650,000	–	0·48	1,272,000
	1917	70,192	224·51	15,759,000	–	0·59	9,298,000
			tons.	tons.		per ton.	
Hay and clover...	1915	2,922,000	1·26	3,682,000	–	15·89	58,507,000
	1916	2,985,000	1·75	5,224,000	–	11·00	57,464,000
	1917	2,961,983	1·71	5,065,000	–	9·58	48,523,000

2.—Area, Yield, Quality and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1915, 1916 and 1917—con.

Field Crops.		Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per bushel.	Total Value.
		acres.	tons.	tons.	lb.	per ton. $	$
Quebec—con.							
Fodder corn	1915	34,000	8·61	293,000	–	6·39	1,872,000
	1916	31,000	8·00	248,000	–	5·75	1,426,000
	1917	69,030	8·50	586,800	–	5·00	2,934,000
Alfalfa	1915	2,860	2·84	8,100	–	11·78	95,000
	1916	2,600	2·65	7,000	–	9·50	67,000
	1917	3,818	2·26	8,600	–	8·37	72,000
Ontario—			bush.	bush.		per bush.	
Fall wheat	1915	972,000	28·34	27,546,000	59·41	0·93	25,618,000
	1916	774,800	21·25	16,465,000	59·42	1·55	25,521,000
	1917	656,500	21·50	14,114,800	59·38	2·09	29,499,900
Spring wheat	1915	121,000	22·36	2,706,000	59·41	0·96	2,598,000
	1916	90,200	16·25	1,466,000	57·80	1·55	2,272,000
	1917	113,000	19·50	2,203,500	59·32	2·08	4,583,300
All wheat	1915	1,093,000	27·67	30,252,000	59·41	0·93	28,216,000
	1916	865,000	20·73	17,931,000	58·79	1·55	27,793,000
	1917	769,500	21·25	16,318,300	59·36	2·09	34,083,200
Oats	1915	3,095,000	39·68	122,810,000	34·67	0·39	47,896,000
	1916	1,991,000	25·50	50,771,000	30·30	0·64	32,493,000
	1917	2,687,000	36·50	98,075,500	34·11	0·72	70,614,400
Barley	1915	449,000	34·23	15,369,000	47·83	0·56	8,607,000
	1916	326,000	23·00	7,498,000	44·94	0·99	7,422,000
	1917	361,000	31·00	11,191,000	47·20	1·16	12,981,600
Rye	1915	78,000	19·88	1,551,000	56·89	0·79	1,225,000
	1916	69,000	17·50	1,208,000	55·20	1·17	1,413,000
	1917	68,000	17·75	1,207,000	55·69	1·64	1,979,500
Peas	1915	169,000	17·79	3,007,000	59·86	1·54	4,631,000
	1916	126,000	14·25	1,796,000	59·71	2·06	3,700,000
	1917	126,000	16·75	2,110,500	59·88	3·21	6,774,700
Beans	1915	37,500	16·00	600,000	59·76	3·05	1,800,000
	1916	27,000	11·75	317,000	59·72	5·34	1,693,000
	1917	36,000	11·75	423,000	59·42	6·79	2,872,200
Buckwheat	1915	169,000	21·81	3,686,000	48·21	0·70	2,580,000
	1916	175,000	14·50	2,538,000	45·80	1·09	2,766,000
	1917	162,000	18·75	3,037,500	46·69	1·37	4,161,400
Mixed grains	1915	345,000	39·91	13,769,000	44·76	0·54	7,435,000
	1916	286,000	26·00	7,436,000	40·77	0·89	6,618,000
	1917	295,000	37·75	11,136,300	44·99	1·12	12,472,700
Flax	1915	5,000	12·38	62,000	50·78	1·72	107,000
	1916	4,500	9·25	42,000	57·17	2·78	117,000
	1917	4,000	13·00	52,000	55·00	3·70	192,400
Corn for husking	1915	237,000	58·48	13,860,000	55·75	0·69	9,674,000
	1916	160,000	37·25	5,960,000	57·18	1·05	6,258,000
	1917	160,000	37·25	5,960,000	54·58	1·72	10,251,200
Potatoes	1915	155,000	92·66	14,362,000	–	0·76	10,915,000
	1916	133,000	61·00	8,113,000	–	1·28	10,385,000
	1917	142,000	133·67	18,981,000	–	1·00	18,981,000

2.—Area, Yield, Quality and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1915, 1916, and 1917.—con.

Field Crops.		Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per bush.	Total Value.
		acres.	bush.	bush.	lb.	$	$
Ontario—con.							
Turnips, mangolds, etc.	1915	112,000	394·42	44,175,000	–	0·21	9,277,000
	1916	97,000	211·00	20,467,000	–	0·36	7,368 000
	1917	94,000	340·93	32,047,000	–	0·35	11,216,000
			tons.	tons.		per ton.	
Hay and clover	1915	3,082,000	1·32	4,068,000	–	14·06	57,196,000
	1916	3,059,000	2·00	6,118,000	–	11·90	72,804,000
	1917	2,998,000	1·70	5,097,000	–	10·26	52,295,000
Fodder corn	1915	287,000	10·63	3,051,000	–	4·76	14,523,000
	1916	248,000	6·50	1,612,000	–	4·80	7,738,000
	1917	265,000	7·54	1,998,000	–	5·00	9,990,000
Sugar beets	1915	18,000	7·83	141,000	–	5·50	775,500
	1916	15,000	4·75	71,000	–	6·20	440,000
	1917	14,000	8·40	117,600	–	6·75	793,800
Alfalfa	1915	60,000	2·72	163,000	–	13·41	2,186,000
	1916	56,000	3·00	168,000	–	9·75	1,638,000
	1917	52,000	2·74	142,500	–	10·08	1,436,000
						per bush.	
Manitoba—			bush.	bush.			
Fall wheat	1915	2,705	23·29	63,000	61·33	0·90	56,400
	1916	3,829	15·93	61,000	–	1·40	85,400
	1917	3,860	22·25	85,900	62·33	2·20	189,000
Spring wheat	1915	2,797,719	24·76	69,274,000	61·18	0·90	62,606,500
	1916	2,721,896	10·88	29,606,000	51·23	1·23	36,415,40
	1917	2,445,000	16·75	40,953,800	60·82	2·05	83,955,300
All wheat	1915	2,800,424	24·76	69,337,000	61·18	0·90	62,662,900
	1916	2,725,725	10·88	29,667,000	–	1·23	36,500,800
	1917	2,448,860	16·75	41,039,700	60·86	2·05	84,144,300
Oats	1915	1,317,365	38·52	50,750,000	36·36	0·35	17,912,800
	1916	1,443,599	33·55	48,439,000	33·05	0·49	23,735,100
	1917	1,500,000	30·25	45,375,000	27·27	0·67	30,401,300
Barley	1915	567,080	29·38	16,658,000	47·70	0·51	8,420,400
	1916	687,503	19·97	13,729,000	42·78	0·80	10,983,200
	1917	708,000	22·50	15,930,000	46·27	1·07	17,045,100
Rye	1915	11,507	18·08	208,000	57·55	0·80	167,100
	1916	30,050	18·54	557,000	56·50	1·06	590,400
	1917	37,000	17·25	638,300	54·03	1·62	1,034,000
Mixed grains	1915	659	33·38	22,000	43·00	0·48	10,600
	1916	1,400	32·25	45,000	42·00	0·45	20,300
	1917	1,400	31·00	43,400	–	1·25	54,250
Flax	1915	14,505	8·27	120,000	55·00	1·61	193,300
	1916	15,684	13·38	210,000	–	2·13	447,300
	1917	16,300	9·00	146,700	54·50	2·85	418,100
Potatoes	1915	29,878	85·85	2,565,000	–	0·64	1,636,100
	1916	31,987	147·22	4,709,000	–	0·61	2,872,500
	1917	34,400	105·90	3,643,000	–	0·76	2,769,000

2.—Area, Yield, Quality and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1915, 1916 and 1917—con.

Field Crops.		Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per bushel.	Total Value.
		acres.	bush.	bush.	lb.	$	$
Manitoba—con.							
Turnips, mangolds, etc.	1915	2,658	250·19	665,000	–	0·42	282,500
	1916	3,118	145·00	452,000	–	0·49	221,500
	1917	2,500	185·12	463,000	–	0·63	292,000
			tons.	tons.		per ton.	
Hay and clover	1915	88,478	1·02	90,000	–	9·43	848,500
	1916	77,642	1·83	142,000	–	7·80	1,107,600
	1917	75,000	1·00	75,000	–	11·11	833,300
Fodder corn	1915	7,591	2·63	20,000	–	6·18	123,600
	1916	9,830	2·75	27,000	–	4·67	126,000
	1917	9,800	4·86	47,600	–	7·50	357,000
Alfalfa	1915	3,671	1·36	5,000	–	12·20	61,000
	1916	4,422	2·75	12,200	–	11·83	144,300
	1917	4,400	2·07	9,100	–	13·45	122,400
Saskatchewan—			bush.	bush.		per bush.	
Fall wheat	1915	9,968	26·28	262,000	–	0·92	240,900
	1916	15,258	21·24	324,000	59·50	1·41	456,800
	1917	10,000	17·00	170,000	60·00	2·07	351,900
Spring wheat	1915	8,919,292	25·12	224,050,000	60·75	0·91	203,647,100
	1916	9,016,851	16·33	147,235,000	55·18	1·28	188,460,800
	1917	8,263,250	14·25	117,751,300	60·92	1·95	229,615,000
All wheat	1915	8,929,260	25·12	224,312,000	–	0·91	203,888,000
	1916	9,032,109	16·34	147,559,000	55·27	1·28	188,917,600
	1917	8,273,250	14·25	117,921,300	60·91	1·95	229,966,900
Oats	1915	3,336,245	43·48	145,066,000	37·48	0·32	46,125,700
	1916	3,791,807	43·06	163,278,000	35·76	0·46	75,107,900
	1917	4,521,600	27·25	123,213,600	34·58	0·62	76,392,400
Barley	1915	299,993	31·74	9,523,000	47·54	0·46	4,391,300
	1916	367,207	27·00	9,916,000	46·02	0·77	7,635,300
	1917	669,900	21·00	14,067,900	46·84	1·00	14,067,900
Rye	1915	7,207	28·17	203,000	55·17	0·64	130,500
	1916	22,759	24·08	548,000	55·91	1·10	602,800
	1917	53,250	18·75	998,400	43·00	1·63	1,627,400
Peas	1915	525	15·43	8,100	61·00	1·72	13,900
	1916	1,600	32·50	52,000	60·00	2·25	117,000
	1917	2,605	17·25	44,900	60·00	4·00	179,600
Mixed grains	1915	2,372	25·30	60,000	48·33	0·69	41,600
	1916	14,150	35·00	495,300	40·00	0·46	227,800
	1917	39,500	32·00	1,264,000	50·00	1·25	1,580,000
Flax	1915	395,254	13·30	5,255,000	55·89	1·51	7,928,400
	1916	542,034	12·35	6,692,000	55·29	2·23	14,923,200
	1917	753,700	6·25	4,710,600	55·55	2·60	12,247,600
Potatoes	1915	34,885	110·28	3,847,000	–	0·68	2,626,900
	1916	46,989	155·76	7,319,000	–	0·62	4,537,800
	1917	67,700	133·00	9,010,000	–	0·85	7,659,000
Turnips, mangolds, etc.	1915	1,245	232·93	290,000	–	0·31	91,200
	1916	1,621	252·93	410,000	–	0·57	233,700
	1917	11,104	155·55	1,727,000	–	0·91	1,572,000

2.—Area, Yield, Quality and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1915, 1916 and 1917—con.

Field Crops.		Area.	Yield. per acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per bushel.	Total Value.
		acres.	tons.	tons.	lb.	$ per ton.	$
Saskatchewan—con.							
Hay and clover	1915	25,113	1·39	35,000	–	8·39	293,500
	1916	25,154	2·35	59,000	–	5·85	345,200
	1917	260,275	1·42	369,600	–	10·12	3,740,000
Fodder corn	1915	1,877	2·40	4,500	–	6·49	29,200
	1916	2,253	2·60	5,900	–	6·00	35,400
	1917	15,658	2·00	31,300	–	8·00	250,400
Alfalfa	1915	2,620	1·83	4,800	–	9·48	45,500
	1916	3,086	2·85	8,800	–	10·25	90,200
	1917	9,500	1·61	15,300	–	13·40	205,000
Alberta—			bush.	bush.		per bush.	
Fall wheat	1915	39,908	31·30	1,249,000	61·32	0·84	1,051,900
	1916	18,177	30·20	549,000	61·19	1·39	763,100
	1917	51,700	20·50	1,059,900	60·53	1·98	2,098,600
Spring wheat	1915	2,098,123	31·12	65,289,000	61·57	0·88	57,273,700
	1916	2,586,798	24·95	64,539,000	58·00	1·33	85,836,900
	1917	2,845,600	18·25	51,932,200	60·86	1·73	89,842,700
All wheat	1915	2,138,031	31·12	66,538,000	61·52	0·88	58,325,600
	1916	2,604,975	24·99	65,088,000	58·45	1·33	86,600,000
	1917	2,897,300	18·25	52,992,100	60·81	1·74	91,941,300
Oats	1915	1,827,071	45·91	83,876,000	39·76	0·31	25,532,900
	1916	2,124,081	48·11	102,199,000	37·36	0·46	47,011,500
	1917	2,537,900	34·00	86,288,600	37·09	0·63	54,361,800
Barley	1915	304,009	32·31	9,822,000	49·57	0·44	4,340,400
	1916	336,586	29·04	9,774,000	46·18	0·71	6,939,500
	1917	472,100	22·00	10,386,200	45·16	0·98	10,178,500
Rye	1915	15,963	23·47	374,726	56·63	0·62	232,400
	1916	17,975	24·49	440,000	53·71	0·95	418,000
	1917	30,880	20·50	633,000	55·25	1·50	949,500
Peas	1915	160	20·00	3,200	62·00	2·09	6,700
	1916	650	20·00	13,000	57·50	2·25	29,300
	1917	1,851	17·50	32,400	60·00	2·00	64,800
Mixed grains	1915	2,370	37·13	88,000	47·20	0·52	45,700
	1916	4,550	30·00	136,500	36·00	0·35	47,800
	1917	24,027	25·75	618,700	51·50	1·20	742,400
Flax	1915	48,000	13·96	670,000	56·37	1·44	966,700
	1916	95,063	13·79	1,310,500	55·91	1·06	1,389,100
	1917	139,800	7·00	978,600	54·00	2·78	2,720,500
Potatoes	1915	28,314	142·12	4,024,000	–	0·44	1,779,800
	1916	29,216	163·71	4,783,000	–	0·53	2,535,000
	1917	48,917	151·46	7,409,000	–	0·76	5,631,000
Turnips, mangolds, etc.	1915	1,688	235·19	397,000	–	0·29	116,000
	1916	1,700	279·41	475,000	–	0·61	289,800
	1917	10,947	207·56	2,272,000	–	0·74	1,681,000
			tons.	tons.		per ton.	
Hay and clover	1915	187,404	1·31	246,000	–	7·60	1,870,600
	1916	173,461	1·93	334,000	–	8·62	2,879,100
	1917	493,522	1·48	730,400	–	10·92	7,976,000

2.—Area, Yield, Quality and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1915, 1916 and 1917—concluded.

Field Crops.		Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per ton.	Total Value.
		acres.	tons.	tons.	lb.	$	$
Alberta—con.							
Fodder corn	1915	701	3·42	2,400	–	6·13	14,700
	1916	675	2·56	1,700	–	9·00	15,300
	1917	3,976	1·00	4,000	–	7·00	28,000
Alfalfa	1915	17,207	2·15	37,000	–	7·64	282,700
	1916	20,612	2·65	54,600	–	10·70	584,200
	1917	31,396	2·05	64,400	–	10·73	691,000
						per	
British Columbia—			bush.	bush.		bush.	
Fall wheat	1915	6,000	33·44	200,600	60·46	0·91	182,500
	1916	6,200	30·75	191,000	61·00	1·53	292,000
	1917	3,240	31·75	102,850	60·67	1·92	197,500
Spring wheat	1915	10,000	32·43	324,400	58·40	0·96	311,400
	1916	9,800	31·00	304,000	59·55	1·54	468,000
	1917	18,100	28·50	515,850	59·55	2·00	1,031,700
All wheat	1915	16,000	32·80	525,000	59·32	0·94	493,900
	1916	16,000	30·94	495,000	60·16	1·54	760,000
	1917	21,340	29·00	618,700	59·94	1·99	1,229,200
Oats	1915	71,000	61·84	4,390,600	36·28	0·49	2,151,400
	1916	60,000	60·50	3,630,000	37·15	0·64	2,323,000
	1917	60,200	53·75	3,235,800	35·50	0·90	2,912,200
Barley	1915	2,650	40·36	106,900	49·89	0·64	68,400
	1916	2,700	45·75	124,000	47·60	0·83	103,000
	1917	5,500	29·25	160,900	48·67	1·28	206,000
Peas	1915	1,300	29·75	38,700	60·00	1·24	48,000
	1916	1,300	33·75	44,000	61·20	1·67	73,000
	1917	1,338	23·75	31,800	59·83	2·46	78,200
Mixed grains	1915	2,600	40·00	104,000	–	0·50	52,000
	1916	2,600	50·00	130,000	52·00	1·25	163,000
	1917	1,850	40·00	74,000	–	0·70	51,800
Potatoes	1915	16,000	247·28	3,956,000	–	0·45	1,780,000
	1916	15,300	189·00	2,892,000	–	0·70	2,024,000
	1917	15,024	166·55	2,502,000	–	0·69	1,726,400
Turnips, mangolds, etc.	1915	3,800	455·61	1,731,000	–	0·39	675,000
	1916	3,700	500·00	1,850,000	–	0·50	925,000
	1917	4,590	344·58	1,582,000	–	0·64	1,012,000
			tons.	tons.		per ton.	
Hay and clover	1915	167,000	2·34	391,000	–	14·57	5,697,000
	1916	175,000	2·67	467,000	–	17·75	8,289,000
	1917	129,254	1·85	239,000	–	17·60	4,206,400
Fodder corn	1915	430	12·62	5,400	–	4·00	22,000
	1916	450	10·00	4,500	–	7·00	32,000
	1917	2,239	7·00	15,700	–	15·00	235,500
Alfalfa	1915	12,100	3·52	43,000	–	14·84	638,000
	1916	12,600	2·88	36,000	–	15·00	540,000
	1917	8,681	2·58	22,400	–	22·92	513,400

3.—Areas and Yields of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flaxseed in the three Prairie Provinces, 1915-17.

Provinces.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1915.	1916.	1917.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Prairie Provinces—						
Wheat	13,867,715	14,362,809	13,619,410	360,187,000	242,314,000	211,953,100
Oats	6,480,681	7,359,487	8,559,500	279,692,000	313,916,000	254,877,200
Barley	1,171,082	1,391,296	1,850,000	36,003,000	33,419,000	40,384,100
Flax	457,759	652,781	909,800	6,045,000	8,212,500	5,835,900
Manitoba—						
Wheat	2,800,424	2,725,725	2,448,860	69,337,000	29,667,000	41,039,700
Oats	1,317,365	1,443,599	1,500,000	50,750,000	48,439,000	45,375,000
Barley	567,080	687,503	708,000	16,658,000	13,729,000	15,930,000
Flax	14,505	15,684	16,300	120,000	210,000	146,700
Saskatchewan—						
Wheat	8,929,260	9,032,109	8,273,250	224,312,000	147,559,000	117,921,300
Oats	3,336,245	3,791,807	4,521,600	145,066,000	163,278,000	123,213,600
Barley	299,993	367,207	669,900	9,523,000	9,916,000	14,067,900
Flax	395,254	542,034	753,700	5,255,000	6,692,000	4,710,600
Alberta—						
Wheat	2,138,031	2,604,975	2,897,300	66,538,000	65,088,000	52,992,100
Oats	1,827,071	2,124,081	2,537,900	83,876,000	102,199,000	86,288,600
Barley	304,009	336,586	472,100	9,822,000	9,774,000	10,386,200
Flax	48,000	95,063	139,800	670,000	1,310,500	978,600

4.—Total Areas and Values of Field Crops in Canada, 1912-17.

AREAS.

Provinces.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Canada	35,575,550	35,374,930	33,436,675	39,140,460	38,930,333	42,602,288
P. E. Island	462,880	456,970	461,510	481,930	485,910	491,210
Nova Scotia	700,160	711,630	693,860	727,260	746,580	752,980
New Brunswick	931,990	906,130	904,055	893,800	889,220	888,125
Quebec	5,010,400	4,898,800	4,863,850	4,901,760	4,590,200	5,778,139
Ontario	9,349,000	9,200,000	8,973,700	9,391,500	7,637,500	8,233,500
Manitoba	4,971,400	4,965,000	4,671,790	4,843,816	5,030,960	4,837,660
Saskatchewan	10,315,800	10,307,600	9,238,000	13,036,596	13,850,769	14,678,042
Alberta	3,603,060	3,690,100	3,369,270	4,570,918	5,409,544	6,692,616
British Columbia	230,860	238,700	260,640	292,880	289,650	250,016

VALUES.

	$	$	$	$	$	$
Canada	557,344,100	552,771,500	638,580,300	825,370,600	886,494,900	1,144,636,450
P. E. Island	9,456,000	9,535,500	11,544,000	10,930,400	14,124,100	16,530,000
Nova Scotia	19,420,000	17,132,900	21,969,700	19,556,700	22,369,800	23,313,400
New Brunswick	17,295,700	17,965,100	20,045,100	20,092,600	22,924,200	24,404,200
Quebec	69,901,000	88,589,000	99,279,000	104,683,000	102,937,300	153,197,900
Ontario	198,715,000	167,835,000	196,220,000	207,043,500	190,646,000	251,095,100
Manitoba	71,647,000	64,557,000	65,528,400	92,318,800	76,749,000	137,470,750
Saskatchewan	115,813,000	129,376,000	152,751,500	265,605,700	292,773,900	349,488,200
Alberta	44,503,400	46,712,000	59,779,600	93,514,200	148,738,600	176,965,800
British Columbia	10,593,000	11,069,000	11,463,000	11,625,700	15,232,000	12,171,100

Comparative Value of Field Crops 1916 and 1917.—Table 5 gives the results of calculations intended to show for each of the principal field crops the increase or decrease in total value for 1917 as compared with 1916 that was due (a) to difference in price and (b) to difference in quantity. Thus, for wheat, the actual value in 1917 was $453,039,000. If the prices of 1916 had continued to prevail in 1917 the value would have been only $306,047,000, or $146,992,000 less than it actually was. The production being smaller in 1917 than in 1916 the value from this cause was less by $38,049,000; so that the net increase of value in 1917 was $108,943,000. Similarly, with regard to the total value of all the field crops, their value in 1917 was $1,144,635,000, as compared with $886,494,000 in 1916. At the prices of 1916, the value in 1917 would have been only $881,833,000, a decrease of $4,661,000 instead of a net increase of $258,141,000. Of the net difference, $262,802,000 was an increase due to higher values and $4,661,000 was a decrease due to smaller quantities. The actual increase was in the percentage ratio of 29·1; the increase due to higher prices was 29·8 p.c. and the decrease due to smaller quantities was at the rate of 0·5 p.c.

5.—Field Crops of Canada, compared as to Quantity and Value, for 1916 and 1917 (000 omitted).

Field Crops.	Actual Value 1917.	Value at prices of 1916.	Actual Value 1916.	Increase (+) or decrease (−)	Due to higher(+) or lower (−)prices.	Due to larger (+) or smaller (−) quantities.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Fall wheat	32,337	23,947	27,118	+5,219	+8,390	−3,171
Spring wheat	420,702	282,100	316,978	+103,724	+138,602	−34,878
All wheat	453,039	306,047	344,096	+108,943	+146,992	−38,049
Oats	277,065	207,257	210,957	+66,108	+69,808	−3,700
Barley	59,654	45,086	35,024	+24,630	+14,568	+10,062
Rye	6,267	3,174	3,196	+3,071	+3,093	−22
Peas	10,724	6,711	4,919	+5,805	+4,013	+1,792
Beans	9,493	6,723	2,228	+7,265	+2,770	+4,495
Buckwheat	10,443	7,627	6,375	+4,068	+2,816	+1,252
Mixed grains	18,802	14,197	9,301	+9,501	+4,605	+4,896
Flax	15,737	12,136	16,890	−1,153	+3,601	−4,754
Corn for husking	14,307	8,337	6,747	+7,560	+5,970	+1,590
Potatoes	80,804	64,348	50,982	+29,822	+16,456	+13,366
Turnips, mangolds, etc.	29,253	24,625	14,329	+14,924	+4 628	+10 296
Hay and clover	141,377	158,781	168,548	−27,171	−17,404	−9,767
Fodder corn	13,835	13,250	9,396	+4,439	+585	+3,854
Sugar beets	794	729	440	+354	+65	+289
Alfalfa	3,041	2,805	3,066	−25	+236	−261
Totals	**1,144,635**	**881,833**	**886,494**	**+258,141** p.c. **+29·1**	**+262,802** p.c. **+29·8**	**−4,661** p.c. **−0·5**

Quality of Grain Crops, 1908-1917.—Table 6 gives the average weight per measured bushel for each of the principal grain crops from 1908 to 1917, with the ten-year average for the period. It shows that for fall wheat the decennial average is 60·11 lb., and that this average has not been reached during the four years ended 1917; but that for each of the previous six years it was either reached or exceeded. For spring wheat the average, 59·26 lb., was reached or exceeded in six years out of the ten and for all wheat seven years out of the ten, the average being 59·46 lb. The average of 35·31 lb. for oats was reached or exceeded for seven years out of the ten and for barley (average 47·39 lb.) four years out of the ten. For the remaining crops the decennial averages are as follows, the number of times the average was exceeded being placed within brackets: Rye 55·18 lb. (5); peas 59·51 lb. (7); beans 59·56 lb. (7); buckwheat 47·76 lb. (4); mixed grains 44·78 (5); flax 55·40 lb. (3); corn for husking 56·52 lb. (4).

6.—Quality of Grain Crops as indicated by Average Weight per measured bushel, 1908-17.

Crop.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	Ten year average 1908-17.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Fall wheat	60·30	60·41	60·11	61·12	60·21	60·25	59·61	59·71	59·52	59·37	60·11
Spring wheat	58·51	59·50	59·71	59·21	58·90	60·37	59·46	60·31	56·51	59·48	59·26
All wheat	59·10	59·83	59·81	59·65	59·23	60·34	59·49	60·19	57·10	59·46	59·46
Oats	35·47	35·65	36·08	34·65	35·40	36·48	35·31	36·61	33·86	33·55	35·31
Barley	42·02	47·09	47·69	46·97	47·59	48·41	47·22	48·26	45·66	46·97	47·39
Rye	55·58	54·53	55·72	55·11	54·84	55·66	55·47	56·32	54·95	53·44	55·18
Peas	57·25	60·92	58·73	59·58	56·88	60·00	60·53	60·74	59·88	59·81	59·51
Beans	59·18	60·23	59·81	58·30	59·05	59·70	60·21	59·61	60·00	59·70	59·56
Buckwheat	47·49	47·73	47·83	47·32	47·62	50·32	48·20	48·02	46·35	46·49	47·76
Mixed grains	45·25	44·39	45·45	45·10	44·48	44·74	45·51	44·98	43·13	44·41	44·78
Flax	54·23	55·56	54·96	58·29	54·88	55·79	52·49	55·28	54·99	54·73	55·40
Corn for husking	59·59	57·80	57·14	55·29	55·67	56·27	56·62	56·32	56·51	56·18	56·52

Farm Live Stock.—As intimated in the paragraph relating to field crops, the numbers of farm live stock in June, 1918, were collected throughout Canada by means of cardboard schedules filled up by individual farmers. Special features of these new statistics are the classification by ages in the case of horses and cattle and the inclusion of different descriptions of poultry. The results of the final estimates agreed to on behalf of the Dominion and Provincial Governments are given in Table 7, which shows that the number of each description of live stock for Canada in June, 1918, was as follows: Horses, 3,609,257; mules, 10,261; cattle, 10,050,867; sheep, 3,052,748; swine, 4,289,682; poultry, 34,149,691.

Table 8 gives the estimated numbers of farm live stock (horses, cattle, sheep and swine) for the years 1913 to 1918. In this table the figures for 1918 represent the totals collected by the Dominion and Provincial Governments as explained in the preceding paragraph. For 1917 the figures for the provinces of Quebec, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia are as collected in June of that year by the Dominion and Provincial Governments; but for the other provinces the figures of 1917 are as estimated from the reports of crop correspondents of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the basis of the Census. For 1916 the figures for the three Prairie Provinces are those of the Census of 1916, whilst for the other provinces they are estimated from the reports of crop correspondents. For each of the years 1913 to 1915 the figures for all the provinces are estimates based on the reports of crop correspondents. With regard to these statistics, it is necessary to observe that, as in the case of field crops, comparability is affected by the change of method. For 1917, in respect of the four provinces of Quebec, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, and for 1918, in respect of all the provinces, it is not possible to state what changes may be due to actual increase or decrease and what may be due to improvement in the method of collection. It is considered certain, however, that in many cases where substantial increases are shown for 1917 and 1918, the increases are due to the greater accuracy of the method of collection rather than to actual increase as compared with the previous year.

7.—Numbers of Farm Live Stock, June, 1918.

Description.	Number.	Description.	Number.
Canada—		Prince Edward Island—	
Stallions, 2 years and over	45,000	Stallions, 2 years and over	73
Mares, 2 years and over	1,588,644	Mares, 2 years and over	16,729
Geldings, 2 years and over	1,364,228	Geldings, 2 years and over	11,918
Colts and fillies under 2 years.	611,042	Colts and fillies under, 2 years.	3,900
Horses, other	343		
Total horses	3,609,257	Total horses	32,620
Mules	10,261		
Bulls for breeding	298,233	Bulls for breeding	2,675
Milch cows	3,543,600	Milch cows	41,429
Calves under 1 year	2,380,126	Calves under 1 year	25,296
Steers, 2 years and over	858,165	Steers, 2 years and over	5,078
All other cattle	2,970,743	All other cattle	36,043
Total cattle	10,050,867	Total cattle	110,521
Sheep	3,052,748	Sheep	73,046
Swine	4,289,682	Swine	40,814
Turkeys	1,061,982	Turkeys	7,026
Geese	879,177	Geese	27,375
Ducks	884,034	Ducks	8,249
Fowls	31,324,498	Fowls	547,963

7.—Numbers of Farm Live Stock, June 1918—con.

Description.	Number.	Description.	Number.
Nova Scotia—		Quebec—	
Stallions, 2 years and over....	1,534	Stallions, 2 years and over....	11,040
Mares, 2 years and over.....	35,736	Mares, 2 years and over.....	237,816
Geldings, 2 years and over....	26,278	Geldings, 2 years and over....	200,293
Colts and fillies under 2 years.	6,553	Colts and fillies under 2 years.	47,662
Total horses.....	70,101	Total horses.....	496,811
Bulls for breeding.....	6,339	Bulls for breeding.....	119,388
Milch cows.....	157,829	Milch cows.....	1,163,865
Calves under 1 year.....	87,428	Calves under 1 year.....	558,650
Steers, 2 years and over.....	51,857	Steers, 2 years and over.....	101,913
All other cattle.....	103,798	All other cattle.....	465,868
Total cattle.....	407,251	Total cattle.....	2,409,684
Sheep.....	259,847	Sheep.....	959,070
Swine.....	68,238	Swine.....	997,255
Turkeys.....	15,334	Turkeys.....	167,605
Geese.....	18,677	Geese.....	157,665
Ducks.....	11,236	Ducks.....	94,703
Fowls.....	825,789	Fowls.....	4,944,021
New Brunswick—		Ontario—	
Stallions and geldings, 2 years and over.....	28,059	Stallions, 2 years and over....	4,222
Mares, 2 years and over	32,448	Mares, 2 years and over.....	361,875
Colts and fillies under 2 years.	6,083	Geldings, 2 years and over....	271,675
		Colts and fillies under 2 years.	95,205
Total horses.....	66,590	Total horses.....	732,977
Bulls for breeding.....	9,924	Bulls for breeding.....	60,563
Milch cows.....	120,123	Milch cows.....	1,102,039
Calves under 1 year.....	67,298	Calves under 1 year.....	691,441
Steers, 2 years and over.....	20,524	Steers, 2 years and over.....	257,272
All other cattle.....	68,878	All other cattle.....	761,407
Total cattle.....	286,747	Total cattle.....	2,872,722
Sheep.....	140,015	Sheep.....	972,341
Swine.....	79,814	Swine.....	1,656,386
Turkeys.....	23,395	Turkeys.....	376,609
Geese.....	18,806	Geese.....	412,214
Ducks.....	10,370	Ducks.....	392,001
Fowls.....	621,841	Fowls.....	11,090,281

7.—Numbers of Farm Live Stock, June, 1918—concluded.

Description.	Number.	Description.	Number.
Manitoba—		Alberta—	
Stallions, 2 years and over....	1,500	Stallions, 2 years and over....	12,169
Mares, 2 years and over.....	164,187	Mares, 2 years and over.....	320,380
Geldings, 2 years and over....	151,659	Geldings, 2 years and over....	273,824
Colts and fillies under 2 years.	67,426	Colts and fillies under 2 years.	184,873
Total horses.....	384,772	Total horses.....	791,246
		Bulls for breeding.....	39,226
Bulls for breeding.....	34,271	Milch cows.....	328,702
Milch cows.....	225,659	Calves under 1 year.....	397,670
Calves under 1 year.....	172,171	Steers, 2 years and over.....	195,035
Steers, 2 years and over.....	77,348	All other cattle.....	730,949
All other cattle.....	237,450	Total cattle.....	1,691,582
Total cattle.....	746,899		
		Sheep.....	332,179
Sheep.....	136,782	Swine.....	601,534
Swine.....	284,596	Turkeys.....	129,838
Turkeys.....	128,440	Geese.....	73,733
Geese.....	51,103	Ducks.....	116,942
Ducks.....	51,552	Fowls.....	2,701,820
Fowls.....	2,122,928		
		British Columbia—	
Saskatchewan—			
		Stallions, 2 years and over....	838
Stallions, 2 years and over....	13,624	Mares, 2 years and over.....	18,687
Mares, 2 years and over.....	400,786	Geldings, 2 years and over....	17,145
Geldings, 2 years and over....	383,377	Colts and fillies under 2 years.	7,118
Colts and fillies under 2 years.	192,222	Horses, other.....	343
Total horses.....	990,009	Total horses.....	44,131
Mules.....	10,067	Mules.....	194
Bulls for breeding.....	20,600	Bulls for breeding.....	5,247
Milch cows.....	352,989	Milch cows.....	50,965
Calves under 1 year.....	332,040	Calves under 1 year.....	48,132
Steers, 2 years and over.....	131,943	Steers, 2 years and over.....	17,195
All other cattle.....	441,759	All other cattle.....	124,591
Total cattle.....	1,279,331	Total cattle.....	246,130
Sheep.....	134,177	Sheep.....	45,291
Swine.....	521,240	Swine.....	39,805
Turkeys.....	208,125	Turkeys.....	5,610
Geese.....	113,493	Geese.....	6,111
Ducks.....	187,059	Ducks.....	11,922
Fowls.....	7,491,692	Fowls.....	978,163

8.—Estimated Numbers of Farm Live Stock, 1913-1918.

Live Stock.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Canada—						
Horses	2,866,008	2,947,738	2,996,099	3,258,342	3,412,749	3,609,257
Milch cows	2,740,434	2,673,286	2,666,846	2,833,433	3,202,283	3,543,600
Other cattle	3,915,687	3,363,531	3,399,155	3,760,718	4,718,657	6,507,267
Total cattle	6,656,121	6,036,817	6,066,001	6,594,151	7,920,940	10,050,867
Sheep	2,128,531	2,058,045	2,038,662	2,022,941	2,369,358	3,052,748
Swine	3,448,326	3,434,261	3,111,900	3,474,840	3,619,382	4,289,682
Prince Edward Island—						
Horses	35,952	36,114	36,898	38,562	38,948	32,620
Milch cows	48,565	47,317	47,043	46,032	46,032	41,429
Other cattle	64,261	61,048	59,503	57,260	54,970	69,092
Total cattle	112,826	108,365	106,546	103,292	101,002	110,521
Sheep	85,660	85,351	86,640	88,797	90,573	73,046
Swine	43,762	41,718	40,792	38,300	35,236	40,814
Nova Scotia—						
Horses	62,550	62,581	63,244	64,193	64,193	70,101
Milch cows	130,468	128,237	128,814	130,141	131,442	157,829
Other cattle	153,726	148,269	144,458	140,673	135,046	249,422
Total cattle	284,194	276,506	273,272	270,814	266,488	407,251
Sheep	217,734	211,921	205,542	200,979	200,979	259,847
Swine	56,850	53,892	53,402	51,928	49,850	68,238
New Brunswick—						
Horses	65,103	65,702	65,827	65,169	65,169	66,590
Milch cows	106,904	102,713	101,665	100,221	100,221	120,123
Other cattle	107,864	99,256	96,437	92,223	89,456	166,624
Total cattle	214,768	201,969	198,102	192,444	189,677	286,747
Sheep	135,115	121,739	111,026	105,997	103,877	140,015
Swine	77,014	73,325	72,533	70,683	69,269	79,814
Quebec—						
Horses	369,974	372,009	372,567	332,628	379,276	496,811
Milch cows	761,816	733,476	720,420	639,805	911,023	1,163,865
Other cattle	693,540	625,958	612,500	535,693	958,010	1,245,819
Total cattle	1,455,356	1,359,434	1,332,920	1,175,498	1,869,033	2,409,684
Sheep	602,751	571,287	554,491	497,711	849,148	959,070
Swine	661,768	634,569	632,729	531,303	712,087	997,255
Ontario—						
Horses	902,628	904,975	903,527	896,208	887,246	732,977
Milch cows	1,141,071	1,085,843	1,077,808	1,082,119	1,082,119	1,102,039
Other cattle	1,460,015	970,445	935,606	901,924	865,847	1,770,683
Total cattle	2,601,086	2,056,288	2,013,414	1,984,043	1,947,966	2,872,722
Sheep	705,848	640,416	611,789	589,581	595,477	972,341
Swine	1,652,440	1,553,624	1,469,573	1,404,618	1,236,064	1,656,386
Manitoba—						
Horses	304,088	316,707	317,847	324,175	324,175	384,772
Milch cows	152,792	156,306	157,494	196,288	202,177	225,659
Other cattle	256,926	251,996	246,603	357,870	357,870	521,240
Total cattle	409,718	408,302	404,097	554,158	560,047	746,899
Sheep	42,840	45,303	50,880	76,750	80,588	136,782
Swine	184,745	186,276	163,308	205,898	175,013	284,596
Saskatchewan—						
Horses	580,386	609,521	630,062	841,907	880,301	990,009
Milch cows	194,843	204,624	211,684	322,185	354,403	352,989
Other cattle	468,255	474,436	543,609	689,208	856,687	926,342
Total cattle	663,098	679,060	755,293	1,011,393	1,211,090	1,279,331
Sheep	115,568	126,027	133,311	124,237	127,892	134,177
Swine	386,784	454,703	411,324	530,727	573,938	521,240

8.—Estimated Numbers of Farm Live Stock, 1913-1918—concluded.

Live Stock.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Alberta—						
Horses	484,809	519,424	544,772	634,188	718,317	791,246
Milch cows	168,376	179,068	183,974	277,324	325,861	328,702
Other cattle	610,917	633,032	660,000	882,766	1,209,433	1,362,880
Total cattle	779,293	812,100	843,974	1,160,090	1,535,294	1,691,582
Sheep	178,015	211,001	238,579	292,620	276,966	332,179
Swine	350,692	397,123	229,696	603,554	730,237	601,534
British Columbia—						
Horses	60,518	60,705	61,355	61,312	55,124	44,131
Milch cows	35,599	35,702	37,944	39,318	49,005	50,965
Other cattle	100,183	99,091	100,439	103,101	191,338	195,165
Total cattle	135,782	134,793	138,383	142,419	240,343	246,130
Sheep	45,000	45,000	46,404	46,269	43,858	45,291
Swine	34,541	39,021	38,543	37,829	37,688	39,805

Values of Farm Live Stock and of Wool.—Table **9** shows the average values per head of farm animals, as estimated from the reports of crop correspondents of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the year 1917, as compared with the years 1909, 1910, 1914, 1915 and 1916. Horses and cattle other than milch cows are divided according to age, and the unit value for swine is 100 lb. live weight. The table gives also an estimate of the value per lb. of unwashed and washed wool. On the whole, there was in 1917 but little change reported in the value per head of horses; in some of the provinces the value remained stationary, or even declined. For cattle, sheep and swine, however, values were substantially higher than in 1916 and were higher than in any previous year for which records have been collected. For Canada, the average value of horses three years old and over was $167, as compared with $160 in 1916, milch cows were $84 as against $70; cattle between one year old and three years averaged $52 against $43; sheep were $14.93 against $10.48 and swine $17.33 against $11.98 per live cwt. in 1916, The average value of wool was 59 cents per lb. unwashed and 75 cents per lb. washed. Crop correspondents were requested to ascertain as nearly as possible the average value per head of each description of farm animal, and for calculation of total values these averages were applied to the total number of farm animals as returned in June, 1917. The results as shown in Table **10** were as follows: Horses $429,123,000, as compared with $418,686,000 in 1916; milch cows $274,081,000, as against $198,896,000, other cattle $270,595,000, as against $204,477,000, sheep $35,576,000, as against $20,927,000 and swine $92,886,000, as against $60,700,000. The total value of farm live stock in Canada was estimated to be $1,102,261,000, as compared with $903,686,000 in 1916. In 1917, for the first time, the total value of farm live stock exceeded one billion dollars.

9.—Average Values of Farm Animals and of Wool, as estimated by Crop Correspondents, 1909-10, 1914-17.

Provinces.		Horses.			Milch cows	Other horned cattle.			Swine per 100 lb. live weight.	Sheep.	Wool per lb.	
		Under 1 year	1 year to under 3 years.	3 years and over.		Under 1 year	1 year to under 3 years.	3 years and over.			Unwashed.	Washed
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Canada	1909	49	106	150	36	10	23	33	7 90	5 89	0 17	0 24
	1910	54	119	171	42	12	26	39	7 85	6 30	0 18	0 24
	1914	55	114	165	57	16	37	54	7 24	7 07	0 19	0 26
	1915	54	111	160	62	17	38	55	8 58	7 96	0 28	0 38
	1916	54	109	160	70	20	43	63	11 98	10 48	0 37	0 50
	1917	57	116	167	84	24	52	77	17 33	14 93	0 59	0 75
P. E. Island	1909	34	87	126	31	8	19	28	7 33	4 55	0 16	0 22
	1910	44	102	140	32	8	19	28	6 70	5 82	0 17	0 24
	1914	46	95	143	39	11	23	35	7 14	6 05	0 21	0 27
	1915	42	92	136	42	11	25	37	8 02	6 97	0 32	0 40
	1916	37	76	112	52	14	31	46	12 27	9 13	0 37	0 47
	1917	41	79	118	63	17	37	54	17 28	13 74	0 60	0 76
Nova Scotia	1909	40	90	133	33	9	23	37	7 26	4 13	0 19	0 24
	1910	46	95	145	37	9	24	40	7 25	4 48	0 20	0 25
	1914	53	116	166	40	10	25	42	7 75	4 70	0 21	0 26
	1915	53	108	167	45	11	28	44	7 94	5 28	0 31	0 40
	1916	50	99	150	53	13	33	54	10 77	6 55	0 39	0 49
	1917	49	101	149	63	18	41	63	16 65	8 91	0 61	0 74
New Brunswick	1909	40	90	137	29	8	18	28	7 36	4 22	0 18	0 24
	1910	50	112	157	33	8	19	31	7 05	4 60	0 18	0 23
	1914	54	123	183	40	11	24	39	8 16	4 63	0 22	0 28
	1915	59	127	182	40	11	25	37	8 17	5 25	0 30	0 40
	1916	55	113	169	48	13	28	44	11 63	6 49	0 36	0 48
	1917	54	118	165	63	16	37	55	16 23	9 92	0 59	0 74
Quebec	1909	41	98	145	33	8	19	29	9 62	5 47	0 21	0 29
	1910	46	103	155	39	9	21	32	8 78	5 72	0 21	0 29
	1914	49	107	164	47	11	27	41	8 91	6 60	0 23	0 30
	1915	48	104	159	51	12	28	42	9 81	7 48	0 33	0 43
	1916	49	105	155	62	16	35	52	14 28	10 73	0 44	0 58
	1917	53	117	171	81	19	43	67	19 60	15 00	0 65	0 83
Ontario	1909	53	110	144	40	12	26	38	7 33	6 63	0 14	0 20
	1910	60	127	174	48	14	31	46	7 30	7 00	0 14	0 20
	1914	54	111	152	64	20	43	62	7 74	8 70	0 19	0 25
	1915	51	102	142	70	20	45	64	8 90	10 03	0 26	0 33
	1916	52	105	151	76	23	51	71	12 06	12 81	0 34	0 44
	1917	55	105	147	92	29	63	90	17 27	18 41	0 55	0 66
Manitoba	1909	63	132	187	34	10	21	30	7 00	7 08	0 09	0 14
	1910	68	146	207	40	11	24	36	6 50	6 50	0 10	0 13
	1914	61	126	176	62	17	38	56	6 28	8 76	0 14	0 18
	1915	63	124	178	65	18	41	60	7 75	8 56	0 21	0 29
	1916	61	123	171	74	21	47	67	10 83	11 57	0 31	0 37
	1917	63	127	178	88	27	55	83	16 43	16 08	0 51	0 55
Saskatchewan	1909	56	123	180	38	11	25	40	6 86	7 01	0 10	0 13
	1910	50	137	200	41	12	27	40	7 50	7 00	0 09	0 14
	1914	63	133	187	66	18	41	61	5 74	7 08	0 15	0 20
	1915	64	132	150	69	20	44	62	8 26	7 97	0 20	0 24
	1916	65	133	188	73	22	47	67	10 20	9 94	0 28	0 33
	1917	69	137	194	85	27	58	83	15 42	14 16	0 50	0 54
Alberta	1909	47	97	150	35	11	23	33	7 20	6 80	0 12	0 18
	1910	51	108	164	39	12	25	38	7 60	6 30	0 11	0 18
	1914	45	91	137	66	21	42	61	5 99	6 96	0 14	0 18
	1915	47	97	142	69	22	45	64	7 70	7 57	0 23	0 25
	1916	51	102	151	77	27	51	73	11 04	9 82	0 28	0 37
	1917	55	109	161	89	33	62	87	15 74	14 62	0 51	0 55
British Columbia	1909	44	111	165	51	12	26	38	7 50	6 72	0 10	0 15
	1910	63	144	225	57	13	28	43	–	–	0 10	0 15
	1914	46	93	162	89	22	48	73	8 00	8 33	0 15	0 16
	1915	42	93	136	91	21	48	67	9 09	7 86	0 19	0 20
	1916	48	87	144	90	24	48	72	12 89	10 67	0 29	0 45
	1917	50	101	155	103	29	62	89	17 02	13 68	0 46	0 52

10.—Numbers in June and Values in December of Farm Live Stock in Canada, as estimated by Crop Correspondents, 1916 and 1917.

Farm Animals.	1916.	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.	1917.
	No.	No.	$ per head.	$ per head.	$	$
Canada—						
Horses	3,258,342	3,412,749	128 50	125 75	418,686,000	429,123,000
Milch cows	2,833,433	3,202,283	70 25	85 50	198,896,000	274,081,000
Other cattle	3,760,718	4,718,657	54 25	57 25	204,477,000	270,595,000
Total cattle	6,594,151	7,920,940	61 25	68 75	403,373,000	544,676,000
Sheep	2,022,941	2,369,358	10 25	15 00	20,927,000	35,576,000
Swine	3,474,840	3,619,382	17 50	25 75	60,700,000	92,886,000
Prince Edward Is.—						
Horses	38,562	38,948	87 00	87 50	3,355,000	3,408,000
Milch cows	46,032	46,032	52 00	63 50	2,394,000	2,923,000
Other cattle	57,260	54,970	34 50	37 75	1,975,000	2,075,000
Total cattle	103,292	101,002	42 25	49 50	4,369,000	4,998,000
Sheep	88,797	90,573	9 00	13 75	799,000	1,245,000
Swine	38,300	35,236	20 00	27 00	766,000	947,000
Nova Scotia—						
Horses	64,193	64,193	108 00	111 25	6,933,000	7,141,000
Milch cows	130,141	131,442	53 00	63 25	6,897,000	8,314,000
Other cattle	140,673	135,046	37 50	45 00	5,275,000	6,077,000
Total cattle	270,814	266,488	45 00	54 00	12,172,000	14,391,000
Sheep	200,979	200,979	6 50	9 00	1,306,000	1,809,000
Swine	51,928	49,850	18 00	28 75	935,000	1,433,000
New Brunswick—						
Horses	65,169	65,169	126 50	126 50	8,244,000	8,244,000
Milch cows	100,221	100,221	48 50	63 00	4,861,000	6,314,000
Other cattle	92,223	89,456	33 00	39 50	3,043,000	3,534,000
Total cattle	192,444	189,677	41 00	52 00	7,904,000	9,848,000
Sheep	105,997	103,877	6 50	10 00	689,000	1,039,000
Swine	70,683	69,269	17 00	26 75	1,202,000	1,853,000
Quebec—						
Horses	332,628	379,276	115 00	131 50	38,252,000	49,875,000
Milch cows	639,805	911,023	62 00	81 50	39,668,000	74,248,000
Other cattle	535,693	958,010	50 50	45 75	27,052,000	43,830,000
Total cattle	1,175,498	1,869,033	56 75	63 00	66,720,000	118,078,000
Sheep	497,711	849,148	10 50	15 00	5,226,000	12,737,000
Swine	531,303	712,087	17 00	28 50	9,032,000	20,294,000
Ontario—						
Horses	896,208	887,246	125 00	113 00	112,026,000	100,259,000
Milch cows	1,082,119	1,082,119	76 00	92 50	82,241,000	100,096,000
Other cattle	901,924	865,847	65 00	62 75	58,625,000	54,332,000
Total cattle	1,984,043	1,947,966	71 00	79 25	140,866,000	154,428,000
Sheep	589,581	595,477	12 50	18 50	7,370,000	11,016,000
Swine	1,404,618	1,236,064	18 00	25 25	25,283,000	31,211,000
Manitoba—						
Horses	324,175	324,175	128 00	137 50	41,494,000	44,574,000
Milch cows	196,288	202,177	73 50	88 25	14,427,000	17,842,000
Other cattle	357,870	357,870	51 00	57 25	18,251,000	20,488,000
Total cattle	554,158	560,047	59 00	68 50	32,678,000	38,330,000
Sheep	76,750	80,588	11 50	16 00	883,000	1,289,000
Swine	205,898	175,013	17 00	23 75	3,500,000	4,157,000

10.—Numbers in June and Values in December of Farm Live Stock in Canada, as estimated by Crop Correspondents, 1916 and 1917—concluded.

Farm Animals.	1916.	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.	1917.
	No.	No.	$ per head	$ per head	$	$
Saskatchewan—						
Horses	841,907	880,301	148 50	138 00	125,023,000	121,482,000
Milch cows	322,185	354,403	72 50	85 25	23,358,000	30,213,000
Other cattle	689,208	856,687	51 00	58 50	35,150,000	50,116,000
Total cattle	1,011,393	1,211,090	57 75	66 25	58,508,000	80,329,000
Sheep	124,237	127,892	10 00	14 25	1,242,000	1,822,000
Swine	530,727	573,938	17 00	25 25	9,022,000	14,492,000
Alberta—						
Horses	634,188	718,317	121 00	122 00	76,737,000	87,635,000
Milch cows	277,324	325, 861	77 00	89 25	21,354,000	29,083,000
Other cattle	882,766	1,209,433	56 00	64 25	49,435,000	77,706,000
Total cattle	1,160,090	1,535,294	61 00	69 50	70,789,000	106,789,000
Sheep	292,620	276,966	10 00	14 50	2,926,000	4,016,000
Swine	603,554	730,237	17 00	24 25	10,260,000	17,708,000
British Columbia—						
Horses	61,312	55,124	108 00	118 00	6,622,000	6,505,000
Milch cows	39,318	49,005	94 00	103 00	3,696,000	5,048,000
Other cattle	103,101	191,338	55 00	65 00	5,671,000	12,437,000
Total cattle	142,419	240,343	65 75	72 75	9,367,000	17,485,000
Sheep	46,269	43,858	10 50	13 75	486,000	603,000
Swine	37,829	37,688	18 50	21 00	700,000	791,000

Average Values of Farm Land.—Table **11** shows the average values per acre of farm lands in Canada, as estimated by crop correspondents in each of the years 1908 to 1910 and 1914 to 1917. For the whole of Canada the average value of farm land, including land improved and unimproved, together with dwelling houses, barns, stables and other farm buildings, is approximately $44 per acre, as compared with $41 in 1916. The average values by provinces are as follows: Prince Edward Island, $43·7; Nova Scotia, $33·6; New Brunswick, $28·8; Quebec, $53; Ontario, $55·3; Manitoba, $31; Saskatchewan, $26; Alberta, $26·7; British Columbia, $149. In the last named province the higher average is due to orcharding and fruit growing.

11.—Average Values per acre of Occupied Farm Lands in Canada, as estimated by Crop Correspondents, 1908-1910, 1914-1917.

Provinces.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Canada	35·70	38·60	38·45	38·41	39·70	40·95	43·92
Prince Edward Island	33·70	32·07	31·24	38·65	37·64	39·13	43·70
Nova Scotia	25·00	30·50	24·72	27·99	28·00	33·67	33·69
New Brunswick	21·40	23·77	18·50	25·61	22·48	29·45	28·82
Quebec	41·90	43·37	42·50	47·00	51·36	52·13	52·93
Ontario	47·30	50·22	48·00	54·45	52·49	52·59	55·31
Manitoba	27·30	28·94	28·67	31·67	30·36	32·03	31·08
Saskatchewan	20·40	21·54	22·00	23·82	24·20	23·07	26·22
Alberta	18·20	20·46	24·00	21·03	23·15	22·18	26·69
British Columbia	76·10	73·44	74·00	150·00	125·00	118·51	149·05

Average Wages of Farm Help.—The average wages paid for farm help during the year 1917 increased substantially since 1916 and again reached the highest level on record. In many cases they were double what they were before the war. (See Table **12.**) For the whole of Canada, the wages per month of farm help during the summer, including board, averaged $63.63 for male and $34.31 for female help, as compared with $43.23 and $22.46 in 1916. For the year 1917, including board, the wages averaged $610.60 for males and $364 for females, as compared with $397 and $228 in 1916. The average value of board per month was returned as $19.44 for males and $14.79 for females, as compared with $17 for males and $13 for females in 1916. By provinces, the average wages per month for males and females respectively, in the summer season, including board, were as follows: Prince Edward Island, $39.74 and $22.63; Nova Scotia, $53.75 and $26.43; New Brunswick, $57.19 and $28.14; Quebec, $59.09 and $28.98; Ontario, $59 and $31.96; Manitoba, $67.97 and $40.28; Saskatchewan, $73.21 and $41.09; Alberta, $76.09 and $44.44; British Columbia, $78.12 and $48.30.

12.—Average Wages of Farm Help in Canada, as estimated by Crop Correspondents, 1909, 1910, 1914-1917.

Provinces.	Per month in summer season, including board.		Per year, including board.		Average value of board per month.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Canada.....1909..	33 69	19 08	336 29	206 08	10 00	8 00
1910..	35 15	20 70	347 70	209 69	12 49	9 56
1914..	35 55	18 81	323 30	189 35	14 27	11 24
1915..	37 10	20 20	341 00	200 00	14 57	11 45
1916..	43 23	22 46	396 88	227 86	16 90	13 06
1917..	63 63	34 31	610 60	364 00	19 44	14 79
P. E. Island.....1909..	25 27	13 87	226 47	144 27	8 00	6 00
1910..	26 60	15 00	244 89	149 25	10 15	7 60
1914..	24 71	13 48	220 93	135 89	10 12	7 62
1915..	26 67	14 59	237 52	136 80	10 28	9 44
1916..	31 35	17 81	301 35	166 79	12 63	9 22
1917..	39 74	22 63	407 47	253 66	13 50	10 49
Nova Scotia.....1909..	31 20	15 00	310 85	165 13	10 00	7 00
1910..	33 70	16 90	321 30	175 60	11 50	7 90
1914..	31 20	14 80	301 00	155 47	11 48	8 11
1915..	32 95	15 85	309 78	168 81	11 66	8 36
1916..	38 77	19 11	364 91	194 88	15 84	11 29
1917..	53 75	26 43	542 66	296 06	16 59	11 67
New Brunswick....1909..	32 59	16 02	239 55	172 13	10 00	8 00
1910..	33 90	16 70	289 40	151 65	11 25	7 50
1914..	31 93	15 10	301 55	164 79	11 23	7 76
1915..	33 73	16 11	307 96	153 44	14 17	8 48
1916..	35 74	16 66	328 02	163 91	13 58	9 61
1917..	57 19	28 14	572 23	305 56	18 14	12 63
Quebec.....1909..	33 33	16 75	330 97	176 89	10 00	8 00
1910..	36 40	18 98	313 41	177 94	11 56	8 00
1914..	33 56	15 65	296 35	152 38	13 29	9 37
1915..	33 08	16 44	301 00	159 00	13 37	9 60
1916..	40 79	19 70	370 92	195 79	15 77	10 95
1917..	59 09	28 98	523 40	286 53	17 49	12 11

12.—Average Wages of Farm Help in Canada, as estimated by Crop Correspondents, 1909, 1910, 1914-1917—concluded.

Provinces.		Per month in summer season, including board.		Per year, including board,		Average value of board per month.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
		$ cts.	$ cts,	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario	1909..	31 52	18 22	331 56	203 37	10 00	8 00
	1910..	31 40	20 10	335 84	211 10	12 00	9 60
	1914..	32 09	16 67	297 29	172 00	13 09	10 43
	1915..	31 09	17 12	304 00	179 00	13 30	10 58
	1916..	39 41	20 58	360 43	205 81	16 43	12 59
	1917..	59 00	31 96	561 21	343 92	18 32	13 75
Manitoba	1909..	35 95	23 97	365 55	261 84	11 00	9 00
	1910..	40 00	25 00	400 00	282 00	14 70	11 30
	1914..	39 13	22 35	364 41	225 61	15 49	12 98
	1915..	45 18	27 29	390 47	244 79	15 21	12 75
	1916..	48 37	26 97	454 29	283 16	18 14	14 61
	1917..	67 97	40 28	689 31	451 64	20 63	17 14
Saskatchewan	1909..	38 30	24 23	389 90	263 86	16 00	10 00
	1910..	40 00	24 50	402 50	263 60	14 00	13 00
	1914..	40 51	22 96	365 90	234 93	16 50	13 96
	1915..	42 22	23 81	386 06	240 90	16 78	13 97
	1916..	48 55	25 66	433 58	278 10	18 19	15 33
	1917..	73 21	41 09	733 75	469 64	22 67	17 89
Alberta	1909..	40 08	26 16	421 62	285 12	15 00	12 00
	1910..	40 00	27 50	416 00	300 00	16 70	13 90
	1914..	40 26	23 63	364 80	236 32	16 36	13 91
	1915..	44 02	24 25	404 00	253 00	16 94	14 17
	1916..	52 28	29 12	501 27	299 21	19 52	16 39
	1917..	76 09	44 44	784 15	476 20	22 88	19 48
British Columbia	1909..	45 50	25 27	428 33	265 00	15 00	10 00
	1910..	57 40	38 00	–	–	20 00	17 00
	1914..	47 85	31 18	459 72	324 44	21 40	17 58
	1915..	49 37	31 21	463 04	286 68	19 15	16 00
	1916..	49 86	28 66	542 91	325 09	21 86	18 38
	1917..	78 12	48 30	803 05	481 42	24 94	20 65

AGRICULTURAL CENSUS OF THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES, 1916.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics published in 1918 the final report on the Census of the Prairie Provinces, taken as on June 1, 1916. The data relating to the area and yield of the principal field crops are comprised in Tables **2** and **3** of this Section; but a selection of other data collected by the Census are presented in Tables **13** to **22**.

Area, Number, Size and Classification of Farms.—As shown in Table **13**, the total area of land in farms for the three Prairie Provinces in 1916 was 73,300,135 acres, as compared with 58,623,117 acres in 1911, an increase of 14,677,018 acres, or 25·04 p.c. The total land area of the three provinces is 358,805,198 acres, exclusive of the territory added by the Boundary Extension Act, 1912. By provinces, the area in farms in Manitoba was 13,436,670 acres, an increase of 1,208,437 acres, or nearly 10 p.c.; in Saskatchewan 36,800,698 acres,

an increase of 8,157,713 acres, or 28·5 p.c.; and in Alberta 23,062,767 acres, an increase of 5,310,868 acres, or nearly 30 p.c. Of the total acreage in farms, viz., 73,300,135, the area improved (Table **15**) was 34,330,246, or 47 p.c. Manitoba had 7,187,737 acres improved out of 13,436,670 acres in farms, Saskatchewan 19,632,206 acres out of 36,800,698 acres and Alberta 7,510,303 acres out of 23,062,767 acres, the percentage of land improved to total farms being 53 in Manitoba and Saskatchewan and 32.5 in Alberta. The number of farms (Table **14**) was 218,563, as compared with 203,474 in 1911, an increase of 15,089, or 7·41 p.c. In Manitoba the number of farms in 1916 was 46,580, an increase since 1911 of 974, or about 2 p.c.; in Saskatchewan it was 104,006, an increase of 7,634, or 8 p.c., and in Alberta 67,977, an increase of 6,481, or 10·5 p.c.

Table **15** shows the distribution of farms by size of holding and description of tenure. For each province, it will be noted, the large majority of the farms fall within the category of between 101 to 200 acres, and the average size of the farm in this group is for each province just under 160 acres, an indication of the fact that most farms consist of quarter sections, or 160 acres. The average size of holding for the three provinces is, however, 335 acres, for Manitoba 288 acres, for Saskatchewan 354 acres and for Alberta 339 acres. About 82 p.c. of the land is owned by the occupiers and 18 p.c. is rented. Table **16** classifies the farm lands according as improved or unimproved and divides the unimproved land into forest, prairie and waste. The area in field crops for the three provinces increased from 17,677,091 acres in 1911 to 24,595,915 acres in 1916, or at the rate of 39 p.c., the increase being in Saskatchewan and Alberta, as in Manitoba there is shown a slight decrease.

13.—Total Area, and Area of Land in Farms, 1911 and 1916.

Provinces.	Total Land Area.	Land in Farms.		Increase.	
		1911.	1916.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	p.c.
Manitoba	41,169,098[1]	12,228,233	13,436,670	1,208,437	9·88
Saskatchewan	155,764,100	28,642,985	36,800,698	8,157,713	28·48
Alberta	161,872,000	17,751,899	23,062,767	5,310,868	29·92
Total	**358,805,198**	**58,623,117**	**73,300,135**	**14,677,018**	**25·04**

[1] Exclusive of territory added by the Boundary Extension Act, 1912 (2 Geo. V, c. 32).

14.—Number of Farms, by Provinces, 1911 and 1916.

Provinces.	1911.	1916.	Increase.	
	No.	No.	No.	p.c.
Manitoba	45,606	46,580	974	2·13
Saskacthewan	96,372	104,006	7,634	7·92
Alberta	61,496	67,977	6,481	10·53
Total	**203,474**	**218,563**	**15,089**	**7·41**

15.—Distribution of Farms by Size of Holding and Tenure, 1916.

Size of holdings.	Farms occupied.	Total area of farms.	Improved area of farms.	Improved area in percentage of total area of farms	Average size per farm of total area.	Average size per farm of improved area.	Percentage of land owned	Percentage of land rented
Manitoba.	No.	acres.	acres.	p.c.	acres.	acres.	p.c.	p.c.
50 acres and under	3,236	57,543	25,942	0·43	17·78	8·02	81·15	18·85
51 to 100 acres	2,277	178,644	65,683	1·33	78·46	28·85	89·24	10·76
101 to 200 acres	20,548	3,268,013	943,291	24·32	159·04	45·91	92·90	7·10
201 to 320 acres	10,597	3,234,339	2,117,857	24·07	305·21	199·85	76·15	23·85
321 to 480 acres	4,763	2,184,099	1,443,641	16·26	458·56	303·09	70·08	29·29
481 to 640 acres	2,963	1,846,218	1,239,500	13·74	623·09	418·33	65·81	34·19
641 and over	2,196	2,667,814	1,351,823	19·85	1,214·85	615·58	64·30	35·70
Total	**46,580**	**13,436,670**	**7,187,737**	**100·00**	**288·46**	**154·31**	**82·69**	**17·31**
Saskatchewan.								
50 acres and under	643	8,836	5,718	00·02	13·74	8·89	58·32	41·68
51 to 100 acres	476	37,933	19,798	00·10	79·69	41·59	81·93	18·07
101 to 200 acres	39,256	6,278,809	2,663,101	17·06	159·95	67·84	93·21	6·79
201 to 320 acres	38,982	12,336,621	6,757,173	33·52	316·47	173·34	84·56	15·44
321 to 480 acres	11,662	5,396,638	3,412,774	14·67	462·75	292·64	62·41	37·59
481 to 640 acres	7,071	4,451,190	2,824,091	12·10	629·50	399·39	58·25	41·75
641 and over	5,916	8,290,671	3,949,551	22·53	1,401·40	667·60	51·74	48·26
Total	**104,006**	**36,800,698**	**19,632,206**	**100·00**	**353·83**	**188·76**	**81·51**	**18·49**
Alberta.								
50 acres and under	1,185	16,096	10,543	00·07	13·58	8·90	67·68	32·32
51 to 100 acres	793	63,543	22,778	00·28	80·13	28·72	84·62	15·38
101 to 200 acres	34,584	5,506,846	1,665,225	23·88	159·23	48·15	91·57	8·43
201 to 320 acres	19,329	6,077,271	2,392,138	26·35	314·41	123·76	83·72	16·70
321 to 480 acres	5,411	2,445,047	1,015,695	10·60	451·87	187·71	62·30	37·28
481 to 640 acres	3,314	2,067,491	844,015	8·96	623·87	254·68	60·44	39·56
641 and over	3,361	6,886,473	1,559,909	29·86	2,048·94	464·12	51·47	48·53
Total	**67,977**	**23,062,767**	**7,510,303**	**100·00**	**339·27**	**110·48**	**83·01**	**16·99**
Prairie Provinces.								
50 acres and under	5,064	82,475	42,203	00·11	16·29	8·33	75·10	24·90
51 to 100 acres	3,546	280,120	108,259	00·38	79·00	30·53	87·23	12·77
101 to 200 acres	94,388	15,053,668	5,271,617	20·54	159·49	55·85	92·54	7·46
201 to 320 acres	68,908	21,648,231	11,267,168	29·53	314·16	163·51	83·03	16·97
321 to 480 acres	21,836	10,025,784	5,872,110	13·68	459·14	268·92	64·05	35·95
481 to 640 acres	13,348	8,364,899	4,907,606	11·41	626·68	367·67	60·47	39·53
641 and over	11,473	17,844,958	6,861,283	24·35	1,555·39	598·04	54·07	45·93
Total	**218,563**	**73,300,135**	**34,330,246**	**100·00**	**335·37**	**157·07**	**82·23**	**17·77**

16.—Classification of Farm Lands, 1911 and 1916.

Provinces.	Occupied.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Forest.	Prairie.	Waste land.	Field crops.
Manitoba—	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1911	12,228,233	6,746,169	5,482,064	497,547	4,538,892	445,625	5,161,858
1916	13,436,670	7,187,737	6,248,933	2,102,821	3,089,316	1,056,796	5,116,661
Total increase	1,208,437	441,568	766,869	1,605,274	−1,449,576	611,171	− 45,197
Increase per cent	9·88	6·55	13·99	322·64	− 31·93	137·15	− 0·88
Saskatchewan—							
1911	28,642,985	11,871,907	16,771,078	304,039	15,883,152	583,887	9,136,868
1916	36,800,698	19,632,206	17,168,492	2,192,547	12,513,044	2,462,901	13,973,382
Total increase	8,157,713	7,760,299	397,414	1,888,508	−3,370,108	1,879,014	4,836,514
Increase per cent	28·49	68·85	2·37	621·14	− 21·22	321·81	52·93
Alberta—							
1911	17,751,899	4,351,698	13,400,201	420,857	12,738,490	240,854	3,378,365
1916	23,062,767	7,510,303	15,552,464	2,469,441	11,940,849	1,142,174	5,505,872
Total increase	5,310,868	3,158,605	2,152,263	2,048,584	− 797,641	901,320	2,127,507
Increase per cent	29·92	72·58	16·06	486·76	− 6·26	374·22	62·97
Prairie Provinces							
1911	58,623,117	22,969,774	35,653,343	1,222,443	33,160,534	1,270,366	17,677,091
1916	73,300,135	34,330,246	38,969,889	6,764,809	27,543,209	4,661,871	24,595,915
Total increase	14,677,018	11,360,472	3,316,546	5,542,366	−5,617,325	3,391,505	6,918,824
Increase per cent	25·04	49·46	9·30	453·38	− 16·94	266·97	39·14

NOTE.—The minus sign (−) signifies a decrease.

17.—Numbers of Farm Live Stock by Provinces and Classes, 1916.

Description.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	Three Provinces.
Stallions:	No.	No.	No.	No.
3 years old and over	2,571	7,483	6,408	16,462
Yearlings and 2 years old	1,627	3,538	2,672	7,837
Foals	3,107	11,338	8,267	22,712
Mares:				
3 years old and over	122,845	300,478	225,543	648,866
Yearlings and 2 years old	28,520	78,351	74,077	180,948
Foals	17,286	47,585	42,944	107,815
Geldings	148,751	385,416	269,551	803,718
Total Horses	**324,707**	**834,189**	**629,462**	**1,788,358**
Total Mules	**2,695**	**7,318**	**4,726**	**14,739**
Bulls	10,287	16,227	18,117	44,631
Milch cows	197,825	322,767	277,324	797,916
Calves	144,642	257,896	275,473	678,011
Other cattle	204,330	416,133	589,176	1,209,639
Total Cattle	**557,084**	**1,013,023**	**1,160,090**	**2,730,197**
Rams	2,099	2,294	3,765	8,158
Ewes	42,028	63,529	147,830	253,387
Lambs	28,575	41,747	92,349	162,671
Other	4,060	16,667	50,746	71,473
Total Sheep	**76,762**	**124,237**	**294,690**	**495,689**
Boars	2,250	4,103	5,504	11,857
Sows	35,943	91,975	99,752	227,670
Young pigs	109,914	267,946	333,631	711,491
Other pigs	67,933	166,703	164,667	399,303
Total Swine	**216,040**	**530,727**	**603,554**	**1,350,321**
Hens and chickens	19,415	29,050	33,360	81,825
Ducks	730	670	1,027	2,427
Geese	611	657	926	2,194
Turkeys	1,254	1,659	1,587	4,500

18.—Numbers of Farm Live Stock, 1911 and 1916.

Provinces.	1911.	1916.	Increase.	Increase per cent
	No.	No.	No.	p.c.
Manitoba—				
Horses	280,374	338,579 [1]	58,205	20·8
Milch cows	155,328	205,094	49,766	32·0
Other cattle	280,240	365,163	84,923	30·3
Total cattle	435,568	570,257	134,689	30·9
Sheep	37,322	76,762	39,440	105·7
Swine	188,416	220,398	31,982	17·0
Poultry	2,585,903	2,394,201	−191,702 [2]	−7·4 [2]
Saskatchewan—				
Horses	507,468	857,513 [1]	350,045	69·0
Milch cows	181,168	330,594	149,426	82·5
Other cattle	452,470	697,237	244,767	54·1
Total cattle	633,638	1,027,831	394,193	62·2
Sheep	114,216	124,237	10,021	8·8
Swine	286,295	534,664	248,369	86·8
Poultry	3,393,403	4,828,727	1,435,324	42·3
Alberta—				
Horses	407,153	652,720 [1]	245,567	60·3
Milch cows	147,649	284,895	137,246	93·0
Other cattle	592,076	893,886	301,810	51·0
Total cattle	739,725	1,178,781	439,056	59·4
Sheep	133,592	294,690	161,098	120·5
Swine	237,511	606,984	369,473	155·6
Poultry	2,453,117	3,172,777	719,660	29·3
Prairie Provinces—				
Horses	1,194,995	1,848,812 [1]	653,817	54·7
Milch cows	484,145	820,583	336,438	69·5
Other cattle	1,324,786	1,956,286	631,500	47·7
Total cattle	1,808,931	2,776,869	967,938	53·5
Sheep	285,130	495,689	210,559	73·8
Swine	712,222	1,362,046	649,824	91·2
Poultry	8,432,423	10,395,705	1,963,282	23·3

[1] Includes 2,695 mules in Manitoba, 7,318 in Saskatchewan and 4,726 in Alberta.
[2] Decrease (−).

Farm Live Stock.—A new feature of the Census of 1916 was an extension of the scheme of classification for farm animals. The numbers are given by provinces and classes in Table **17**. In Table **18** the numbers of each description are compared for the two census years 1911 and 1916. For the three provinces, horses increased by 653,817, or 54·7 p.c., cattle by 967,938, or 53·5 p.c., sheep by 210,559, or 73·8 p.c., swine by 649,824, or 91·2 p.c. and poultry by 1,963,282, or 23·3 p.c. Table **19** compares the numbers of the principal breeds of pure-bred stock for 1911 and 1916. For each description is shown a notable increase, horses having increased by 12,134, cattle by 23,240, sheep by 8,116 and swine by 19,035. Amongst horses, the principal breeds in point of numbers in 1916 are for light breeds the Thoroughbred 386, Hackney 478 and Standard Bred 1,172; and for heavy draught breeds the Clydesdale 14,772, Shire 643, Percheron 4,097, Belgian 581 and Suffolk Punch 187. Amongst cattle, Shorthorns largely predominate, numbering in 1916 for the three provinces 26,235, or 53 p.c. of the total. Herefords come next with 7,695, then Holsteins 5,612, Aberdeen Angus 3,442, Ayrshire 2,016 and Jersey 1,418. Sheep are headed by Shropshires 4,789, with Oxford Down

2,694, Leicesters 1,134, Suffolk 749, Cotswolds 296, Hampshire 211, Southdown 166 and Dorset 105. Swine consist most largely of Berkshires 13,152, Duroc Jersey 7,068, Yorkshire 6,406, Poland China 2,135, Tamworth 1,183, Chester White 652 and Hampshire 268.

19.—Numbers of Pure-Bred Live Stock in the Prairie Provinces, 1911 and 1916.

Province and Breed.	1911.	1916.	Increase (+) or decrease (−).
Manitoba—	No.	No.	No.
Horses:			
Thoroughbred...	43	71	+ 28
Standard Bred..	295	194	− 101
Hackney.....	37	58	+ 21
French Canadian	10	12	+ 2
Clydesdale.....	2,923	4,663	+ 1,740
Shire.....	90	71	− 19
Suffolk Punch..	9	10	+ 1
Percheron.....	245	453	+ 208
Belgian.....	16	38	+ 22
Not specified....	278	1,895	+ 1,617
All other.....	88	53	− 35
Total.....	**4,034**	**7,518**	**+ 3,484**
Cattle:			
Shorthorns.....	7,592	9,898	+ 2,306
Hereford.....	745	1,470	+ 725
Red Polled.....	122	183	+ 61
Aberdeen Angus.	631	1,147	+ 516
Galloway.....	152	145	− 7
Ayrshire.....	291	563	+ 272
Holsteins.....	415	1,434	+ 1,019
Jersey.....	356	356	−
Guernsey.....	12	29	+ 17
Not specified....	526	558	+ 32
All other.....	6	6	−
Total.....	**10,848**	**15,789**	**+ 4,941**
Sheep:			
Cotswold.....	110	55	− 55
Leicester.....	194	588	+ 394
Lincoln.....	−	3	+ 3
Oxford Down....	271	1,280	+ 1,009
Shropshire.....	537	1,158	+ 621
Southdown.....	7	23	+ 16
Suffolk.....	13	336	+ 323
Hampshire.....	−	2	+ 2
Dorset.....	10	85	+ 75
Not specified....	124	66	− 58
All other.....	56	−	− 56
Total.....	**1,322**	**3,596**	**+ 2,274**
Swine:			
Yorkshire.....	2,385	2,035	− 350
Berkshire.....	1,995	2,716	+ 721
Chester White...	62	284	+ 222
Tamworth.....	363	325	− 38
Poland China...	145	462	+ 317
Hampshire.....	20	17	− 3
Duroc Jersey....	33	691	+ 658
Not specified....	532	254	− 278
All other.....	2	23	+ 21
Total.....	**5,537**	**6,807**	**+ 1,270**

Province and Breed.	1911.	1916.	Increase (+) or decrease (−).
Saskatchewan—	No.	No.	No.
Horses:			
Thoroughbreds .	69	106	+ 37
Standard Bred..	236	563	+ 327
Hackney.....	69	133	+ 64
French Canadian	12	5	− 7
Clydesdale.....	2,940	6,684	+ 3,744
Shire.....	96	196	+ 100
Suffolk Punch...	117	57	− 60
Percheron.....	634	1,602	+ 968
Belgian.....	56	324	+ 268
Not specified....	176	268	+ 92
All other.....	27	135	+ 108
Total.....	**4,432**	**10,073**	**+ 5,641**
Cattle:			
Shorthorns.....	3,359	7,039	+ 3,680
Hereford.....	879	2,021	+ 1,142
Red Polled.....	22	202	+ 180
Aberdeen Angus.	249	772	+ 523
Galloway.....	52	92	+ 40
Ayrshire.....	176	426	+ 250
Holsteins.....	192	1,643	+ 1,451
Jersey.....	184	433	+ 249
Guernsey.....	2	2	−
Not specified....	171	460	+ 289
All other.....	−	2	+ 2
Total.....	**5,286**	**13,092**	**+ 7,806**
Sheep:			
Cotswold.....	14	53	+ 39
Leicester.....	155	510	+ 355
Lincoln.....	−	9	+ 9
Oxford Down....	63	510	+ 447
Shropshire.....	258	1,325	+ 1,067
Southdown.....	3	86	+ 83
Suffolk.....	6	82	+ 76
Hampshire.....	17	4	− 13
Dorset.....	−	15	+ 15
Not specified....	20	233	+ 213
All other.....	50	181	+ 131
Total.....	**586**	**3,008**	**+ 2,422**
Swine:			
Yorkshire.....	1,635	3,087	+ 1,452
Berkshire.....	918	3,970	+ 3,052
Chester White...	42	287	+ 245
Tamworth.....	64	310	+ 246
Poland China...	93	742	+ 649
Hampshire.....	2	40	+ 38
Duroc Jersey....	10	1,512	+ 1,502
Not specified....	113	504	+ 391
All other.....	−	2	+ 2
Total.....	**2,877**	**10,454**	**+ 7,577**

19.—Numbers of Pure-Bred Live Stock in the Prairie Provinces, 1911 and 1916—con.

Province and Breed.	1911.	1916.	Increase (+) or decrease (−).
Alberta—	No.	No.	No.
Horses:			
Thoroughbred..	120	209	+ 89
Standard Bred..	428	415	− 13
Hackney.....	153	287	+ 134
French Canadian	5	3	− 2
Clydesdale.....	2,058	3,425	+ 1,367
Shire.....	122	376	+ 254
Suffolk Punch...	61	120	+ 59
Percheron.....	1,215	2,042	+ 827
Belgian.....	94	219	+ 125
Not specified....	264	331	+ 67
All other.....	93	195	+ 102
Total.....	**4,613**	**7,622**	**+ 3,009**
Cattle:			
Shorthorns.....	4,813	9,298	+ 4,485
Hereford.....	2,461	4,204	+ 1,743
Red Polled.....	105	282	+ 177
Aberdeen Angus.	678	1,523	+ 845
Galloway.....	97	91	− 6
Ayrshire.....	438	1,027	+ 589
Holsteins.....	647	2,535	+ 1,888
Jersey.....	325	629	+ 304
Guernsey.....	6	5	− 1
Not specified....	150	634	+ 484
All other.....	21	6	− 15
Total.....	**9,741**	**20,234**	**+ 10,493**
Sheep:			
Cotswold.....	24	188	+ 164
Leicester.....	155	36	− 119
Lincoln.....	31	53	+ 22
Oxford Down....	207	904	+ 697
Shropshire.....	549	2,306	+ 1,757
Southdown.....	56	57	+ 1
Suffolk.....	154	331	+ 177
Hampshire.....	146	205	+ 59
Dorset.....	–	5	+ 5
Not specified....	50	20	− 30
All other.....	–	687	+ 687
Total.....	**1,372**	**4,792**	**+ 3,420**
Swine:			
Yorkshire.....	2,120	1,284	− 836
Berkshire.....	1,771	6,466	+ 4,695
Chester White...	23	81	+ 58
Tamworth.....	141	548	+ 407
Poland China...	215	931	+ 716
Hampshire.....	2	211	+ 209
Duroc Jersey....	214	4,865	+ 4,651
Not specified....	108	396	+ 288
Total.....	**4,594**	**14,782**	**+ 10,188**

Province and Breed.	1911.	1916.	Increase (+) or decrease (−).
Three Provinces—	No.	No.	No.
Horses:			
Thoroughbred...	232	386	+ 154
Standard Bred..	959	1,172	+ 213
Hackney.....	259	478	+ 219
French Canadian	27	20	− 7
Clydesdale.....	7,921	14,772	+ 6,851
Shire.....	308	643	+ 335
Suffolk Punch...	187	187	–
Percheron.....	2,094	4,097	+ 2,003
Belgian.....	166	581	+ 415
Not specified....	718	2,494	+ 1,776
All other.....	208	383	+ 175
Total.....	**13,079**	**25,213**	**+ 12,134**
Cattle:			
Shorthorns.....	15,764	26,235	+ 10,471
Hereford.....	4,085	7,695	+ 3,610
Red Polled.....	249	667	+ 41
Aberdeen Angus.	1,558	3,442	+ 1,8 8
Galloway.....	301	328	+ 84
Ayrshire.....	905	2,016	+ 1, 97
Holsteins.....	1,254	5,612	+ '111
Jersey.....	865	1,418	+ 4,358
Guernsey.....	20	36	+ 553
Not specified....	847	1,652	+ − 16
All other.....	27	14	− 805
			13
Total.....	**25,875**	**49,115**	**+ 23,240**
Sheep:			
Cotswold.....	148	296	
Leicester.....	504	1,134	+ 148
Lincoln.....	31	65	+ 630
Oxford Down....	541	2,694	+ 34
Shropshire.....	1,344	4,789	+ 2,153
Southdown.....	66	166	+ 3,445
Suffolk.....	173	749	+ 100
Hampshire.....	163	211	+ 576
Dorset.....	10	105	+ 48
Not specified....	194	319	+ 95
All other.....	106	868	+ 195
			+ 762
Total.....	**3,280**	**11,396**	**+ 8,116**
Swine:			
Yorkshire.....	6,140	6,406	
Berkshire.....	4,684	13,152	+ 266
Chester White..	127	652	+ 8,468
Tamworth.....	568	1,183	+ 525
Poland China...	453	2,135	+ 615
Hampshire.....	24	268	+ 1,682
Duroc Jersey...	257	7,068	+ 244
Not specified....	753	1,154	+ 6,811
All other.....	2	25	+ 401
			+ 23
Total.....	**13,008**	**32,043**	**+ 19,035**

Fruit Production.—Whilst the Prairie Provinces are devoted mainly to the production of grain and meat there is, especially in the older province of Manitoba, a not inconsiderable production of fruit, mostly small fruits. Table **20** gives the production and value of fruit for the year 1915. For the three provinces, the number of apple trees in bearing was 2,574, of apple trees not in bearing 10,618. Other orchard trees bearing numbered 7,120 and non-bearing 3,273. The orchard acreage was 674, and that of gardens 32,764. Of strawberries the production was 20,342 quarts, of raspberries 39,935 quarts, of currants 31,355 quarts, of gooseberries 11,609 quarts, of other small fruits 499 quarts, of apples 1,889 bushels and of other orchard fruits 1,393 bushels.

20—Fruit Production of the Prairie Provinces, 1915.

Fruits.	Manitoba	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	Total.
Strawberries..... qts.	2,736	1,635	15,971	20,342
$	477	203	1,309	1,989
Raspberries..... qts.	27,693	2,204	10,038	39,935
$	4,905	224	1,127	6,256
Currants..... qts.	17,795	1,724	11,836	31,355
$	3,108	345	2,257	5,710
Gooseberries..... qts.	4,763	1,480	5,366	11,609
$	567	153	573	1,293
Other small fruits..... qts.	499	–	–	499
$	180	–	–	180
Apples.....bush.	962	18	909	1,889
$	1,733	18	1,173	2,924
Other orchard fruits.....bush.	1,101	30	262	1,393
$	820	30	270	1,120
Apple trees, bearing..... no.	1,918	17	639	2,574
" non-bearing..... no.	9,942	6	670	10,618
Other orchard trees, bearing..... no.	6,874	22	224	7,120
" " non-bearing..... no.	2,257	23	993	3,273
Orchard.....acres	600	2	72	674
Garden.....acres	13,479	1,858	17,427	32,764

Value of Farm Property.—Table **21** shows that the total value of all farm property in the three Prairie Provinces in 1916 was computed to be $2,174,092,872, as compared with $1,788,692,159 in 1911, an increase of $385,400,713, or 21·5 p.c. Of the total in 1916, land accounts for $1,382,407,066, buildings are $218,547,013, implements $165,824,925 and live stock $407,313,868. Table **22** distributes the value of all farm property into land products, including field crops and fruits and vegetables, and animal products, including the value of animals sold, of animals slaughtered on the farm, of dairy products and of wool, eggs and honey, with absolute and relative comparisons as between 1910 and 1915.

21.—Value of Farm Property, by Provinces, 1911 and 1916.

Provinces.	Land.	Buildings.	Implements	Live Stock.	Total of Farm Property.
	$	$	$	$	$
Manitoba—					
1911	309,960,153	62,607,036	27,956,212	62,720,190	463,243,591
1916	296,223,054	62,033,267	35,909,952	77,351,048	471,517,321
Total increase	−13,737,099	−573,769	7,953,740	14,630,858	8,273,730
Increase per cent	−4·43	−0·92	28·45	23·33	1·79
Saskatchewan—					
1911	583,401,337	76,156,050	57,538,712	115,716,461	832,812,560
1916	719,967,434	101,419,322	88,935,911	192,536,065	1,102,858,732
Total increase	136,566,097	25,263,272	31,397,199	76,819,604	270,046,172
Increase per cent	23·41	33·17	54·57	66·39	32·43
Alberta—					
1911	344,759,704	40,642,348	24,009,659	83,224,297	492,636,008
1916	366,216,578	55,094,424	40,979,062	137,426,755	599,716,819
Total increase	21,456,874	14,452,076	16,969,403	54,202,458	107,080,811
Increase per cent	6·22	35·56	70·68	65·13	21·74
Prairie Provinces—					
1911	1,238,121,194	179,405,434	109,504,583	261,660,948	1,788,692,159
1916	1,382,407,066	218,547,013	165,824,925	407,313,868	2,174,092,872
Total increase	144,285,872	39,141,579	56,320,342	145,652,920	385,400,713
Increase per cent	11·65	21·82	51·43	55·66	21·55

22.—Values of Field and Animal Products and of all Farm Property, by Provinces, 1910 and 1915.

Provinces.	Field Crops.	Fruits and Vegetables.	Total Field products.	Animals sold.	Animals slaughtered on farm.
	$	$	$	$	$
Manitoba—					
1910	45,509,520	1,450,238	46,959,758	10,933,747	1,875,890
1915	96,890,935	1,063,152	97,954,087	9,320,917	2,971,478
Total increase	51,381,415	−387,086	50,994,329	−1,612,830	1,095,588
Increase per cent	112·90	−26·69	108·59	−14·75	58·51
Saskatchewan—					
1910	79,963,903	1,051,237	81,015,140	13,191,262	2,203,391
1915	273,353,724	1,942,733	275,296,457	15,931,356	7,151,649
Total increase	193,389,821	891,496	194,281,317	2,740,094	4,948,258
Increase per cent	241·85	84·80	239·81	20·77	224·57
Alberta—					
1910	17,015,329	1,136,792	18,152,121	19,031,121	1,428,548
1915	98,575,528	1,142,081	99,717,609	19,292,373	3,639,505
Total increase	81,560,199	5,289	81,565,488	261,252	2,210,957
Increase per cent	479·33	0·47	449·34	1·37	154·77
Prairie Provinces—					
1910	142,488,752	3,638,267	146,127,019	43,156,130	5,507,829
1915	468,820,187	4,147,966	472,968,153	44,544,646	13,762,632
Total increase	326,331,435	509,699	326,841,134	1,388,516	8,254,803
Increase per cent	229·02	14·01	223·67	3·22	149·87

NOTE—The minus sign (−) indicates a decrease.

22.—Values of Field and Animal Products and of all Farm Property, by Provinces, 1910 and 1915—concluded.

Provinces.	Dairy products.	Wool, Eggs, and Honey.	Total of Animal products.	Value of total products.	Value of all farm property.
	$	$	$	$	$
Manitoba—					
1910	6,661,653	1,78[illegible],260	21,258,550	68,218,308	463,243,591
1915	13,377,108	2,843,630	28,513,133	126,467,220	471,517,321
Total increase	6,715,455	1,056,370	7,254,583	58,248,912	8,273,730
Increase per cent	100·81	59·11	34·13	85·39	1·79
Saskatchewan.—					
1910	7,245,950	2,309,146	24,949,749	105,964,889	832,812,560
1915	23,061,833	4,584,740	50,729,578	326,026,035	1,102,858,732
Total increase	15,815,883	2,275,594	25,779,829	220,061,146	270,046,172
Increase per cent	219·27	98·55	103·33	207·67	32·43
Alberta—					
1910	7,953,847	1,558,927	29,972,443	48,124,564	492,636,008
1915	15,895,586	3,355,725	42,183,189	141,900,798	599,716,819
Total increase	7,941,739	1,796,798	12,210,746	93,776,234	107,080,811
Increase per cent	99·85	115·26	40·74	194·86	21·74
Prairie Provinces—					
1910	21,861,450	5,655,333	76,180,742	222,307,761	1,788,692,159
1915	52,334,527	10,784,095	121,425,900	594,394,053	2,174,092,872
Total increase	30,473,077	5,128,762	45,245,158	372,086,292	385,400,713
Increase per cent	139·39	90·69	59·39	167·37	21·55

DAIRYING.

Creameries and Cheese Factories, 1915, 1916 and 1917.—The total number of creameries and cheese factories making returns in Canada in 1917 was 3,418, as compared with 3,446 in 1916 and 3,513 in 1915. Of the total in 1917, 949 were creameries, 1,900 were cheese factories, 549 were combined factories making butter and cheese and 20 were condensed milk factories. The great majority both of creameries and cheese factories were in Quebec and Ontario. In Quebec there were 598 creameries, 895 cheese factories, 482 combined factories and 1 condensed milk factory. In Ontario, creameries numbered 154, cheese factories 923, combined factories 45 and condensed milk factories 13. In both of these provinces the number of cheese factories has increased, and the number of creameries has decreased, as compared with 1916. The total number of patrons (i.e., farmers supplying milk and cream) was 250,505 in 1917, as compared with 221,192 in 1916 and 212,927 in 1915. In 1917, the patrons numbered 81,784 in Quebec and 96,255 in Ontario. The total value of the capital invested in the creameries and cheese factories of Canada in 1917 was $19,628,000. The number of employees was 10,346, and their salaries and wages amounted to $5,446,446. The amount paid to patrons was $73,873,245, and the total expenditure, including fuel $834,036, materials $3,844,698 and miscellaneous expenses $2,498,334, was $86,496,759.

Production and Value of Creamery Butter.—The total production of creamery butter in 1917 (Table **23**) was 87,404,366 lb., value $34,227,188, as compared with 82,564,130 lb., value $26,966,355, in 1916 and 83,991,453 lb., value $24,385,052, in 1915. Quebec and Ontario together produced 72 p.c. of the total creamery butter in Canada. The production of Quebec in 1917 was 34,392,560 lb., value $13,689,310, as compared with 34,323,275 lb., value $11,516,148, in 1916 and 36,621,491 lb., value $10,899,810, in 1915. Ontario in 1917 produced 28,714,352 lb., value $11,219,029, as compared with 24,680,109 lb., value $8,031,997, in 1916 and 26,414,120 lb., value $7,534,653, in 1915. For all Canada the average wholesale price of creamery butter worked out to 39 cents per lb., as compared with 33 cents in 1916 and 30 cents in 1915. By provinces, the price for 1917 was highest in British Columbia, 46 cents, the prices in the remaining provinces ranging as follows: New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, 41 cents; Prince Edward Island, 40 cents; Quebec, 40 cents; Ontario, 39 cents; Manitoba and Saskatchewan, 37 cents and Alberta, 38 cents.

23.—Production and Value of Creamery Butter, by Provinces, 1915, 1916 and 1917.

CREAMERIES.

Provinces.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1915.	1916.	1917.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	539,516	613,880	513,520	151,065	184,164	205,368
Nova Scotia	1,240,483	1,586,679	1,746,662	346,011	505,000	711,652
New Brunswick	729,863	664,751	498,173	217,937	221,162	206,564
Quebec	28,121,235	29,488,801	28,726,626	8,395,109	9,929,165	11,404,337
Ontario	25,022,559	23,417,377	26,288,847	7,130,403	7,637,796	10,241,545
Manitoba	5,839,667	6,574,510	7,050,921	1,693,503	2,038,109	2,595,472
Saskatchewan	3,811,014	4,310,669	4,098,187	1,055,000	1,338,180	1,528,935
Alberta	3,221,964	4,275,760	4,998,096	891,647	1,323,152	1,887,262
British Columbia	1,204,598	1,243,292	1,201,646	451,724	497,316	555,747
Canada	69,730,899	72,175,719	75,122,678	20,332,399	23,674,044	29,336,882

COMBINED FACTORIES.

Prince Edward Island	–	–	41,345	–	–	16,762
Nova Scotia	–	–	–	–	–	–
New Brunswick	46,553	45,181	67,526	13,901	15,031	27,122
Quebec	8,500,256	4,834,474	5,665,934	2,504,701	1,586,983	2,284,973
Ontario	1,391,561	1,262,732	1,694,509	404,250	394,201	664,523
Manitoba	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saskatchewan	–	–	–	–	–	–
Alberta	4,322,184	4,246,024	3,945,875	1,129 801	1,296,096	1,527,279
British Columbia	–	–	93,097	–	–	38,876
Canada	14,260,554	10,388,411	11,508,286	4,052,653	3,292,311	4,559,535

23.—Production and Value of Creamery Butter by Provinces, 1915, 1916 and 1917 —concluded.

CONDENSED FACTORIES.

Provinces.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1915.	1916.	1917.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	–	–	42,406	–	–	17,810
Ontario	–	–	730,996	–	–	312,961
Canada	–	–	773,402	–	–	330,771

TOTAL.

Prince Edward Island	539,516	613,880	597,271	151,065	184,164	239,940
Nova Scotia	1,240,483	1,586,679	1,746,662	346,011	505,000	711,652
New Brunswick	776,416	709,932	565,699	231,838	236,193	233,686
Quebec	36,621,491	34,323,275	34,392,560	10,899,810	11,516,148	13,689,310
Ontario	26,414,120	24,680,109	28,714,352	7,534,653	8,031,997	11,219,029
Manitoba	5,839,667	6,574,510	7,050,921	1,693,503	2,038,109	2,595,472
Saskatchewan	3,811,014	4,310,669	4,098,187	1,055,000	1,338,180	1,528,935
Alberta	7,544,148	8,521,784	8,943,971	2,021,448	2,619,248	3,414,541
British Columbia	1,204,598	1,243,292	1,294,743	451,724	497,316	594,623
Canada	83,991,453	82,564,130	87,404,366	24,385,052	26,966,355	34,227,188

24.—Production and Value of Factory Cheese, by Provinces, 1915, 1916 and 1917.

Provinces.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1915.	1916.	1917.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	2,260,000	2,121,736	1,599,885	327,700	409,495	333,723
Nova Scotia	125,580	94,727	67,497	18,837	17,051	14,269
New Brunswick	1,086,413	1,067,068	1,188,296	156,660	189,618	245,629
Quebec	34,932,111	38,059,681	40,024,037	4,898,358	6,873,544	8,351,081
Ontario	100,676,000	101,535,235	114,319,617	15,124,100	18,784,018	24,318,420
Manitoba	726,725	880,728	1,003,646	109,008	158,931	199,036
Alberta	90,690	135,435	104,649	14,691	24,728	22,692
British Columbia	–	–	35,000	–	–	10,655
Canada	139,897,519	143,894,610	158,342,627	20,649,354	26,457,385	33,495,505

COMBINED FACTORIES.

Prince Edward Island	–	–	635,100	–	–	132,594
Nova Scotia	–	–	–	–	–	–
New Brunswick	79,238	118,596	55,810	11,426	21,075	12,016
Quebec	19,285,002	23,847,069	27,810,980	2,673,333	4,371,560	5,811,132
Ontario	24,325,136	24,480,635	6,853,469	3,707,313	4,528,917	1,453,524
Manitoba	–	–	–	–	–	–
Alberta	290,942	609,687	1,170,256	53,750	129,725	257,493
British Columbia	10,000	18,000	36,094	2,000	3,960	8,299
Canada	43,990,318	49,073,987	36,561,709	6,447,822	9,055,237	7,675,058

24.—Production and Value of Factory Cheese, by Provinces, 1915, 1916 and 1917 —concluded.

TOTAL.

Provinces.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1915.	1916.	1917.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	2,260,000	2,121,736	2,234,985	327,700	409,495	466,317
Nova Scotia	125,580	94,727	67,497	18,837	17,051	14,269
New Brunswick	1,165,651	1,185,664	1,244,106	168,086	210,693	257,645
Quebec	54,217,113	61,906,750	67,835,017	7,571,691	11,245,104	14,162,213
Ontario	125,001,136	126,015,870	121,173,086	18,831,413	23,312,935	25,771,944
Manitoba	726,725	880,728	1,003,646	109,008	158,931	199,036
Alberta	381,632	745,122	1,274,905	68,441	154,453	280,185
British Columbia	10,000	18,000	71,094	2,000	3,960	18,954
Canada	183,887,837	192,968,597	194,904,336	27,097,176	35,512,622	41,170,563

Production and Value of Factory Cheese.—The total production of factory cheese in 1917 (Table 24) was 194,904,336 lb., value $41,170,563, as compared with 192,968,597 lb., value $35,512,622, in 1916 and 183,887,837 lb., value $27,097,176, in 1915. Ontario and Quebec together produce 97 p.c. of the total factory-made cheese in Canada. In Ontario the quantity produced in 1917 was 121,173,086 lb., value $25,771,944, as compared with 126,015,870 lb., value $23,312,935, in 1916 and 125,001,136 lb., value $18,831,413, in 1915. The average wholesale price of factory-made cheese for Canada was, for 1917, 21 cents per lb., as compared with 18 cents in 1916 and 15 cents in 1915. For 1917 the highest price per lb. was in British Columbia, 30 cents, and in the other provinces the average price was close to 20 or 21 cents per lb.

25.—Production and Value of Creamery Butter and Factory Cheese, 1900, 1907, 1910, 1915, 1916 and 1917.

Year.	Establishments.	Creamery Butter.		Factory Cheese.	
	No.	lb.	$	lb.	$
1900	3,576	36,066,739	7,240,972	220,833,269	22,221,430
1907	3,515	45,930,294	10,949,062	204,788,583	23,597,639
1910	3,625	64,698,165	15,645,845	199,904,205	21,587,124
1915	3,513	83,991,453	24,385,052	183,887,837	27,097,177
1916	3,446	82,564,130	26,966,357	192,968,597	35,512,622
1917	3,418	87,404,366	34,227,183	194,904,336	41,170,563

Comparative Statistics, 1900-1917.—In Table 25 the production and value of creamery butter and factory cheese for all Canada is compared for the years 1900, 1907 and 1910 and for the years 1915 to 1917. For 1900 and 1910 the figures shown are those of the decennial census; for 1907 they are those of the special postal census of that year, and for 1915, 1916 and 1917 they are as compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in co-operation with the Provincial Governments.

Total Value of Dairy Products, 1917.—In addition to the value of the production of butter and cheese, other products were

manufactured to the value of $18,424,485; so that the total value of the products of dairy factories in 1917 amounted to $93,822,236.

Cold Storage of Perishable Products.—Under the Cold Storage Act, 1907 (6–7 Edw. VII, c. 6), subsidies have been granted by the Dominion Government towards the construction and equipment of cold storage warehouses open to the public, the Act and regulations made thereunder being administered by the Department of Agriculture. Table **26** shows for 1918 the number of cold storage warehouses in Canada, with the refrigerated space. This amounts to 24,768,794 cubic feet, of which 4,385,364 cubic feet apply to warehouses subsidized under the Act and 20,383,430 cubic feet apply to non-subsidized warehouses.

26.—Cold Storage Warehouses in Canada, 1918.

(A) Subsidized Public Warehouses.

Provinces.	Number.	Refrigerated Space.	Principal Articles Stored.
		Cubic feet.	
Prince Edward Island	1	150,000	1 General.
Nova Scotia	2	398,490	2 Fish and General.
New Brunswick	2	781,161	2 General.
Quebec	2	248,394	2 General.
Ontario	13	1,158,256	10 General, 1 Fruit and General 2 Meat and General.
Manitoba	1	27,500	1 General.
Saskatchewan	4	441,868	4 General.
Alberta	2	302,531	2 General.
British Columbia	3	877,164	2 General, 1 Fish and General
Total, subsidized, 1918	30	4,385,364	
" 1917	29	4,257,932	
(B) Non-Subsidized.			
Nova Scotia	4	195,100	3 Fish, 1 Fish and General.
New Brunswick	1	82,800	1 Meat.
Quebec	16	4,170,626	9 Meat, 4 General, 2 Dairy Produce, 1 Meat and General.
Ontario	42	7,318,894	16 Meat, 5 Meat and General, 14 General. 1 Meat and Dairy, 1 Eggs, 1 Eggs and butter, 1 Eggs, Butter and Poultry, 1 Fruit, 2 Fish.
Manitoba	10	2,457,397	6Meat, 2 General, 2 Fish.
Saskatchewan	5	817,352	3 Meat, 1 Meat and General, 1 General.
Alberta	7	2,197,398	2 Meat, 3 Meat and General, 2 General.
British Columbia	21	3,098,963	9 Meat, 1 Meat and General, 4 General, 6 Fish, 1 Fish and General.
Yukon Territory	1	44,900	1 Fish.
Total, non-subsidized, 1918	107	20,383,430	
" " 1917	104	19,755,865	
Grand total, 1918	137	24,768,794	
" 1917	133	24,013,797	

Note.—A list of the names and addresses of Cold Storage Warehouses in Canada may be obtained from the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

MISCELLANEOUS AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

Production of Flax Fibre in Ontario, 1917.—According to information furnished by the Economic Fibre Production Division of the Dominion Experimental Farms, the area under flax grown for fibre in Ontario during 1917 was 8,000 acres. Table 27 presents an approximate estimate of the area, production and value of flax grown for fibre in Ontario for the three years 1915, 1916 and 1917:—

27.—**Production and Value of Flax Fibre in Ontario, 1915-17.**

Description.	Unit.	1915	1916	1917
Area	acres	4,000	5,200	8,000
Yield of fibre per acre	lb.	200	57	350
Total yield of fibre	tons	800	300	1,400
Total yield of tow	"	80	175	–
Yield of seed per acre	bush.	12	48	9
Total yield of seed	"	48,000	25,000	72,000
Value of fibre per ton	$	400	600	1,100
Total value of fibre	$	320,000	180,000	1,540,000
Total value of tow	$	2,800	5,000	–
Value of seed per bush	$	1·60	3·00	5.50
Total value of seed	$	76,800	75,000	396,000

It will be observed from the table that the price of fibre during the three years has more than doubled, that the area sown for 1917 was 8,000 acres, as compared with 4,000 acres in 1915 and that the total value of the fibre was $1,540,000 in 1917, as compared with $180,000 in 1916 and $320,000 in 1915. The total value of the products for 1917 (fibre and seed only) is $1,936,000, as compared with $260,000 in 1916 and $399,600 in 1915 for all products.

Tobacco.—On the whole, the tobacco season of 1917 was better than that of the previous year. During the growing period the weather was less rainy, especially at the time of transplanting, which caused the failures to be less than in 1916 and allowed of an increase in the areas planted. The recovery of the plants was, however, rather weak, and both in Ontario and Quebec the beds suffered considerably from cold and cloudy weather which prevailed during the greatest part of April and May.

In 1918 there was a large increase in the areas devoted to the growing of the White Burley. The yield of the tobacco, which early in the season did not promise very much, was greatly improved by the late rains which occurred a few days before harvest time. The flue or bright tobacco crop of 1918 is the largest which has been produced in Canada so far.

In Quebec the growing season seemed to be very favourable in May. The growth of the seedlings was rapid, and there was a large proportion of early planting, the acreage in general being larger than in 1917. However, June was very much cooler than usual and very windy, which caused a great proportion of the plants to suffer and die and entailed a great deal of resetting. Furthermore, the growth in the field was checked by the unfavourable weather con-

ditions; so that most of the crops were much later than usual, judging by their condition in the middle of the growing season. The growth, however, was very rapid during August, and most of the tobaccos, except the very late planting, practically reached their normal development. The acreage and yield of tobacco in Quebec and Ontario for the season of 1918, as compared with 1916 and 1917, were estimated as in Table 28.

28.—Estimated Areas and Yields of Tobacco in Canada, 1916-18.

Provinces.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb. per acre.	lb. per acre.	lb. per acre.
Quebec	2,933	5,000	6,903	3,000,000	5,000,000	7,732,000	1,023	1,000	1,120
Ontario	2,958	2,930	6,500	2,943,000	3,495,000	6,500,000	1,000	1,192	1,000
Totals & averages	5,891	7,930	13,403	5,943,000	8,495,000	14,232,000	1,000	1,071	1,062

Agricultural Instruction Act.—Under the Agricultural Instruction Act (3 Geo. V, c. 5), appropriations are annually payable by the Dominion Government to each of the Provincial Governments of Canada for the encouragement of agriculture "through education, instruction and demonstration carried on along lines well devised and of a continuous nature" and for the purpose of assisting in the work of veterinary colleges established in the provinces. The provincial allocation of the payments under this Act for the four years 1915-16 to 1918-19 are shown in Table 29. A report on the Agricultural Instruction Act for the year 1916-17, dated December 15, 1917, was published as Sessional Paper, No. 15c, 1918.

29.—Allocation of Payments to Provincial Governments under the Agricultural Instruction Act, 1915-16—1918-19.

Provinces.	1915–16.	1916–17.	1917–18.	1918–19.
	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	29,138.28	30,.443.75	31,749.22	31,749.22
Nova Scotia	68,001.87	74,859.28	81,716.69	81,716.69
New Brunswick	54,308.40	59,209.60	64,110.80	64,110.80
Quebec	215,310.70	243,212.23	271,113.76	271,113.76
Ontario	266,013.64	301,158.45	336,303.26	336,303.26
Manitoba	64,421.31	70,767.21	77,113.11	77,113.11
Saskatchewan	68,011.04	74,869.76	81,728.48	81,728.48
Alberta	56,528.82	61,747.22	66,965.62	66,965.62
British Columbia	58,265.94	63,732.50	69,199.06	69,199.06
Veterinary Colleges	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Totals	**900,000.00**	**1,000,000.00**	**1,100,000.00**	**1,100,000.00**

Stocks of Grain in Canada.—Table **30** gives the results of inquiries as to the quantities of wheat, and wheat flour expressed as wheat, in Canada on March 30, 1918, with the corresponding figures for 1917 and 1916.

30.—Stocks of Wheat in Canada on March 31, 1916 and 1917 and March 30, 1918.

Wheat in—	March 31, 1916.	March 31, 1917.	March 30, 1918.
	bush.	bush.	bush.
Terminal elevators	26,063,316	24,441,799	4,149,357
Winter storage in vessels	2,447,386	89,245	2,882,141
Interior terminal elevators	5,716,498	5,168,242	1,098,610
Country elevators	43,996,131	30,549,209	10,459,466
Public elevators	3,326,417	2,516,461	1,935,639
Flour mills	5,277,196	4,884,825	4,802,236
Transit by rail	23,369,809	12,862,356	20,011,179
Farmers' hands	86,854,000	45,638,000	31,684,700
Totals	197,050,753	126,150,137	77,023,328

Adopting the simpler classification of elevators, flour mills, in transit by rail and in farmers' hands, the results of inquiries for each of the four years 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918 in respect of wheat are as shown in Table **31.**

31.—Stocks of Wheat in Canada on February 8, 1915, on March 31, 1916 and 1917 and on March 30, 1918.

Description.	February 8, 1915.	March 31, 1916.	March 31, 1917.	March 30, 1918.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Elevators	30,843,877	81,549,748	62,764,956	20,525,213
Flour mills	6,160,840	5,277,196	4,884,825	4,802,236
In transit by rail	12,571,876	23,369,809	12,862,356	20,011,179
In farmers' hands	29,554,000	86,854,000	45,638,000	31,684,700
Totals	79,130,593	197,050,753	126,150,137	77,023,328

For oats, barley and flax, including quantities of oatmeal, rolled oats, barley meal and linseed meal, expressed as grain, the quantities returned as in Canada on March 31, 1917, and March 30, 1918, were as in Table 32.

32.—Stocks of Oats, Barley and Flax in Canada on March 31 1917, and March 30, 1918.

Grain in—	Oats.		Barley.		Flax.	
	March 31, 1917.	March 30, 1918.	March 31, 1917.	March 30, 1918.	March 31, 1917.	March 30, 1918.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Terminal elevators,...	10,547,207	7,044,494	1,300,216	2,408,343	1,607,205	870,198
Winter storage in vessels.....	101,331	–	–	–	–	–
Interior terminal elevators.....	2,694,684	4,228,468	167,048	163,035	237,426	40,514
Country elevators....	17,357,846	9,986,840	1,682,570	1,178,349	2,024,195	535,061
Public elevators.....	5,335,350	2,035,291	197,062	310,268	–	3,586
Flour mills.....	1,104,931	1,174,944	85,928	131,436	62,444	10,121
Transit by rail.....	10,279,581	7,202,056	879,460	906,328	318,004	445,048
Farmers' hands.....	136,679,000	123,910,400	10,559,000	10,944,600	1,413,000	515,800
Totals.....	184,099,930	155,582,493	14,871,284	16,042,359	5,662,274	2,420,328
RECAPITULATION.						
Elevators, etc.....	36,036,418	23,295,093	3,346,896	4,059,995	3,868,826	1,449,359
Flour mills.....	1,104,931	1,174,944	85,928	131,436	62,444	10,121
In transit by rail.....	10,279,581	7,202,056	879,460	906,328	318,004	445,048
In farmers' hands.....	136,679,000	123,910,400	10,559,000	10,944,600	1,413,000	515,800
Totals.....	184,099,930	155,582,493	14,871,284	16,042,359	5,662,274	2,420,328

On March 30, 1918, the quantity in Canada of wheat and wheat flour expressed as wheat was in round figures 77 million bushels, as compared with 126 million bushels on March 31, 1917, 197 million bushels in 1916 and 79 million bushels on February 8, 1915. The total for 1918 includes 25 million bushels in elevators, flour mills and in winter storage in vessels, 32 million bushels in farmers' hands and 20 million bushels in transit by rail. Of oats, including oat products expressed as oats, the total quantity in Canada on March 30, 1918, was about 155½ million bushels, comprising 24½ million bushels in elevators and flour mills, 124 million bushels in farmers' hands and 7 million bushels in transit by rail. Of barley the total quantity in Canada on March 30, 1918, was about 16 million bushels, of which 4 million bushels were in elevators, etc., 11 million bushels in farmers' hands and nearly 1 million bushels in transit by rail. Of flaxseed the quantity in stock on March 30, 1918, was 2,420,300 bushels, including 1,459,500 bushels in elevators and mills, 515,800 bushels in farmers' hands and 445,000 bushels in transit by rail. The quantities of grain in transit by rail on March 30, 1918, do not include produce of the United States amounting to 60,250 bushels of wheat, 59,000 bushels of oats, 14,400 bushels of barley and 10,000 bushels of flaxseed.

AGRICULTURAL PRICES.

Prices of Canadian Agricultural Produce.—Tables **33-38** consist of records of average prices of Canadian agricultural produce. Tables **33-36,** furnished by the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, show the weekly range of the prices of different grades of wheat, oats, barley and flax at Winnipeg and Fort William; these prices are for the weeks ended Saturday. Tables **34, 37** and **38** have been constructed from previous weekly records in recent editions of the Year Book for the purpose of comparing the average monthly prices of agricultural produce during the past four or five years. Tables **34** and **37** give these prices for the four years 1914-17 in respect of wheat, barley, oats and flax at Winnipeg and Fort William and Table **38** gives the prices in British markets of Canadian wheat for the five years 1913-17. For the purpose of these tables the English currency, weights and measures have been converted into Canadian equivalent denominations.

33.—Weekly Range of Prices of Wheat at Winnipeg and Fort William, 1917.

(Per bushel of 60 lb.)

Date.	No. 1. Northern.	No. 2. Northern.	No. 3. Northern.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Feed.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January 6..	1.77½–1.83⅞	1.74½–1.80⅞	1.69½–1.77⅜	1.56 –1.63⅞	1.36 –1.42⅞	1.09¾–1.12⅞	0.90 –0.94
" 13..	1.81½–1.86½	1.78⅝–1.83¼	1.74⅜–1.79½	1.58 –1.65⅜	1.38 –1.41	1.06½–1.07⅜	0.85 –0.90
" 20..	1.80½–1.84½	1.77¼–1.81	1.72½–1.77½	1.60⅜–1.63½	1.40⅜–1.43½	1.07½–1.11	0.90 –0.95
" 27..	1.68¾–1.80⅞	1.65½–1.77⅜	1.60⅜–1.72⅞	1.48½–1.60⅜	1.27½–1.37¼	0.96½–1.07⅝	0.90 –0.95
Average.....	**1.77 –1.83⅞**	**1.73⅜–1.80⅝**	**1.69⅜–1.76⅞**	**1.55⅝–1.63⅜**	**1.35⅞–1.41¼**	**1.04⅞–1.09⅝**	**0.88¼–0.93½**
February 3..	1.57⅝–1.70⅝	1.54⅝–1.67⅜	1.49⅝–1.62⅝	1.38⅞–1.50⅜	1.17⅞–1.29⅜	0.92⅞–1.01⅜	0.80 –0.92
" 10..	1.65 –1.69⅝	1.62 –1.66⅜	1.57 –1.61⅜	1.47½–1.52⅞	1.27½–1.32⅝	1.01⅜–1.06½	0.90 –0.94
" 17..	1.67½–1.70⅜	1.64½–1.67⅝	1.59½–1.62⅝	1.50½–1.53½	1.30½–1.34½	1.04½–1.09½	0.93 –0.94
" 24..	1.72⅜–1.75½	1.68⅞–1.72½	1.63⅜–1.67½	1.55⅜–1.58¼	1.36⅜–1.40¼	1.09⅛–1.12½	0.96 –0.97
Average.....	**1.65⅝–1.71½**	**1.62½–1.68½**	**1.57½–1.63½**	**1.48¼–1.53½**	**1.28⅛–1.34**	**1.02 –1.07½**	**0.89¾–0.94½**
March 3..	1.74⅝–1.85	1.71⅜–1.82	1.66½–1.76¾	1.56⅝–1.65	1.38⅝–1.46	1.11½–1.15	0.97 –0.98
" 10..	1.85⅞–1.88⅜	1.82⅞–1.86½	1.77⅜–1.80	1.65⅜–1.68⅜	1.46⅜–1.49½	1.13⅜–1.17½	1.00 –1.01
" 17..	1.81⅝–1.86⅛	1.78⅛–1.83⅜	1.72⅝–1.77⅜	1.61⅞–1.66⅜	1.43⅞–1.48⅜	1.11⅞–1.16⅜	0.95 –0.96
" 24..	1.85½–1.90⅜	1.82½–1.87⅝	1.76⅝–1.81⅛	1.65⅝–1.71½	1.47½–1.52⅛	1.15½–1.20⅛	0.96 –1.00
" 31..	1.88⅛–1.92⅝	1.84⅛–1.88⅝	1.78⅛–1.82⅝	1.69⅛–1.73⅝	1.50⅛–1.53⅝	1.18⅛–1.23⅛	1.00 –1.02
Average.....	**1.83 –1.88½**	**1.80 –1.85½**	**1.74¼–1.79½**	**1.63¾–1.68¾**	**1.45½–1.49¾**	**1.14 –1.18½**	**0.97½–0.99½**
April 7..	1.94⅝–2.10¾	1.90⅝–2.06¾	1.84¼–2.00¾	1.75⅜–1.91½	1.55⅜–1.72½	1.25⅜–1.42½	1.03 –1.07
" 14..	2.08½–2.20	2.04 –2.15½	1.98 –2.09½	1.88⅛–2.00	1.69½–1.81	1.39½–1.51	1.08 –1.16
" 21..	2.29½–2.43⅝	2.24⅝–2.39⅝	2.19⅛–2.34⅝	2.09⅛–2.22⅝	1.90⅛–2.03⅝	1.58⅛–1.71⅝	1.16½–1.25
" 28..	2.39½–2.70½	2.34½–2.65½	2.29½–2.60½	2.17½–2.45½	1.98½–2.24½	1.67½–1.93½	1.25 –1.35
Average.....	**2.17⅞–2.36⅛**	**2.13½–2.31¼**	**2.08 –2.28½**	**1.97½–2.14⅞**	**1.78½–1.95⅜**	**1.47½–1.64½**	**1.13⅛–1.20¾**
May 5..	2.55¾–2.95¾	2.51 –2.91	2.46 –2.86	2.40 –2.64	2.08 –	1.74 –1.88⅞	1.37 –1.40
" 12..	2.86 –3.00	2.83 –2.97	2.78 –2.92	2.66 –2.80	2.41 –2.55	2.00 –2.11	1.40 –1.52
" 19..	2.77–2.85	2.74 –2.82	2.69 –2.77	2.57 –2.65	2.32 –2.40	1.75 –1.95	1.25 –1.45
" 26..	2.49 –2.78	2.46 –2.75	2.41 –2.70	2.29 –2.58	2.04 –2.33	1.70 –1.80	1.25 –
Average.....	**2.67 –2.89½**	**2.63½–2.86¼**	**2.58½–2.81¼**	**2.45½–2.66¾**	**2.21¼–1.82**	**1.79½–1.93¾**	**1.31¼–1.45¾**

33.—Weekly Range of Prices of Wheat at Winnipeg and Fort William, 1917—concluded.

(Per bushel of 60 lb.)

Date.	No. 1. Northern.	No. 2. Northern.	No. 3. Northern.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Feed.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
June 2..	2.33 -2.50	2.30 -2.47	2.25 -2.42	2.13 -2.30	1.88 -2.05	1.55 -1.70	1.15 -1.25
" 9..	2.49 -2.56	2.46 -2.53	2.41 -2.48	2.29 -2.36	2.04 -2.11	1.65 -1.75	1.25 -1.33
" 16..	2.56 -2.62	2.53 -2.60	2.48 -2.56	2.36 -2.44	2.14 -2.19	1.77 -1.88	1.33 -1.38
" 23..	2.41 -2.51	2.38 -2.48	2.33 -2.43	2.21 -2.31	1.96 -2.09	1.83 -1.88	1.38 -
" 30..	2.15 -2.43	2.12 -2.40	2.07 -2.36	1.95 -2.24	1.70 -2.00	1.57 -1.84	1.00 -
Average.....	**2.38¾-2.52½**	**2.35¾-2.57½**	**2.30¾-2.45**	**2.18¾-2.33**	**1.94½-2.08¾**	**1.67½-1.81**	**1.22½-1.32**
July 7..	2.20 -2 30	2.17 -2.27	2 12 -2 22	2.00 -2.10	1.76 -1.85	1 59 -1.70	1.19 -1.27
" 14..	2.28 -2.40	2.25 -2.37	2.20 -2 34	2.08 -2.22	1.83 -1.99½	1.68 -1.80	1.27 -1.37
" 21..	2.40 -2.48	2.37 -2.45	2.32 -2.42	2.20 -2.30	1.95 -2.07½	1.80 -1.88	1.38 -1.50
" 28..	2.34 -2.40	2.31 -2 37	2.26 -2.32	2.14 -2.20	1.89 -1.95	1.59 -1.80	1.50 -1.54
Average.....	**2.30½-2.39½**	**2.27½-2.36½**	**2.22½-2.32½**	**2.10½-2.20½**	**1.85¾-1.96¾**	**1.66½-1.79½**	**1.33½-1.42**
August 4..	2.38 -2.40	2.35 -2.37½	2.30 -2.32½	2.18 -2.24½	1.93 -2.00½	1.66 -1.74	1.54 -1.64
" 11..	2.40 -	2.38 -2 40	2.33 -2.37	2.24 -2.29	2.02 -2.10	1.75 -1.85	1.66 -1.72
" 18..	2.40 -	2.40 -	2.38 -2.40	2.30 -2.35	2.12 -2.17	1.87 -1.92	1.72 -
" 25..	2.40 -	2.40 -	2.38 -2.40	2.32 -2.36	2.14 -2.18	1.88 -1.93	1.69 -1.72
Average.....	**2.39½-2.40**	**2.38¼-2.38¾**	**2.34¾-2.37⅜**	**2.26 -2.31⅛**	**2.05½-2.11⅜**	**1.79 -1.86**	**1.65½-1.69½**
September 1..	2.21 -2.40	2.19 -2.40	2.13 -2.33½	2.03 -2.22	1.78 -1.97	1.60 -1.71	1.50 -
" 8..	2.21 -2.24	2.19 -2.22	2.14 -2.16	2.04 -2.07	1.79 -1.83	1.61 -1.70	1.51 -1.63
" 15..	2.21 -2.22	2.18 -2.20	2.15 -2.17	2.08 -2.10	1.84 -1.89	1.72 -1.78	1.65 -1.70
" 22..	2.21 -	2.18 -	2.15 -	2.10 -2.11	1.89 -1.93	1.78 -1.83	1.70 -1.75
" 29..	2.21 -	2.18 -	2.15 -	2.09 -2 10	1.93 -1.94	1.83 -1.85	1.75 -
Average.....	**2.21 -2.28¾**	**2.18½-2.27½**	**2.14½-2.22½**	**2.06¼-2.12**	**1.84¾-1.91½**	**1.70¾-1.77½**	**1.62½-1.69¼**
October 6..	2.21 -	2.18 -	2.15 -	2.07 -2.09	1.94 -	1.85 -	1.75 -
" 13..	2.21 -	2.18 -	2.15 -	2.09 -2.09½	1.94 -1.95	1.86 -	1.75 -1.77
" 20..	2.21 -	2.18 -	2.15 -	2.07 -2.09½	1.94 -1.95	1.86 -1.87½	1.80 -
" 27..	2.21 -	2.18 -	2.15 -	2.07 -	1.94 -	1.87 -	1.80 -
Average.....	**2.21 -**	**2.18 -**	**2.15 -**	**2.07½-2.09½**	**1.94 -1.95**	**1.86 -1.87½**	**1.77½-1.77**
November 3..	2.21 -	2.18 -	2.15 -	2.07 -2·08	1.92 -1.96	1.87 -	1.80 -
" 10..	2.21 -	2.18 -	2.15 -	2.08 -	1.96 -	1.87 -	1.78 -1.80
" 17..	2.21 -	2.18 -	2.15 -	2.08 -	1.96 -	1.87 -	1.75 -1.76
" 24..	2.21 -	2.18 -	2.15 -	2.08 -	1.96 -	1.87 -	1.65 -1.71
Average.....	**2.21 -**	**2.18 -**	**2.15 -**	**2.07¾-2.08**	**1.95 -1.96**	**1.87 -**	**1.74½-1.75¾**
December 8..	2.21 -	2.18 -	2.15 -	2.08 -	1.96 -	1.87 -	1.71 -1.73½
" 15..	2.21 -	2.18 -	2.15 -	2.08 -	1.96 -	1.87 -	1.73 -
" 22..	2.21 -	2.18 -	2.15 -	2.08 -	1.96 -	1.87 -	1.70 -1.73
" 29..	2.21 -	2.18 -	2.15 -	2.08 -	1.96 -	1.87 -	1.70 -
Average.....	**2.21 -**	**2.18 -**	**2.15 -**	**2.08 -**	**1.96 -**	**1.87 -**	**1.71 -1.73¼**

34.—Monthly Range of Average Prices of Wheat at Winnipeg and Fort William, 1914–1917.

(Per bushel of 60 lb.).

Month.	Year.	No. 1 Northern.	No. 2 Northern.	No. 3 Northern.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Feed.
Averages for—		$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	1914	0.84 7/8 –0.85 3/4	0.82 3/4 –0.83 3/4	0.80 –0.81 1/8	0.74 7/8 –0.76	0.68 4/8 –0.69 1/8	0.64 2/8 –0.64 3/4	0.58 3/4 –0.59 1/2
"	1915	1.32 3/4 –1.39	1.30 1/4 –1.36	1.26 1/2 –1.33 1/2	1.23 1/8 –1.29 1/2	1.19 1/16–1.25 1/2	1.14 1/2 –1.21 3/8	1.10 1/2 –1.16 1/2
"	1916	1.17 7/8 –1.21 3/16	1.15 1/4 –1.19 1/8	1.11 5/8 –1.16 1/8	1.07 3/4 –1.12	0.99 3/4 –1.04 3/8	0.90 7/16–0.95 3/8	0.81 1/4 –0.86 7/8
"	1917	1.77 —1.83 7/8	1.73 7/8 –1.80 5/8	1.69 3/8 –1.76 7/8	1.55 5/8 –1.63 3/8	1.35 3/8 –1.41 1/4	1.04 7/8 –1.09 5/8	0.88 3/4 –0.93 1/2
February	1914	0.88 1/8 –0.89 1/2	0.86 1/2 –0.87 3/4	0.84 3/4 –0.86	0.80 5/8 –0.81 7/8	0.73 –0.74 3/8	0.68 –0.69 1/2	0.62 5/8 –0.63 3/4
"	1915	1.45 –1.55 1/2	1.47 7/8 –1.53 1/2	1.45 –1.50	1.41 –1.45 1/2	1.37 –1.41 1/2	1.32 3/4 –1.37 1/2	1.31 1/6 –1.32 3/8
"	1916	1.20 1/8 –1.25 1/4	1.17 5/8 –1.22 7/8	1.15 –1.20 1/4	1.11 1/8 –1.16 3/8	1.03 7/8 –1.08 7/8	0.97 5/16–1.03 1/8	0.91 –0.96 1/8
"	1917	1.65 5/8 –1.71 1/2	1.62 1/2 –1.68 1/2	1.57 1/2 –1.63 1/2	1.48 1/8 –1.53 1/2	1.28 1/8 –1.34	1.02 –1.07 1/4	0.89 3/4 –0.94 1/4
March	1914	0.90 –0.90 3/4	0.88 1/2 –0.89 1/3	0.86 3/4 –0.87 7/8	0.82 7/8 –0.83 3/4	0.79 1/2 –0.80 1/4	0.74 5/8 –0.75 1/4	0.69 1/4 –0.70 1/4
"	1915	1.44 1/2 –1.51 1/2	1.43 1/4 –1.49 7/8	1.40 1/2 –1.46 3/8	1.35 1/2 –1.41 3/8	1.30 7/8 –1.37 1/2	1.26 7/8 –1.33 1/2	1.21 1/2 –1.28 2/3
"	1916	1.06 3/4 –1.10 3/4	1.04 1/8 –1.07 7/8	1.01 7/8 –1.05 7/8	0.99 1/2 –1.02 3/4	0.90 1/4 –0.93 3/4	0.80 1/4 –1.03 3/4	– –
"	1917	1.83 5/8 –1.88 1/2	1.80 –1.85 1/2	1.74 1/4 –1.79 1/2	1.63 3/4 –1.68 3/4	1.45 1/2 –1.49 3/4	1.14 –1.18 1/4	0.97 1/2 –0.99 1/2
April	1914	0.88 3/4 –0.90 3/8	0.87 1/2 –0.88 1/2	0.85 1/2 –0.86 5/8	0.82 3/8 –0.83 3/8	0.78 1/2 –0.79 5/6	0.73 1/2 –0.74 5/6	0.68 1/2 –0.69 5/6
"	1915	1.51 5/8 –1.56 1/4	1.49 3/4 –1.55 1/4	1.45 5/8 –1.52 1/4	1.39 1/2 –1.49 1/8	1.40 –1.43 1/4	1.35 3/8 –1.39 1/2	1.27 1/8 –1.29
"	1916	1.12 1/2 –1.16 3/4	1.10 1/4 –1.14 3/16	1.06 7/16–1.10 3/8	1.04 1/8 –1.08 1/2	0.95 1/2 –0.99 1/2	0.87 1/2 –0.91 3/4	0.82 1/2 –0.86 1/2
"	1917	2.17 7/8 –2.36 1/8	2.13 1/2 –2.31 3/4	2.08 –2.28 1/4	1.97 3/4 –2.14 7/8	1.78 1/2 –1.95 3/8	1.47 3/4 –1.64 1/8	1.13 1/4 –1.20 3/4
May	1914	0.93 –0.94 2/8	0.91 1/8 –0.93 1/8	0.89 7/8 –0.91 1/8	0.85 7/8 –0.87 2/8	0.79 1/8 –0.79 1/2	0.74 1/4 –0.74 1/2	0.69 1/8 –0.69 1/2
"	1915	1.57 1/4 –1.62	1.54 1/4 –1.59 1/8	1.50 1/2 –1.56 1/2	1.41 1/2 –1.52 1/8	1.41 4/8 –1.47 2/3	1.36 1/8 –1.42 2/5	1.30 5/8 –1.36 5/8
"	1916	1.15 9/11–1.19 1/16	1.13 7/8 –1.17 1/4	1.09 7/8 –1.12 5/8	1.05 3/8 –1.08 3/8	0.98 3/8 –1.01 1/4	0.91 1/4 –0.95 1/4	0.86 5/8 –0.90 5/8
"	1917	2.67 –2.89 1/4	2.63 1/2 –2.86 1/4	2.58 1/2 –2.81 1/4	2.48 –2.66 3/4	2.21 1/4 –1.82	1.79 3/4 –1.93 3/4	1.31 3/4 –1.09 1/4
June	1914	0.91 3/4 –0.93 7/8	0.90 1/2 –0.92 3/4	0.89 –0.90 4/5	0.84 5/8 –0.86 5/8	0.80 6/8 –0.82 1/2	0.75 1/8 –0.75 1/2	0.70 1/8 –0.70 1/2
"	1915	1.21 1/2 –1.31 1/4	1.21 3/8 –1.32	1.18 1/4 –1.24 3/4	1.13 1/2 –1.19 3/4	1.06 3/8 –1.16 1/4	1.01 3/4 –1.09 2/3	1.14 1/2 –1.23 1/4
"	1916	1.09 1/2 –1.12 1/4	1.08 3/8 –1.11 1/16	1.04 1/3 –1.06 5/8	0.99 1/4 –1.01 3/4	0.93 –0.95 1/2	0.88 7/8 –0.91 1/2	0.82 3/4 –0.86 1/3
"	1917	2.38 1/4 –2.52 1/2	2.35 1/4 –2.57 1/2	2.30 3/4 –2.45	2.18 1/4 –2.33	1.94 1/2 –2.08 3/4	1.67 1/2 –1.81	1.22 1/4 –0.79 1/4

42387—14½

34.—Monthly Range of Average Prices of Wheat at Winnipeg and Fort William, 1917—concluded.

(Per bushel of 60 lb.).

Month.	Year.	No. 1 Northern	No. 2 Northern.	No. 3 Northern.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Feed.
		$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
July	1914	0.89 –0.90 7/8	0.87 1/8 –0.89	0.85 1/3 –0.86 2/3	0.80 2/3 –0.83 1/3	– –	– –	– –
"	1915	1.30 3/4 –1.37 2/3	1.27 5/8 –1.34 1/2	1.23 1/4 –1.30	1.14 1/3 –1.22 1/4	– –1.18	– –1.10	– –
"	1916	1.14 3/8 –1.17 4/5	1.12 3/4 –1.16	1.09 1/5 –1.12 1/2	1.04 1/8 –1.07 3/8	0.98 1/2 –0.99 1/4	0.95 –0.94 1/2	0.88 5/8 –0.89 5/8
"	1917	2.30 1/2 –2.39 1/2	2.27 1/2 –2.36 1/2	2.22 1/2 –2.32 1/2	2.10 1/2 –2.20 1/2	1.85 3/4 –1.96 3/4	1.66 1/2 –1.79 1/2	1.33 1/2 1.42
August	1914	1.01 1/4 –1.10 1/8	0.99 1/8 –1.08 1/2	0.94 3/5 –1.03 7/8	0.90 7/8 –0.93 1/2	0.91 3/4 –0.93 1/2	– –	– –
"	1915	1.14 1/2 –1.18 3/4	1.11 7/8 –1.21 1/2	1.18 –1.27	1.13 2/3 –1.18 1/4	1.04 1/2 –1.10	1.00 –1.00	– –
"	1916	1.41 1/4 –1.42	1.39 1/8 –1.49 3/4	1.34 1/2 –1.45 1/8	1.29 1/8 –1.39 7/8	1.23 3/4 –1.34 1/4	1.15 –1.23 1/4	1.09 1/3 –1.17 1/2
"	1917	2.39 1/2 –2.60	2.38 1/4 –1.19 3/8	2.34 3/4 –2.37 3/8	2.26 —2.31 1/3	2.05 1/4 –2.36 3/8	1.79 —1.86	1.65 1/4 –1.27
September	1914	1.09 7/8 –1.15 1/8	1.06 3/4 –1.12 1/8	1.03 –1.08 1/2	0.97 1/2 –1.02 5/8	0.90 3/4 –0.95 1/2	0.87 1/2 –0.84 3/8	0.78 1/4 –0.79 3/8
"	1915	0.91 7/8 –0.95 3/4	0.90 –0.93 5/8	0.87 1/2 –0.90 3/4	0.81 1/3 –0.84 1/2	0.77 1/2 –0.79 1/8	– –	– –
"	1916	1.57 3/8 –1.62 3/4	1.55 2/5 –1.60 1/10	1.52 –1.56 3/8	1.44 7/10–1.50 5/8	1.37 3/8 –1.43 3/10	1.21 1/4 –1.26 1/2	1.05 –1.12 1/4
"	1917	2.21 –1.37 1/4	2.18 1/2 –1.36 1/2	2.14 1/2 –1.33 1/4	2.06 3/4 –2.12	1.84 3/4 –1.91 1/4	1.70 3/4 –1.77 1/2	1.62 1/4 –1.01 1/2
October	1914	1.10 –1.13 1/2	1.06 1/2 –1.09 7/8	1.01 7/8 –1.04 7/8	0.95 3/5 –0.99	0.91 –0.94 1/3	0.86 1/2 –0.89 4/5	0.81 7/8 –0.85 1/2
"	1915	0.94 1/2 –0.99 3/5	0.92 1/4 –0.96 1/3	0.89 4/5 –0.94 1/5	0.85 1/3 –0.89	0.79 1/4 –0.85 1/2	0.74 3/4 –0.79 1/2	0.69 1/4 –0 74 2/3
"	1916	1.68 3/4 –1.76 1/2	1.65 3/4 –1.76 1/2	1.60 3/4 –1.68 1/2	1.51 –1.58 3/4	1.41 7/8 –1.48 3/5	1.31 1/2 –1.37 5/8	1.08 3/4 –1.17 1/2
"	1917	2.21 –	2.18 –	2.15 –	2.07 1/2 –2.09 3/4	1.93 –1.95	1.83 –1.87 1/2	1.77 1/2 –1.77
November	1914	1.17 3/4 –1.20 3/4	1.14 3/8 –1.17 1/2	1.09 3/4 –1.12 5/8	1.04 3/4 –1.07 3/4	1.00 1/8 –1.02 3/4	0.95 –0.98 1/8	0.90 3/4 –0.94
"	1915	1.01 1/4 –1.04 1/2	0.98 3/4 –1.01 3/4	0.94 3/8 –0.97 1/3	0.89 1/4 –0.92 1/8	0.83 –0.84 1/4	0.77 3/4 –0.79 1/8	0.73 –0.74 5/8
"	1916	1.89 3/8 –1.98 7/8	1.85 1/2 –1.93 5/8	1.80 3/4 –1.89 7/8	1.68 1/16–1.75 1/2	1.52 1/2 –1.62 3/8	1.39 3/4 –1.39 1/2	1.12 1/2 –1.14 15/32
"	1917	2.21 –	2.18 –	2.15 –	2.07 3/4 –2.08	1.95 –1.96	1.87 –	1.77 1.31 3/4
December	1914	1.17 1/2 –1.19 1/2	1.14 1/2 –1.16 1/2	1.09 5/8 –1.11 7/8	1.05 7/8 –1.07 7/8	1.00 3/4 –1.03 3/4	0.96 3/4 –0.98 1/8	0.92 –0.94
"	1915	1.06 7/8 –1.12	1.04 1/4 –1.09	1.00 1/8 –1.05 1/4	0.96 –1.02 1/8	0.90 3/4 –0.96 3/4	0.84 7/8 – –	0.75 1/2 –
"	1916	1.70 5/8 –1.82	1.67 3/8 –1.79 1/20	1.62 3/20–1.73 7/10	1.48 1/5 –1.61 1/5	1.24 1/2 –1.35 3/4	0.93 3/5 –1.02 3/4	0.82 2/5 –0.90 3/5
"	1917	2.21 –	2.18 –	2.15 –	2.08 –	1.96 –	1.87 –	1.71 –1.73 1/4

35.—Weekly Range of Prices of Oats at Winnipeg and Fort William, 1917.

(Per bushel of 34 lb.)

Date.	No. 2 C.W.	No. 3 C.W.	No. 1 Feed Ex.	No. 1 Feed.	No. 2 Feed.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January 6	0.54⅜–0.57⅞	0.51⅞–0.55⅞	0.51⅞–0.50	0.50⅜–0 53⅜	0.49⅜–0.52⅜
" 13	0.56¼–0.58	0.54½–0 56	0.54½–0.56	0.52½–0.54	0.51½–0.53
" 20	0.56½–0.57½	0.55 –0.56¼	0.55– 0.56¼	0.53½–0.54	0.52½–0.53½
" 27	0.54⅜–0.57	0.52⅜–0.55	0.52⅜–0.55	0.51⅜–0.54	0.50⅜–0.53
Averages	**0.55⅜–0.57½**	**0.53½–0.55¾**	**0.53½–0.55½**	**0.52–0.53¾**	**0.50⅞–0.53**
February 3	0.51⅜–0.55¼	0.49⅜–0.53¼	0.49⅜–0.53¼	0.48⅜–0.52¼	0.47⅜–0.51¾
" 10	0.53⅞–0.55½	0.52⅜–0.54½	0.52⅜–0.54¼	0.50⅞–0.53½	0.49⅞–0.52¼
" 17	0.55 –0.56¼	0.53¾–0.55½	0.56¾–0.55⅛	0.53¼–0.54⅜	0.52½–0.53⅜
" 24	0.57¼–0.58½	0.55¾–0.56¾	0.55¾–0.56¾	0.55⅛–0.56¼	0.54½–0.55½
Averages	**0.54⅜–0.56¼**	**0.52¾–0.54⅞**	**0.53½–0.54¾**	**0.51¾–0.54**	**0.51 –0.53½**
March 3	0.57⅞–0.62⅜	0.56⅜–0.60⅜	0.56⅜–0.60⅜	0.55⅞–0.59⅞	0.55⅜–0.58⅞
" 10	0.61⅛–0.63½	0.59⅛–0.60⅞	0.59⅛–0.60⅞	0.59⅛–0.60⅜	0.58⅛–0.59⅜
" 17	0.64½–0.62⅞	0.58½–0.60⅝	0.58½–0.60⅝	0.57¾–0.59⅜	0.56¾–0.59⅜
" 24	0.62½–0.64⅛	0.60¼–0.61⅞	0.60¼–0.61⅞	0.59¼–0.60⅞	0.57¾–0.59⅜
" 31	0.63⅜–0.64⅝	0.61⅜–0.62⅝	0.61⅜–0.62⅝	0.60⅜–0.61⅜	0.58⅜–0.61⅛
Averages	**0.61⅛–0.63½**	**0.59¼–0.61¾**	**0.59⅛–0.61⅜**	**0.58½–0.60⅝**	**0.57½–0.59⅝**
April 7	0.65⅝–0.69	0.63⅞–0.67⅜	0.63⅝–0.67⅜	0.62⅝–0.66	0.62⅛–0.65¼
" 14	0.57½–0.70¾	0.66 –0.68½	0.66 –0.68½	0.65 –0.67½	0.64 –0.66¾
" 21	0.69 –0.71⅞	0.68¼–0.70⅝	0.68¼–0.70⅝	0.67 –0.69⅜	0.65½–0.67⅞
" 28	0.68⅝–0.75	0.67⅞–0.73¾	0.67⅞–0.73¾	0.66⅝–0.72⅛	0.65⅛–0.68¾
Averages	**0.65¼–0.71⅝**	**0.66½–0.70⅛**	**0.66⅞–0.70**	**0.65½–0.68⅞**	**0.64¼–0.67⅛**
May 5	0.70⅝ 0.78	0.70⅛–0.77¼	0.70⅛–0.77	0.68⅝–0.75½	– –
" 12	0.78⅞–0.81⅞	0.78⅛–0.78⅞	0.76 –0.78⅞	0.74½	0.74¼ –
" 19	0.75⅞–0.79⅞	0.72⅝–0.76⅝	0.72⅝–0.76⅝	0.69⅝–0.72⅞	0.69 –0.72⅞
" 26	0.70¼–0.79	0.67¼–0.76	0.67¼–0.76	0.62¼–0.72⅛	0.60¼–0.70⅛
Averages	**0.73¾ –0.79¾**	**0.72 –0.77**	**0.71¾–0.77⅛**	**0.68¾–0.73½**	**0.68 –0.71⅛**
June 2	0.64¼–0.69¾	0.61¾–0.66¾	0.61¾–0.66¾	0.57¾–0.63	0.55¾–0.61
" 9	0.66¾–0.69⅞	0.65¾–0.68⅜	0.64¾–0.67⅞	0.62¼–0.67⅞	0.60¼–0.63¾
" 16	0.68¾–0.71⅝	0.65⅛–0.68⅞	0.66⅝–0.69⅜	0.64¼–0.68¾	0.62¼–0.66¾
" 23	0.69½–0.70⅝	0.67¾–0.69⅛	0.67¾–0.79⅛	0.66 –0.67⅝	0.64 –0.65¾
" 30	0.70⅝–0.71¼	0.69¾–0.70½	0.69¾–0.70½	0.65⅞–0.67½	0.65⅞–0.67½
Averages	**0.68¼–0.70⅞**	**0.66¼–0.68⅝**	**0.66⅛–0.70⅞**	**0.63¼–0.66¼**	**0.61¾–0.65⅛**
July 7	0.72½–0.74⅛	0.71¾–0.73⅜	0.71¾–0.73⅝	0.70 –0.72⅜	0.68¼–0.70⅜
" 14	0.72¾–0.75⅝	0.72¼–0.74⅞	0.72¼–0.74⅞	0.71 –0.73⅝	0.69 –0.71½
" 21	0.73⅞ 0.79½	0.72⅜–0.77½	0–72⅜–0.77½	0.70⅛–0.75½	0.68⅝–0.74½
" 28	0.78¾–0.79⅝	.0.77 –0.78	0.76½–0.78	0.74 –0.76	0.71¼–0.74¼
Averages	**0.74½–0.77¼**	**0.73⅜–0.76**	**0.73¼–0.76**	**0.71¼–0.74⅜**	**0.69⅜–0.72⅜**
August 4	0.74 –0.79	0.74 –0.76	0.72 –0.76	0.70 –0.73	0.70 –
" 11	0.69 –0.75	0.68 –0.74	0.68 –0.74	0.65 –0.70	0.63 –0.68
" 18	0.63 –0.67	0.66 –	0.66 –	0.64 –	0.62 –
" 25	0.62 –0.63¾	0.60 –0.61¼	0.60 –0.61⅞	0.58 –0.59⅞	0.57 –0.58⅞
Averages	**0.67 –0.71⅛**	**0.67 –0.70¼**	**0.65 –0.70¼**	**0.64¼–0.67½**	**0.63 –0.63¼**

35.—Weekly Range of Prices of Oats at Winnipeg and Fort William, 1917—concluded.

(Per bushel of 34 lb.)

Date.	No. 2 C.W.	No. 3 C.W.	No. 1 Feed Ex.	No. 1 Feed.	No. 2 Feed.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
September 1...	0.62⅞–0.65½	0.61⅜–0.64	0.61⅜–0.64	0.59⅜–0.62	0.58⅜–0.61
" 8...	0.64⅜–0.67⅛	0.62⅞–0.65⅝	0.62⅞–0.65⅝	0.60⅝–0.63⅞	0.59⅜–0.63⅜
" 15...	0.66⅝–0.68¼	0.64⅞–0.67	0.64⅞–0.67	0.63⅜–0.65½	0.62⅞–0.65
" 22	0.66¼–0.67⅝	0.64¾–0.65	0.64¾–0.65	0.63¼–0.64⅝	0.62¾–0.64⅛
" 29...	0.66⅜–0.68¾	0.63⅞–0.66⅞	0.63⅞–0.66⅞	0.62⅛–0.66⅛	0.62⅜–0.65⅝
Averages....	**0.65¼–0.67½**	**0.63½–0.65¾**	**0.63¾–0.65¾**	**0.61⅝–0.64⅜**	**0.61¼–0.63⅞**
October 6.....	0.66⅝–0.68¾	0.64 –0.65⅝	0.64 –0.65¾	0.63 –0.64¾	0.62½–0.63¾
" 13.....	0.66 –0.67⅜	0.63 –0.64⅜	0.63¼–0.64⅜	0.62 –0.63⅜	0.61¼–0.62⅞
" 20.....	0.65⅝–0.67¾	0.62⅝–0.65	0.62⅝–0.65¼	0.62¼–0.64½	0.61⅜–0.63½
" 27.....	0.67¼–0.68⅞	0.64¼–0.65⅞	0.64¼–0.65⅞	0.62⅜–0.63⅝	0.61½–0.62⅜
Averages....	**0.66¼–0.65¾**	**0.63½–0.65¼**	**0.63⅝–0.65¼**	**0.62⅜–0.64**	**0.61⅝–0.63⅛**
November 3...	0.66⅞–0.68⅝	0.64⅛–0.65⅞	0.63⅞–0.65⅞	0.62⅜–0.63⅞	0.60⅝–0.61⅞
" 10...	0.68¾–0.71½	0.65¾–0.68¾	0.65¼–0.68½	0.63¼–0.67½	0.61½–0.65
" 17...	0.72⅞–0.76⅛	0.69¾–0.73¼	0.69¾–0.73	0.68⅛–0.71½	0.65⅞–0.69
" 24...	0.74¼–0.76¾	0.71¼–0.73½	0.71¼–0.73½	0.69 –0.70⅛	0.66¼– ....
Averages....	**0.70¾–0.73¼**	**0.67¾–0.70⅜**	**0.67¾–0.70¼**	**0.65¾–0.68¼**	**0.63½–0.65⅛**
December 8...	0.80⅜–0.83½	0.77⅜–0.80½	0.77⅜–0.80½	0.72⅞–0.76	0.69⅞–0.73
" 15...	0.79⅜–0.82⅞	0.76⅛–0.79⅞	0.76⅛–0.79⅞	0.73⅛–0.75⅜	0.70⅛–0.72⅜
" 22...	0.79⅝–0.81⅝	0.76⅜–0.78⅛	0.76⅜–0.78⅛	0.73⅜–0.75⅛	0.70⅜–0.72⅛
" 29...	0.83⅛–0.85⅞	0.79⅜–0.81⅞	0.79⅜–0.81⅞	0.76⅜–0.78¼	0.73⅜–0.75⅝
Averages....	**0.80⅝–0.63½**	**0.77¼–0.80⅜**	**0.77⅜–0.82¾**	**0.74 –0.76⅜**	**0.71 –0.73⅜**

36.—Weekly Range of Prices of Barley and Flax at Winnipeg and Fort William, 1917.

Date.	Barley (per bushel of 48 lb.)				Flax (per bushel of 56 lb.)		
	No. 3 C.W.	No. 4 C.W.	Rejected.	Feed.	No. 1 N.C.W.	No. 2 C.W.	No. 3 C.W.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January 6..	0.97 –1.00	0.93½–0.94	0.72 –0.77	0.72 –0.76	2.58½–2.60½	2.55½–2.57½	2.38½–2.40¾
" 13..	1.00 –	0.94 –	0.77 –0.78½	0.77 –0.78½	2.58½–2.60½	2.55½–2.57½	2.29½–2.40⅞
" 20..	0.99 –1.00	0.93 –0.94	0.79 –	0.79 –	2.61⅛–2.64¼	2.58⅜–2.61½	2.40⅞–2.44⅝
" 27..	0.96 –0.99	0.90 –0.93	0.79 –0.80	0.79 –0.80	2.62¾–2.64½	2.59¾–2.61⅝	2.43 –2.44⅜
Average.....	**0.98 –0.99¾**	**0.92½–0.93½**	**0.76¾–0.78½**	**0.76¾–0.78½**	**2.58⅜–2.62⅞**	**2.57⅜–2.59¾**	**2.37¼–2.42⅝**
February 3..	0.85½–0.96	0.80½–0.90	0.70 –0.80	0.70 –0.80	2.51 –2.63½	2.48 –2.60½	2.31½–2.44½
" 10..	0.91½–0.95	0.86½–0.90	0.72 –0.78	0.75 –0.78	2.53½–2.55	2.50½–2.52	2.39½–2.36
" 17..	0.95 –0.96	0.90 –0.91	0.78 –0.80	0.78 –0.80	2.50 –2.54½	2.37 –2.51½	2.31½–2.35¾
" 24..	0.96 –0.97	0.91 –0.92	0.80 –	0.80 –	2.52½–2.53¾	2.49¼–2.50⅜	2.33¼–2.35¼
Average.....	**0.92 –0.96**	**0.86½–0.90¾**	**0.75 –0.79¼**	**0.75½–0.79½**	**2.51½–2.56½**	**2.46½–2.53½**	**2.32½–2.37¾**
March 3..	0.98 –1.01	0.93 –0.96	0.81 –0.83	0.81 –0.83	2.52½–2.55	2.49½–2.52	2.34 –2.36
" 10..	1.02 –1.05	0.98 –1.01	0.83 –0.86	0.83 –0.86	2.58⅜–2.65½	2.55⅜–2.62½	2.39¾–2.46
" 17..	1.03 –1.06	0.99 –1.01	0.86 –0.87	0.86 –0.87	2.59 –2.62⅜	2.55½–2.59½	2.39 –2.43½
" 24..	1.06 –1.07	1.00 –1.00	0.87 –0.90	0.87 –0.90	2.62⅜–2.64⅜	2.58⅝–2.60⅞	2.43⅜–2.45⅞
" 31..	1.07½–1.10	1.00 –1.01	0.87 –0.88	0.87 –0.88	2.62½–2.67½	2.58⅝–2.63½	2.44½–2.50½
Average.....	**1.03¼–1.06**	**0.98 –1.00**	**0.85 –0.87**	**0.85 –0.87**	**2.58⅞–2.63**	**2.55½–2.59⅜**	**2.40⅜–2.64⅜**

36.—Weekly Range of Prices of Barley and Flax at Winnipeg and Fort William, 1917—concluded.

Date.	Barley (per bushel of 48 lb.).				Flax (per bushel of 56 lb.).		
	No. 3 C.W.	No. 4 C.W.	Rejected.	Feed.	No.1 N.C.W	No. 2 C.W.	No. 3 C.W.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
April 7..	1.10 –	1.00 –1.04	0.87 –0.90	0.87 –0.90	2.69⅞–2.78	2.65⅞–2.74	2.52⅜–2.61
" 14..	1.12 –1.16½	1.06 –1.08	0.91 –0.94	0.91 –0.94	2.79 –2.95½	2.74½–2.91¼	2.62½–2.78¼
" 21..	1.17½–1.20	1.09 –1.13	0.95 –0.99	0.95 –0.99	2.96¾–3.03½	2.92½–2.99	2.79½–2.86½
" 28..	1.17 –1.25	1.11½–1.17½	0.99 –1.00	0.99 –1.00	2.97½–3.06½	2.93½–3.03	2.80½–2.89
Average	**1.14½–1.20½**	**1.06½–1.10½**	**0.93 –0.95¾**	**0.93 –0.95¾**	**2.85¾–2.96**	**2.81⅝–2.92**	**2.56⅞–2.78¾**
May 5..	1.21 –1.27	1.16 –1.22	1.00 –	1.00 –	3.00 –3.13¾	2.96¾–3.10½	2.84 –2.97½
" 12..	1.23½–1.32	1.18 –1.27	1.00 –1.05	1.00 –1.05	3.16½–3.35½	3.13 –3.32	3.00 –3.18½
" 19..	1.27 –1.32	1.22 –1.27	1.05 –1.07	1.05 –1.07	2.97½–3.13½	2.94 –3.10	2.78½–2.96½
" 26..	1.15 –1.30	1.13 –1.22	1.01 –1.05	1.01 –1.05	3.00½–3.09	2.97½–3.05	2.78½–2.87
Average	**1.21½–1.30¼**	**1.17¼–1.24½**	**1.01½–1.06**	**1.01½–1.06**	**3.03½–3.18**	**3.00¼–3.14½**	**2.85¼–3.00**
June 2..	1.15 –1.21	1.11 –1.15	1.00 –1.03	1.00 –1.03	2.79½–2.93½	2.75 –2.89	2.56½–2.72
" 9..	1.22 –1.28	1.16 –1.22	1.04 –1.07	1.04 –1.07	2.93 –3.09½	2.88 –3.04	2.70 –2.88
" 16..	1.29 –1.31	1.23 –1.26	1.08 –1.09	1.08 –1.09	2.83 –2.93	2.78½–2.88½	2.64 –2.74
" 23..	1.25 –1.31	1.20 –1.26	1.08 –1.09	1.08 –1.09	2.78 –2.87½	2.73 –2.83¼	2.53 –2.68½
" 30..	1.25 –1.26	1.20 –1.21	1.09 –1.10	1.09 –1.10	2.64 –2.79½	2.60¼–2.75½	2.45½–2.60½
Average	**1.23½–1.27½**	**1.18 –1.22**	**1.06 –1.07¾**	**1.06 –1.07¾**	**2.79½–2.92½**	**2.75 –2.88¼**	**2.58 –2.72½**
July 7..	1.25 –1.26	1.20 –1.22	1.10 –1.11	1.10 –1.11	2.53 –2.65	2.49½–2.61½	2.34½–2.46½
" 14..	1.26 –1.31	1.22 –1.26	1.10 –1.14	1.10 –1.14	2.58½–2.89½	2.55½–2.85½	2.40 –2.70½
" 21..	1.24 –1.27	1.21 –1.22½	1.10 –1.11	1.10 –1.11	2.90½–2.93	2.86½–2.89	2.71½–2.74
" 28..	1.25 –1.27	1.20 –1.22½	1.10 –1.11	1.10 –1.11	2.95⅝–3.15	2.91⅜–3.12	2.77 –2.98
Average	**1.25 –1.27¾**	**1.20¾–1.23¼**	**1.10 –1.11¾**	**1.10 –1.11¾**	**2.74½–2.90¾**	**2.70½–2.87**	**2.55¾–2.71¼**
August 4..	1.20 –1.25	1.15 –1.20	1.09 –1.11	1.09 –1.11	3.23 –3.35	3.16½–3.30½	3.06 –3.18
" 11..	1.20 –1.25	1.15 –1.22	1.11 –1.13	1.11 –1.13	3.27½–3.35½	3.21½–3.30½	3.10½–3.19½
" 18..	1.22 –1.24	1.18 –1.20	1.13 –	1.13 –	3.27 –3.39½	3.21 –3.33½	3.11 –3.21½
" 25..	1.17 –1.22	1.13 –1.18	1.10 –1.13	1.10 –1.13	3.33¾–3.59¾	3.27¾–3.52¾	3.17¾–3.42¾
Average	**1.19¾–1.24**	**1.15¼–1.20**	**1.10¾–1.12½**	**1.10¾–1.12½**	**3.27½–3.42½**	**3.21½–3.36¾**	**3.11¼–3.25½**
September 1..	1.18 –	1.14 –	1.10 –1.12	1.10 –1.12	3.30½–3.60	3.22 –3.51	3.12 –3.41
" 8..	1.18 –1.21	1.14 –1.16	1.10 –1.12	1.10 –1.12	3.14½–3.31⅝	3.06 –3.23½	2.95½–3.12⅝
" 15..	1.21 –1.24	1.17 –1.20	1.13 –1.15	1.13 –1.15	3.18 –3.27	3.11½–3.20½	3.01 –3.10
" 22..	1.20 –1.25	1.16 –1.21	1.12 –1.15	1.12 –1.15	3.21 –3.33	3.14½–3.27	3.04 –3.16
" 29..	1.23 –1.25	1.19 –1.21	1.12 –1.15½	1.12 –1.15½	3.23½–3.31	3.17½–3.25	3.06½–3.14
Average	**1.20 –1.23¾**	**1.16 –1.19½**	**1.11½–1.14**	**1.11½–1.14**	**3.21½–3.36½**	**3.14¼–3.29¼**	**3.04 –3.18¾**
October 6..	1.21 –1.23	1.17 –1.19	1.10 –1.12	1.10 –1.12	3.06¼–3.16	3.00½–2.99	2.89½–2.99
" 13..	1.20 –1.21	1.15 –1.17	1.10 –1.10½	1.10 –1.10½	2.93½–3.03	2.87½–2.97	2.76½–2.86
" 20..	1.20 –1.20½	1.15 –1.15½	1.10 –1.10½	1.10 –1.10½	2.89 –2.89	2.86 –2.93	2.74 –2.82
" 27..	1.20½–1.22	1.15½–1.17	1.10 –1.11	1.10 –1.11	2.97 –3.10½	2.94 –3.07½	2.83 –2.96½
Average	**1.20¾–1.21⅝**	**1.15⅝–1.17½**	**1.10 –1.11**	**1.10 –1.11**	**2.96½–3.04⅝**	**2.92 –2.99½**	**2.80¾–2.90⅞**
November 3..	1.20 –1.21	1.15 –1.16	1.07 –1.10	1.07 –1.10	2.95 –3.10½	2.92 –3.03½	2.81 –2.92½
" 10..	1.19½–1.21	1.14 –1.14½	1.05 –1.07	1.05 –1.07	3.11¾–3.20½	3.04¾–3.13½	2.93¾–3.02½
" 17..	1.20½–1.23	1.14½–1.17	1.07 –1.08½	1.07 –1.08½	3.16½–3.34½	3.13½–3.29½	3.02½–3.18½
" 24..	1.22½–1.24	1.16½–1.17½	1.07 –1.08	1.07 –1.08	3.06½–3.15½	3.03½–3.12½	2.92½–3.01½
Average	**1.20⅝–1.22¼**	**1.15 –1.16½**	**1.06½–1.08⅜**	**1.06½–1.08⅜**	**3.07⅜–3.20¼**	**3.03⅜–3.14⅜**	**2.92⅛–3.03¾**
December 8..	1.23 –1.27½	1.18 –1.22½	1.08 –1.12	1.08 –1.12	2.99 –3.04½	2.92½–2.98	2.75 –2.79½
" 15..	1.28 –1.32	1.23 –1.27	1.12 –1.14	1.12 –1.14	2.95½–3.06½	2.90½–3.01½	2.73½–2.84½
" 22..	1.32½–1.35½	1.27½–1.30½	1.14 –1.16	1.14 –1.16	3.04½–3.12	3.00 –3.07	2.83 –2.90
" 29..	1.37½–1.38	1.32½–1.33	1.17 –	1.17 –	3.09 –3.18	3.06 –3.16	2.89 –2.98
Average	**1.30¾–1.33¼**	**1.25½–1.28¼**	**1.12¾–1.14**	**1.12¾–1.14**	**3.02 –3.10¼**	**2.97¼–305⅝**	**2.80½–2.88**

37.—Monthly Range of Average Prices of Barley, Oats and Flax at Winnipeg and Fort William, 1914-1917.

Date.	Barley (per bushel of 48 lb.). No. 3 C.W.	Oats (per bushel of 34 lb.). No. 2 C.W.	Oats (per bushel of 34 lb.). No. 3 C.W.	Oats (per bushel of 34 lb.). No. 1 Feed.	Oats (per bushel of 34 lb.). No. 2 Feed.	Flax (per bushel of 56 lb.). No. 1 N.W.C	Flax (per bushel of 56 lb.). No. 2 C.W.	Flax (per bushel of 56 lb.). No. 3 C.W.
Averages for—	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January 1914	0.38 -0.41 3/8	0.32 4/8-0.33 1/8	0.31 1/4-0.31 3/8	0.31 -0.31 1/8	0.30 1/4-0.30 1/2	1.25 1/8-1.27 2/8	1.22 1/2-1.24 3/4	– –
" 1915	0.71 1/8-0.75 3/4	0.57 3/4-0.60 1/4	0.55 2/4-0.57 1/4	0.54 -0.56 2/4	0.53 1/4-0.55 3/4	0.51 3/4-1.62	1.48 3/4-1.59	– –
" 1916	0.63 3/8-0.66 1/2	0.42 -0.44	0.39 1/4-0.41	0.38 3/4-0.40 1/2	0.37 1/2-0.39 1/2	2.01 7/16-2.10	1.99 3/16-2.07	– –
" 1917	0.98 -0.99 3/4	0.55 3/8-0.57 1/2	0.53 1/2-0.55 3/4	0.52 -0.53 3/4	0.50 7/8-0.53	2.58 3/8-2.62 7/8	2.57 3/8-2.59 3/4	2.37 7/8-2.42 5/8
February 1914	0.39 1/2-0.43 1/2	0.33 2/4-0.34 2/8	0.33 1/3-0.33 2/3	0.32 7/8-0.33 1/3	0.32 1/3-0.32 3/4	1.29 3/4-1.31 3/8	1.26 2/4-1.28 2/8	1.13 1/2-1.15
" 1915	0.80 1/4-0.79	0.64 7/8-0.65 7/8	0.61 1/2-0.62 7/12	0.61 -0.60	0.59 1/2-0.59 7/8	1.60 1/2-1.62 1/4	1.57 1/2-1.59 1/4	– –
" 1916	0.65 7/8-0.67 3/8	0.42 7/8-0.44	0.39 5/8-0.41 3/8	0.38 1/2-0.40 1/4	0.37 1/2-0.39 1/4	2.04 5/8-2 09	2.01 3/4-2.06	– –
" 1917	0.92 -0.96	0.54 3/8-0.56 1/4	0.52 2/4-0.54 7/8	0.51 3/4-0.54	0.51 -0.53 1/2	2.51 1/2-2.56 1/2	2.46 1/2-2.53 1/2	2.32 1/2-2.37 3/4
March 1914	0.43 3/4-0.45 1/2	0.34 3/8-0.34 3/4	0.34 1/2-0.34 5/8	0.34 -0.34 1/2	0.33 1/4-0.33 7/8	1.34 3/4-1.37 3/8	1.32 1/2-1.34 3/8	1.19 -1.22 1/2
" 1915	0.75 2/3-0.73 1/2	0.60 3/4-0.63	0.58 1/2-0.60 1/2	0.58 3/4-0.60 3/4	0.56 3/4-0.59	1.66 1/2-1.73 1/2	1.63 1/2-1.70 3/8	– –
" 1916	0.59 1/2-0.59 1/2	0.39 1/2-0.41 1/4	0.37 1/2-0.39 1/4	0.36 -0.37 1/2	0.35 1/2-0.37	1.99 3/8-2.04 7/8	1.96 3/4-2.02	– –
" 1917	1.03 1/4-1.06	0.61 3/8-0.63 1/2	0.59 4/8-0.61 3/4	0.58 3/4-0.60 3/8	0.57 1/2-0.59 5/8	2·58 7/8-2.63	2.55 1/2-2.59 5/8	2.40 5/8-2.64 2/8
April 1914	– –	0.34 1/6-0.35	0.33 1/8-0.34	0.33 -0.33 3/8	0.32 1/4-0.32 7/8	1.34 1/8-1.37	1.31 1/8-1.34	1.22 1/8-1.25 1/8
" 1915	0.74 1/2-0.75 1/2	0.62 1/2-0.64 3/8	0.58 1/4-0.61 1/2	0.59 -0.60 1/4	0.58 -0.59 1/2	1.77 1/8-1.77 5/8	1.71 3/8-1.74 1/4	– –
" 1916	0.59 1/2-0.63 1/10	0.43 1/8-0.44 3/8	0.41 1/4-0.42 1/2	0.39 1/2-0.41	0.39 1/4-0.41	1.85 1/2-1.90 1/2	1.80 9/10-1.88 2/8	– –
" 1917	1.14 1/2-1.20 1/2	0.65 1/4-0.71 5/8	0.66 1/2-0.70 1/8	0.65 1/2-0.68 7/8	0.64 1/4-0.67 1/8	2.85 3/4-2.96	2.81 1/8-2.92	2.56 7/8-2.78 3/4
May 1914	0.43 1/8-0.48 1/2	0.37 1/8-0.37 3/4	0.35 7/8-0.36 1/2	0.35 1/2-0.35 2/8	0.34 7/8-0.35 3/8	1.35 2/8-1.37	1.32 3/8-1.34	1.22 1/8-1.24
" 1915	0.71 -0.72	0.62 1/8-0.63 3/4	0.59 1/2-0.61 1/4	0.58 7/8-0.60	0.57 3/4-0.59	1.75 7/10-1.80 1/10	1.72 1/8-1.76 3/4	– –
" 1916	0.66 3/4-0.68	0.46 1/2-0.47 1/2	0.55 -0.46	0.44 1/2-0.45 1/4	0.43 -0.44	1.66 1/8-1.73 7/8	1.62 1/4-1.70 1/2	– –
" 1917	1.21 1/2-1.30 1/4	0.73 3/4-0.79 3/4	0.72 -0.77	0.68 3/4-0.73 1/2	0.68 -0.71 1/8	3.03 1/2-3.18	3.00 1/4-3.14 1/4	2.85 1/4-3.00
June 1914	0.47 1/8-0.53 2/8	0.38 1/6-0.39 1/4	0.38 1/8-0.38 7/8	0.37 1/4-0.38	0.37 1/8-0.38	1.38 7/8-1.40	1.35 3/8-1.37	– –
" 1915	0.71 1/8-0.72 3/8	0.53 1/2-0.56 3/4	0.51 3/8-0.55 1/4	– –	– –	1.52 3/8-1.59 1/8	1.49 3/8-1.56 1/4	– –
" 1916	0.65 7/8-0.67 2/3	0.45 1/2-0.47 1/8	0.44 3/4-0.46	0.43 1/2-0.45	0.41 1/2-0.43	1.57 1/2-1.61 5/8	1.54 1/2-1.58 5/8	– –
" 1917	1.23 1/4-1.27 1/2	0.68 1/4-0.70 5/8	0.66 1/4-0.68 7/8	0.63 1/4-0.66 1/4	0.61 3/4-0.65 1/8	2.79 1/2-2.92 1/2	2.75 -2.88 1/4	2.58 -2.72 1/2

37.—Monthly Range of Average Prices of Barley, Oats and Flax at Winnipeg and Fort William, 1914-1917—concluded.

Date.	Barley (per bushel of 48 lb.) No. 3 C.W.	Oats (per bushel of 34 lb.).				Flax (per bushel of 56 lb.).		
		No. 2 C.W.	No. 3 C.W.	No. 1 Feed.	No. 2 Feed.	No. 1 N.W.C.	No. 2 C.W.	No. 3 C.W.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
July 1914	0.46¾–0.52¾	0.38½–0.39⅓	0.37⅛–0.38	0.36½–0.37	0.36½–0.37	1.40⅞–1.46⅓	1.37⅞–1.43⅓	1.26 –1.33
" 1915	0.69⅜–0.71⅝	0.59 –0.61 1/10	0.56⅜–0.58 1/10	0.54½–0.57¼	0.53½–0.56	1.46 –1.51 1/10	1.42¾–1.48 3/10	– –
" 1916	0.72 1/10 0.73 9/10	0.44½–0.45½	0.44 –0.45	0.43½–0.44½	0.42 –0.43	1.66⅓–1.72¼	1.63⅜–1.69¼	– –
" 1917	1.25 –1.27¾	0.74½–0.77¼	0.73⅜–0.76	0.71¼–0.74⅜	0.69⅜–0.72⅜	2.74½–2.90¾	2.70½–2.87¾	2.55¾–2.71¼
August 1914	0.51⅔–0.57⅗	0.44⅛–0.44½	0.43½–0.46	0.42–0.43½	0.42 –0.44⅛	1.36⅞–1.46½	1.34½–1.34¼	1.31 –1.52
" 1915	0.57⅛–0.61¼	0.50½–0.54½	0.49¾–0.53⅙	0.47¼–0.52 1/2	0.45¼–0.49⅔	1.38 –1.45¼	1.35¾–1.42¼	– –
" 1916	0.76½–0.82⅝	0.48 –0.50½	0.47¼–0.49½	0.36 –0.48½	0.45½–0.48½	1.87⅞–1.97½	1.85¼–1.93¾	– –
" 1917	1.19¾–1.24	0.67 –0.78⅛	0.67 –0.70¼	0.64¼–0.67½	0.63 –0.63¼	3.27½–3.42½	3.21¾–3.36¾	3.11¼–3.25½
September 1914	0.55⅞–0.65¾	0.49½–0.52½	0.48⅛–0.51½	0.48⅛–0.51½	0.46⅝–0.50	1.28⅛–1.31⅞	1.25⅛–1.28⅞	– –
" 1915	0.50¼–0.52½	0.37⅛–0.39½	0.35½–0.37¼	0.34⅛–0.36	0.33½–0.35	1.41½–1.46½	1.38½–1.43¾	– –
" 1916	0.85 3/10 0.88⅝	0.51 –0.52½	0.50 –0.51½	0.49½–0.50½	0.59 –0.50½	1.87⅝–1.96⅛	1.84⅝–1.93 1/10	– –
" 1917	1.20 –1.23¾	0.65¼–0.67½	0.63½–0.65¾	0.61⅞–0.64⅜	0.61¼–0.63⅝	3.21½–3.36½	3.14¼–3.29¼	3.04 –3.18¾
October 1914	0.57½–0.67½	0.51⅞–0.53⅜	0.48⅞–0.50	0.48 –0.49⅝	0.47 –0.48	1.10⅜–1.14½	1.09¼–1.13	– –
" 1915	0.57⅜–0.61	0.40¼–0.43	0.38¼–0.41½	0.36⅜–0.39¼	0.35 9/10 0.38½	1.59⅜–1.65⅜	1.56⅛–1.64⅜	– –
" 1916	0.98⅛–1.02¾	0.54⅛–0.57½	0.53 –0.56½	0.52 –0.55¾	0.52 –0.55¼	2.30½–2.39½	2.27½–2.38⅜	– –
" 1917	1.20¼–1.21⅝	0.66¼–0.65¼	0.63½–0.65¼	0.62⅜–0.64	0.61⅝–0.63⅜	2.96¼–3.04⅝	2.92 –2.99½	2.80¾–2.90⅞
November 1914	0.60⅝–0.67⅞	0.54⅝–0.55¾	0.52 –0.53⅞	0.51 –0.52⅞	0.50 –0.52	1.20⅝–1.28⅜	1.17½–1.24⅝	– –
" 1915	0.65⅜–0.67⅝	0.40¾–0.42⅝	0.38¼–0.40½	0.37 –0.39	0.36½–0.37⅛	1.76 –1.83½	1.73 –1.80½	– –
" 1916	1.08 –1.13½	0.63⅜–0.66	0.60½–0.64	0.60⅜–0.64½	0.59½–0.63	2·50¼–2.65½	2.47¼–2.62¼	– –
" 1917	1.20⅝–1.22¼	0.70¾–0.73¼	0.67¾–0.70⅜	0.65¾–0.68¼	0.63½–0.65⅛	3.07⅜–3.20¼	3.03⅜–3.14⅜	2.92⅜–3.03¾
December 1914	0.55¾–0.64	0.52⅓–0.53⅜	0.49⅛–0.50½	0.48¾–0.49⅓	0.48⅛–0.48⅞	1.27⅜–1.31⅛	1.24⅜–1.28⅛	– –
" 1915	0.65½–0.67⅓	0.39⅛–0.40⅞	0.36¼–0.38⅞	0.34¾–0.37¼	0.33¾–0.35⅞	1.81⅜–1.85	1.78¾–1.82	– –
" 1916	0.98⅝–1.04⅝	0.54⅛–0.57½	0.51½–0.55½	0.50¼–0.55⅓	0.49⅝–0.54¾	2.54½–2.60	2.51¼–2.57	– –
" 1917	1.30⅜–1.33¼	0.80⅝–0.63½	0.77¼–0.80⅜	0.74 –0.76⅜	0.71 –0.73⅜	3.02 –3.10¼	2.97¾–3.05⅝	2.80¼–2.88

38.—Monthly Range of Average Prices in British Markets of Canadian Wheat and Oats, 1913-1917.

Date.	Wheat (per bushel of 60 lb.).				Oats per bushel of 34 lb.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January—					
1913	1.12 –1.15	1.09 –1.12	1.06 –1.07	1.04 –1.05	0.54 –0.57
1914	1.06 –1.07	1.03 –1.04	1.00 –1.02	0.94 –0.97	0.49 –0.52
1915	1.72 1/16–1.72 7/8	1.69 1/16–1.69 7/8	1.66 1/8–1.67 1/16	1.63 –1.63 7/8	0.79 1/2–0.82 1/2
1916	2.01 3/4–2.02 5/8	1.98 –2.00	1.96 3/4–1.98 5/8	– –	0.90 3/4–0.92 1/4
1917	2.64 7/8–2.73 3/4	2.62 –2.64 7/8	2.59 –2.62	– –	1.35 –1.37 1/2
February—					
1913	1.15 –1.17	1.13 –1.15	1.09 –1.10	1.06 –1.08	0.54 –0.57
1914	1.06 –1.07	1.04 –1.05	– –	– –	0.49 –0.52
1915	1.98 5/8–2.01 1/16	1.95 5/8–1.98 1/16	1.93 3/8–1.95 3/4	1.88 1/4–1.90 1/8	0.87 1/16–0.90 1/4
1916	2.13 3/8–2.15 1/4	2.10 3/8–2.12 1/4	2.07 3/8–2.08 5/8	– –	0.90 –0.91 3/4
1917	2.64 7/8–2.73 3/4	2.62 –2.64 7/8	2.59 –2.62	– –	1.34 1/2–1.37
March—					
1913	1.15 –1.17	1.12 –1.13	1.09 –1.10	– –	0.53 –0.55
1914	1.11 –1.12	1.08 –1.09	1.06 –1.08	– –	0.52 –0.54
1915	1.98 1/2–2.01 1/2	1.95 1/2–1.98 1/2	1.92 1/2–1.95 1/2	1.92 –1.93 1/2	0.86 1/4–0.88 3/4
1916	2.05 1/2–2.07 1/4	2.02 7/8–2.04 1/4	1.99 5/8–2.00 3/4	– –	0.90 1/2–0.93
1917	2.60 1/2–2.67 5/8	2.57 3/8–2.64 7/8	2.51 5/8–2.62	2.38 1/2 –	1.35 3/4–1.38 1/4
April—					
1913	1.15 –1.16	1.12 –1.13	1.21 –1.22	1.19 –1.20	0.52 –0.54
1914	1.07 –1.09	1.06 –1.07	1.05 –1.06	– –	0.52 –0.54
1915	1.97 5/8–2.00 5/8	1.94 5/8–1.97 5/8	1.91 3/4–1.94 5/8	1.89 1/2–1.91	0.88 –0.90 1/2
1916	1.92 1/4–1.94 1/4	1.91 –1.93 1/2	1.88 –1.90 5/8	1.85 1/8–1.87 3/4	0.85 5/8–0.89 1/2
1917	2.60 1/2 –	2.55 7/16 –	2.48 1/2 –	2.42 1/2 –	1.66 1/2–1.69 5/8
May—					
1913	1.20 –1.21	1.18 –1.19	1.14 –1.15	1.11 –1.12	0.52 –0.55
1914	1.08 –1.09	1.07 –1.08	1.04 –1.05	– –	0.50 –0.52
1915	2.12 1/8–2.15 1/8	2.09 1/8–2.12 1/8	2.06 1/8–2.09 1/8	2.01 –2.05 3/8	0.89 –0.91 1/2
1916	1.84 3/8–1.87	1.81 3/8–1.84	1.78 7/16–1.81	– –	0.93 1/2–0.96 1/2
1917	2.62 –	2.56 3/8 –	2.50 1/2 –	2.44 1/4 –	1.75 1/8–1.78 3/8
June—					
1913	1.16 –1.18	1.13 –1.15	1.10 –1.12	1.05 –1.07	0.52 –0.57
1914	1.10 –1.11	1.08 –1.09	1.06 –1.07	1.05 –1.06	0.49 –0.52
1915	1.82 1/2–1.84 7/8	1.79 1/2–1.82	1.76 1/2–1.79 3/4	1.78 1/8–1.81	0.88 –0.90 1/2
1916	1.58 5/8–1.62 1/8	1.55 9/16–1.58	1.56 3/4–1.58 1/8	– –	0.90 –0.91 1/2
1917	2.59 3/4 –	2.54 3/4 –	2.47 1/2 –	2.38 1/2 –	1.75 1/8–1.78 3/8
July—					
1913	1.16 –1.18	1.13 –1.14	1.09 –1.10	1.02 –1.04	0.52 –0.56
1914	1.10 –1.11	1.07 –1.08	1.05 –1.06	1.04 –1.05	0.50 –0.51
1915	1.71 –1.74	1.68 –1.71	1.65 –1.68	1.71 3/4–1.74	0.89 1/4–0.91 1/4
1916	1.62 –1.65	1.62 –1.64 7/8	1.68–1.70 9/16	– –	0.87 –0.89 1/2
1917	2.62 –	2.56 –	2.47 1/2 –	2.38 1/2 –	1.68 –1.70
August—					
1913	1.12 –1.14	1.10 –1.11	1.05 –1.07	0.99 –1.00	0.52 –0.54
1914	1.35 –1 38	1.32 –1.34	1.30 –1.32	1.27 –1.30	0.79 –0 82
1915	1.76 3/8–1.79 5/8	1.73 –1.76 5/8	1.70 3/8–1.73 5/8	1.64 1/4–1.67 1/4	– –
1916	2.05 1/2–2.09 3/4	2.02 1/2–2.05 1/2	1.97 –2.00 1/2	– –	0.89 1/2–0.92
1917	2.62 –	2.57 1/2 –	2.47 1/2 –	2.38 1/2 –	1.64 7/8–1.67 1/2
September—					
1913	1.13 –1.14	1.10 –1.11	1.06 –1.07	1.02 –1.03	0.50 –0.53
1914	1.42 –1.44	1.38 –1.39	1.37 –1.38	– –	0.83 –0.86
1915	1.75 1/2–1.78 1/2	1.76 1/16–1.79	1.72 –1.75 1/2	1.63 1/2–1.66 1/2	– –
1916	2.15 1/4–2.19	2.12 1/4–2.15 1/4	– –	– –	0.90 1/2–0.93
1917	2.35 5/8 –	2.30 7/8 –	2.36 1/16 –	2.28 1/4 –	1.62 7/8–1.65 1/2
October—					
1913	1.07 –1.09	1.04 –1.06	1.02 –1.04	0.97 –1.00	0.48 –0.51
1914	1.37 –1.39	1.35 –1.37	1.32 –1.34	1.30 –1.32	0.79 –0.83
1915	1.75 1/2–1.78 3/8	– –	– –	– –	0.77 –0.81 1/2
1916	2.27 3/8–2.30 5/8	2.24 9/16–2.27 3/8	2.22 1/4–2.28 3/4	– –	0.97 –0.99 5/8
1917	2.35 5/8 –	2.32 5/8 –	2.26 1/2 –	2.17 3/4 –	1.62 7/8–1.65 1/2

38.—Monthly Range of Average Prices in British Markets of Canadian Wheat and Oats, 1913-1917—concluded.

Date.	Wheat (per bushel of 60 lb.).				Oats per bushel of 34 lb.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
November—					
1913	1.04 –1.06	1.01 –1.04	0.98 –1.01	0.95 –0.98	0.48 –0.51
1914	1.45 –1.48	1.42 –1.45	1.40 –1.42	1.34 –1.35	0.78 –0.81
1915	1.78½–1.80	1.75⅝–1.77⅛	1.72½–1.74⅛	1.68 –1.68¾	0.82⅛–0.84¼
1916	2.48 7/10–2.51 7/10	2.45¾–2.48 7/10	2.42¾–2.45¾	– –	1.15½–1.17½
1917	2.35⅛ –	2.31⅞ –	2.26⅛ –	2.15½ –	1.66¼–1.69⅓
December—					
1913	1.06 –1.08	1.02 –1.04	0.99 –1.02	0.96 –0.99	0.49 –0.52
1914	1.50 –1.51	1.47 –1.49	1.44 –1.46	1.42 –1.43	0.75 –0.78
1915	1.80½–1.81¾	1.77⅝–1.78⅓	1.74¾–1.78	1.71¾–1.72½	0.77½–0.80¼
1916	2.59¾–2.70¾	2.57½–2.59¾	2.57½–2.59¾	2.53½–2.56	1.34½–1.37
1917	2.34⅝ –	2.30¼ –	2.25 1/10 –	2.20⅔ –	1.66 –1.68⅔

Agricultural Wealth of Canada, 1917.—Table 39 presents the results of calculations of the gross total value of the annual agricultural production of Canada for each of the years 1915, 1916 and 1917. The values are calculated from the average prices received by farmers. They are necessarily gross values, because it is impossible to distinguish between the use of crops as materials for other kinds of production, such as the feeding of live stock, nor to allow for the costs of production.

39.—Value of the Annual Agricultural Production of Canada, 1915-17.

Description.	1915.	1916.	1917.
	000 $	000 $	000 $
Field crops	825,371	886,495	1,144,637
Farm animals	73,958	110,201	156,569
Wool	3,360	4,440	7,000
Dairy products	146,005	152,816	232,822
Fruits and vegetables	35,000	35,000	40,000
Poultry and eggs	35,000	35,000	40,000
Gross total value	1,118,694	1,223,952	1,621,028

If to the estimated value of agricultural production in 1917, viz., $1,621,028,000, be added for land $2,792,229,000, for buildings $927,548,000, for implements $387,079,000 and for live live stock $1,102,261,000, the total estimated agricultural wealth of the Dominion of Canada for 1917 amounts to $6,830,145,000[1].

Annual Average Yields per acre of Field Crops.—In Table 40 are shown the annual average yields per acre of all field crops in Canada for the decennial period 1908 to 1917. These average yields have been calculated to the nearest ¼ fraction, for each crop, by provinces and for the Dominion as a whole, from the reports of crop correspondents of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

[1]For the details of this estimate, see Part I of the Report on the Census of Industry, 1917 (Agricultural Statistics), pages xii and xiii.

40.—Annual Average Yields per acre of Field Crops, for Canada and by Provinces, for the ten years 1908-1917.

Crops.	Ten-year average 1908–17.
	bush.
Canada—	
Fall wheat	23·00
Spring wheat	19·00
All wheat	19·25
Oats	35·25
Barley	27·00
Rye	18·25
Peas	16·50
Beans	17·75
Buckwheat	22·50
Mixed grains	32·75
Flax	10·50
Corn for husking	53·75
Potaotes	150·25
Turnips, etc	361·00
	tons.
Hay and clover	1·50
Fodder corn	9·25
Sugar beets	9·00
Alfalfa	2·50
Prince Edward Island—	bush.
Spring wheat	18·50
Oats	32·25
Barley	28·25
Peas	23·00
Buckwheat	27·50
Mixed grains	40·25
Potatoes	185·00
Turnips, etc	475·75
	tons.
Hay and clover	1·50
Fodder corn	10·25
Nova Scotia—	bush.
Spring wheat	19·25
Oats	31·25
Barley	26·75
Rye	17·75
Peas	24·25
Beans	21·75
Buckwheat	24·00
Mixed grains	33·75
Potatoes	189·00
Turnips, etc	413·25
	tons.
Hay and clover	1·75
Fodder corn	6·00
Alfalfa	3·25[1]
New Brunswick—	bush.
Spring wheat	17·75
Oats	28·25
Barley	25·75
Peas	17·75
Beans	26·00
New Brunswick —con.	bush.
Buckwheat	24·50
Mixed grains	30·00
Potatoes	192·25
Turnips, etc	343·00
	tons.
Hay and clover	1·25
Fodder corn	11·25
Quebec—	bush.
Spring wheat	15·75
Oats	26·25
Barley	22·75
Rye	16·00
Peas	14·75
Beans	17·50
Buckwheat	22·25
Mixed grains	25·75
Flax	9·50[1]
Corn for husking	28·75
Potatoes	140·50
Turnips, etc	287·25
	tons.
Hay and clover	1·25
Fodder corn	8·75
Alfalfa	2·50[1]
Ontario—	bush.
Fall wheat	23·00
Spring wheat	18·25
All wheat	22·50
Oats	34·00
Barley	29·00
Rye	17·50
Peas	16·75
Beans	17·50
Buckwheat	21·50
Mixed grains	34·50
Flax	14·50[1]
Corn for husking	56·25
Potatoes	123·25
Turnips, etc	371.75
	tons.
Hay and clover	1·50
Fodder corn	9·50
Sugar beets	9·00
Alfalfa	2·50[1]
Manitoba—	bush.
Fall wheat	21·25[1]
Spring wheat	17·75
All wheat	17·75
Oats	35·50
Barley	25·75
Rye	18·00
Mixed grains	31·25[1]
Flax	11·50
Potatoes	154·00
Turnips, etc	297·25
Manitoba—con.	tons.
Hay and clover	1·50
Fodder corn	5·50
Alfalfa	2·25[1]
Saskatchewan—	bush.
Fall wheat	21·00[1]
Spring wheat	18·50
All wheat	18·50
Oats	38·25
Barley	26·75
Rye	20·75
Peas	21·75[2]
Mixed grains	32·25[1]
Flax	10·50
Potatoes	152·25
Turnips, etc	255·50
	tons.
Hay and clover	1·50
Fodder corn	2·75[1]
Alfalfa	2·00[1]
Alberta—	bush.
Fall wheat	22·00
Spring wheat	22·50
All wheat	22·50
Oats	42·00
Barley	28·25
Rye	23·50
Peas	17·75[1]
Mixed grains	28·50[1]
Flax	10·50
Potatoes	161·00
Turnips, etc	250·25
	tons.
Hay and clover	1·50
Fodder corn	1·75[1]
Alfalfa	2·50[1]
British Columbia	bush.
Fall wheat	31·00[1]
Spring wheat	28·75[1]
All wheat	29·50[1]
Oats	56·50[1]
Barley	37·25[1]
Peas	29·25[1]
Mixed grains	44·50[1]
Potatoes	206·50[1]
Turnips, etc	457.00[1]
	tons.
Hay and clover	2·25[1]
Fodder corn	8·00[1]
Alfalfa	3·50[1]

[1]Average of eight years, 1910–1917.
[2]Average of seven years, 1911–1917.

The average yield per acre of fall wheat in Canada is 23 bushels and of spring wheat 19 bushels, as compared with the United States decennial average (1907-1916) of 15·6 bushels for winter and 13·2 bushels for spring wheat, the latter average however applying to much greater areas and total yields. As between the provinces, the highest average for spring wheat is in British Columbia with 28¾ bushels per acre for an eight-year average. Alberta is next with 22½ bushels and the remaining provinces are in order as follows: Nova Scotia 19¼, Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan 18½, Ontario 18¼, New Brunswick and Manitoba 17¾, Quebec 15¾.

World's Production of Cereals and Potatoes.—Table 41, which is compiled from the Bulletin of Agricultural and Commercial Statistics of the International Institute of Agriculture, with metric weights and measures converted into Canadian equivalents, shows the areas and yields of wheat, rye, barley, oats, corn and potatoes in the principal countries of the world for the years 1916 and 1917 in the northern hemisphere and for the years 1916-17 and 1917-18 in the southern hemisphere (Uruguay, Argentina, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand). The table also includes, for purposes of comparison, the average acreages and yields for the five years 1911-1915 (1911-12—1915-16 for the southern hemisphere) and the areas and yields of 1917 in the form of percentages of 1916 (1916-17) and of the five-year averages. Owing to the war, the table does not include data of Belgium, Serbia, Rumania and Russia, nor of the hostile powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey).

For wheat the data comprise twenty-four countries which in 1917 produced a total of 2,241,109,000 bushels from 164,905,000 acres, as compared with 2,177,101,000 bushels from 172,578,000 acres in 1916 and 2,470,479,000 bushels from 167,508,000 acres, the quinquennial average. As compared with 1916, the area under wheat in 1917 was 4·4 p.c. less, and it was 1·6 p.c. less than the average; the yield in 1917 was 2·9 p.c. more than that of 1916, but 9·3 p.c. less than the average. The average yield per acre for all twenty-four countries was about one bushel more than in 1916, but was over one bushel less than the quinquennial average.

In the case of rye, the total production in 1917 of twelve countries was 160,365,000 bushels from 10,240,000 acres, as compared with 166,294,000 bushels from 9,562,000 acres in 1916 and with 174,771,000 bushels from 9,707,000 acres, the five-year average. The area of 1917 is more than that of 1916 and of the average by 7·1 and 5·5 p.c., respectively, whilst the total yield is 3·6 p.c. less than that of 1916 and 8·2 p.c. less than the average. The average yield per acre is about 1¾ bushel less than in 1916 and 2⅓ bushels below the average.

The total production in nineteen countries of barley in 1917 was 635,343,000 bushels from 27,568,000 acres, as compared with 610,281,000 bushels from 26,153,000 acres in 1916 and 636,263,000 bushels from 25,928,000 acres, the five-year average. In area the crop of 1917 was 5·2 p.c. above 1916 and 6·1 p.c. above the average, whilst in yield the percentage was 4·1 p.c. above 1916, but 0·1 p.c. below the average. The yield per acre in 1917, viz., 23·09 bushels, was about ¼ bushel below 1916 and about 1½ bushel below the average.

41.—Acreage and Production of Cereals and of Potatoes in Various Countries of the World, 1916 and 1917.

Countries.	1916.	1917.	Five years' average 1911 to 1915.	P.c. of 1916.	P.c. of average.	1916.	1917.	Five years' average 1911 to 1915.	P.c. of 1916.	P.c. of average.	1916.	1917.	Five years' average 1911-1915.
	000 acres.	000 acres.	000 acres.	p.c.	p.c.	000 bush.	000 bush.	000 bush.	p.c.	p.c.	bush. per acre.	bush. per acre.	bush. per acre.
Wheat—													
Denmark	152	131	133	86·4	98·6	6,044	4,299	6,238	71·1	68·9	39·85	32·82	46·90
Spain	10,149	10,340	9,739	101·9	106·2	152,329	142,676	141,089	93·7	113·9	15·01	13·83	12·79
France	12,430	10,439	14,625	84·0	71·4	204,909	144,150	271,606	70·3	53·1	16·51	13·83	18·59
England and Wales	1,912	1,918	1,877	100·3	102·2	54,681	57,317	58,541	104·8	97·9	28·55	29·89	31·23
Scotland	63	61	64	96·6	95·9	2,265	2,432	2,576	107·4	94·4	38·84	39·85	40·59
Ireland	76	124	49	162·3	250·8	2,827	4,573	1,834	161·8	249·4	37·03	36·80	37·03
Italy	11,679	10,557	11,900	90·4	88·7	176,531	140,001	182,576	79·3	76·7	15·17	13·23	15·32
Luxemburg	27	22	27	79·6	80·0	433	388	599	89·6	64·7	15·91	17·84	22·01
Norway	14	14	12	100·1	110·2	316	241	296	76·4	81·7	23·20	17·69	23·79
Netherlands	134	122	148	91·4	83·0	4,586	3,452	5,711	75·3	60·5	35·09	28·25	38·96
Sweden	307	329	272	107·1	120·8	8,979	6,871	8,610	76·5	79·8	29·29	20·82	31·67
Switzerland	124	139	106	112·1	131·1	3,821	4,556	3,497	119·2	130·3	30·93	32·86	33·01
Canada	15,370	14,756	11,279	96·0	130·8	262,781	233,743	244,877	88·9	95·5	17·10	15·75	21·71
United States (Winter wheat)	34,829	27,430	32,950	78·8	83·2	481,752	418,077	542,612	86·8	77·0	13·83	15·32	16·51
United States (Spring wheat)	17,956	18,511	18,961	103·1	97·6	158,145	232,762	263,749	147·2	88·3	8·77	12·64	13·98
British India	30,480	32,940	30,537	108·1	107·7	318,005	379,306	360,550	119·3	105·2	10·41	11·45	11·75
Japan	1,302	1,458	1,205	112·0	121·0	28,307	32,727	24,669	115·6	132·7	21·71	22·45	20·52
Algeria	3,272	3,222	3,413	98·4	94·4	29,152	28,980	34,513	99·4	84·0	8·92	8·92	10·11
Egypt	1,447	1,116	1,373	77·1	81·3	36,543	29,835	35,180	81·6	84·8	25·28	26·77	25·58
Tunis	1,482	1,310	1,338	88·3	97·9	7,165	5,572	6,224	126·3	111·9	3·72	5·35	4·61
Argentine	16,089	17,876	16,455	111·1	108·6	70,225	218,600	160,996	311·3	135·8	4·31	12·19	9·81
Uruguay	780	1,014	852	130·0	119·0	5,390	12,860	6,714	238·6	191·6	6·84	12·64	7·88
Union of South Africa	755	925	737	122·5	125·4	4,790	8,833	6,520	184·4	135·5	6·39	9·52	8·77
Australia	11,530	9,857	9,238	85·5	106·7	152,088	122,584	94,297	80·6	130·0	13·23	12·49	10·26
New Zealand	219	294	218	134·2	134·7	5,037	6,274	6,405	124·6	98·0	23·05	21·41	29·29
Totals and Averages	**172,587**	**164,905**	**167,508**	**95·6**	**98·4**	**2,177,101**	**2,241,109**	**2,470,479**	**102·9**	**90·7**	**12·62**	**13·59**	**14·75**
Rye—													
Denmark	481	436	605	90·6	72·1	10,801	8,858	15,107	82·0	58·6	22·46	20·23	25·01
Spain	1,846	1,805	1,911	97·8	94·4	28,782	24,203	25,147	84·1	96·2	15·61	13·38	13·22
France	2,149	2,002	2,617	93·2	76·5	33,351	27,509	41,530	82·6	66·2	15·45	13·70	15·93
Ireland	7	8	8	115·6	99·3	192	223	228	115·6	97·3	29·00	29·00	29·63
Italy	285	279	302	97·8	92·4	5,342	4,460	5,159	83·5	86·5	18·64	15·93	17·05

Luxemburg	23	17	25	71·2	65·9	436	292	610	67·1	47·9	18·64	17·52	24·06
Norway	49	48	37	99·4	129·7	942	656	967	69·7	67·8	14·98	13·54	25·97
Netherlands	494	463	559	93·7	82·8	11,261	11,958	15,474	106·2	77·3	23·26	25·81	27·72
Sweden	913	813	967	89·1	84·1	22,929	16·456	24,220	71·8	67·9	25·17	20·23	25·01
Switzerland	71	55	62	77·5	88·7	2,000	1,752	1,817	87·6	96·4	28·04	31·70	29·47
Canada	148	212	120	143·2	176·7	2,876	3,857	2,326	134·1	165·8	19·43	18·19	19·38
United States	3,096	4,102	2,494	132·5	164·5	47,382	60,141	42,186	126·9	142·6	15·29	14·66	16·89
Totals and Averages	**9,562**	**10,240**	**9,707**	**107·1**	**105·5**	**166,294**	**160,365**	**174,771**	**96·4**	**91·8**	**17·39**	**15·66**	**18·00**
Barley—													
Denmark	633	594	602	93·8	98·6	24,477	17,867	25,570	73·0	69·9	38·66	30·11	42·38
Spain	3,866	4,007	3,585	103·1	111·8	86,853	77,957	74,119	89·7	105·2	22·30	19·52	20·63
France	1,538	1,789	1,742	116·3	102·7	38,268	39,557	42,758	103·4	92·5	24·91	22·12	24·54
England and Wales	1,332	1,460	1,435	109·6	101·7	43,174	46,162	46,924	106·9	98·4	32·34	31·60	32·71
Scotland	170	159	181	93·8	87·7	5,393	5,874	6,867	108·9	85·5	31·78	36·99	37·92
Ireland	150	177	162	118·0	109·3	6,537	7,873	7,264	120·4	108·4	43·49	44·42	44·80
Italy	596	470	611	78·8	76·9	10·109	7,422	9,610	73·4	77·2	16·91	15·80	15·80
Luxemburg	5	7	3	137·9	201·4	125	154	95	123·1	162·0	24·91	22·30	27·69
Norway	98	97	89	99·0	109·4	3,592	3,000	2,942	83·5	102·0	36·62	30·85	33·09
Netherlands	60	51	66	85·0	77·2	2,079	2,573	3,286	123·8	78·3	34·76	50·00	50·51
Sweden	421	437	438	103·9	99·9	14,621	12,263	14,492	82·3	83·0	34·76	27·51	33·09
Switzerland	18	19	14	105·6	135·7	620	712	490	114·8	145·3	35·32	37·55	35·50
Canada	1,803	2,392	1,544	132·7	154·9	42·770	55,058	46,333	128·7	118·8	23·72	23·00	30·01
United States	7,674	8,835	7,474	115·1	118·2	180,923	208,971	197,207	115·5	106·0	23·61	23·61	26·39
Japan	3,078	2,721	3,213	88·4	84·7	95,903	95,750	99,174	99·8	96·5	31·23	35·13	30·85
Algeria	3,009	2,839	3,167	94·3	89·6	35,970	31·462	39·050	87·5	80·6	11·90	11·15	12·27
Egypt	439	445	401	101·4	110·9	13,184	13,588	11,987	103·1	113·4	30·11	30·48	29·93
Tunis	1,233	1,038	1,171	84·2	88·7	4,914	8,267	7,000	168·2	118·4	3·90	7·99	5·95
New Zealand	30	31	30	104·8	103·5	769	833	1,095	108·4	76·1	26·02	26·95	36·62
Totals and averages	**26,153**	**27,568**	**25,928**	**105.2**	**106.1**	**610,281**	**635,343**	**636,263**	**104.1**	**99.9**	**23.34**	**23.09**	**24.54**
Oats—													
Denmark	1,042	981	1,039	94·2	94·4	48,618	35,468	49,719	73·0	71·3	46·71	36·21	47·76
Spain	1,398	1,398	1,321	100·0	105·9	30·272	31·116	28,311	102·8	109·9	21·78	22·30	21·52
France	7,778	7,706	8,732	99·1	88·3	260,818	223,461	280,752	85·7	79·6	33·59	29·13	32·28
England and Wales	2,085	2,259	2,022	108·4	111·7	95,534	99,717	88,655	104·4	112·5	45·92	44·08	43·82
Scotland	991	1,041	952	105·1	109·4	41·547	49·984	42,313	120·3	118·1	41·99	48·02	44·35
Ireland	1,072	1,464	1,050	136·6	139·3	58,685	69,094	61,001	151·8	146·1	54·84	60·88	57·99
Italy	1,103	1,107	1,239	100·4	89·3	24,543	31,896	32,192	130·0	99·1	22·30	28·86	25·98
Luxemburg	69	56	76	80·3	73·2	2,560	1,897	2,938	74·1	64·6	37·00	34·11	38·57
Norway	297	307	265	103·4	115·5	14,809	11,111	11,023	75·0	100·8	49·86	36·21	41·46
Netherlands	343	372	347	108·2	107·0	20,152	17,500	19,379	86·8	90·3	58·78	47·23	55·89
Sweden	1,954	1,929	1,957	98·7	98·6	87,612	65,490	72,535	74·7	90·3	44·87	33·85	37·00
Switzerland	103	70	84	68·0	83·3	6,348	4,331	4,678	68·2	92·6	61·40	61·40	55·89
Canada	10,996	13,313	10,295	121·1	129·3	410,211	403,010	398,932	98·2	101·0	37·30	130·25	38·75
United States	41,540	43,573	38,704	104·9	112·6	1,178,338	1,493,920	1,158,109	126·8	129·0	28·34	34·38	29·91

41.—Acreage and Production of Cereals and of Potatoes in Various Countries of the World, 1916 and 1917—concluded.

Countries.	1916.	1917.	Five years' average 1911-15.	P.c. of 1916.	P.c. of aver-age.	1916.	1917.	Five years' average 1911-1915.	P.c. of 1916.	P.c. of aver-age.	1916.	1917.	Five years' aver-age 1911-1915.
	000 acres.	000 acres.	000 acres.	p.c.	p.c.	000 bush.	000 bush.	000 bush.	p.c.	p.c.	bush. per acre.	bush. per acre.	bush. per acre.
Oats—con.													
Japan	158	130	127	82·3	102·4	5,582	5,355	5,388	95·9	99·4	35·33	41·20	42·43
Algeria	536	682	516	127·3	132·1	12·367	17,507	12,028	141·6	145·6	23·09	25·19	23·35
Tunis	154	124	131	75·5	94·3	1,362	3,761	2,847	276·2	132·1	8·92	30·44	21·78
Argentina	2,525	3,200	2,803	126·7	114·2	29,912	74,568	60,388	249·3	123·5	11·81	23·35	21·25
New Zealand	564	484	330	85·9	146·5	6,275	6,157	15,390	98·1	40·0	11·02	12·60	46·45
Totals and averages	**74,708**	**80,196**	**71,990**	**107.5**	**111.4**	**2,335,545**	**2,645,343**	**2,346,578**	**113.3**	**112.7**	**31.33**	**32.99**	**32.60**
Corn—													
Spain	1,154	1,175	1,138	101·8	103·3	28,642	29,370	27,672	102·5	106·1	23·90	25·01	24·37
France	812	867	1,084	106·8	80·0	16,635	16,215	20,322	97·5	79·8	20·55	18·64	18·66
Italy	3,918	3,875	3,933	98,9	98·5	81,546	86,610	105,427	106·2	82·2	20·87	22·30	26·76
Switzerland	4	5	3	125·0	166·7	152	252	118	165·8	213·6	40·94	51·78	39·99
Canada	173	234	282	135·3	83·0	6·282	7·763	16·240	123·6	47·8	36·25	33·00	57·59
United States	105,955	119,757	105,671	113·0	113·3	2,583,219	3,159,468	2,754,131	122·3	114·7	24·37	26·29	26·13
Japan	157	142	140	90·5	101·7	3,703	4,100	3,551	90·3	104·3	25·97	25·97	25·33
New Zealand	6	8	6	124·6	129·7	283	425	291	150·1	146·3	44·13	53·21	47·16
Totals and averages	**112,179**	**126,063**	**112,257**	**112.4**	**112.3**	**2,720,462**	**3,304,203**	**2,927,752**	**121.5**	**112.9**	**24.25**	**26.21**	**26.08**
Potatoes—													
France	3,222	3,482	3,708	108·1	93·9	335·510	401,340	456,919	119·6	87·8	104·08	115·24	123·27
England and Wales	428	508	452	118·7	112·4	93·501	124·693	103·018	133·4	121·0	218·44	245·50	279·53
Scotland	130	148	148	113·5	100·1	19·824	41·440	36·842	209·0	121·5	152·41	280·59	249·51
Ireland	586	709	589	121·0	120·4	90·845	155·036	127·954	107·7	121·2	154·94	218·58	217·10
Italy	729	791	719	108·4	109·9	54,278	55,116	60,414	101·5	91·2	74·50	69·74	84·01
Luxemburg	34	27	37	77·5	72·7	2,971	5,924	6,544	199·4	93·5	80·00	223·00	179·03
Norway	114	104	103	100·0	111·2	29,120	28,845	23,700	95·0	117·0	255·91	243·12	231·08
Netherlands	425	419	424	98·7	98·9	88,490	89,859	97,989	101·5	91·7	208·47	214·42	231·22
Sweden	373	366	378	98·2	97·0	54,972	64,559	63,388	117·4	101·8	147·36	176·21	167·73
Switzerland	135	140	116	103·7	120·7	18,372	36,376	24,912	197·9	146·0	136·36	259·33	214·57
Canada	473	657	478	138·9	137·4	63,297	79,892	76,589	110·4	91·3	133·82	121·50	160·15
United States	3,550	4,390	3,689	123·7	119·0	285,442	442,543	362,916	155·0	121·0	80·45	100·82	98·44
Japan	231	246	188	106·2	130·7	39·000	36·924	27,416	94·7	134·7	168·62	150·33	145·87
Totals and averages	**10,430**	**11,997**	**11,029**	**115.0**	**108.8**	**1,175,622**	**1,562,547**	**1,468,601**	**132.9**	**106.4**	**112.72**	**130.24**	**133.16**

Oats in nineteen countries gave a total production in 1917 of 2,645,343,000 bushels from 80,196,000 acres, as against 2,335,545,000 bushels from 74,708,000 acres in 1916 and 2,346,578,000 bushels from 71,990,000 acres, the quinquennial average. The figures for 1917 represent as to area percentages of 7·5 above 1916 and 11·4 above the average and as to yield 13·3 above 1916 and 12·7 p.c. above average. The yield per acre for all these countries was 33 bushels in 1917, or 1·66 bushel below 1916 and 0·39 bushel above the average.

Corn in eight countries gave a total yield in 1917 of 3,304,203,000 bushels from 126,063,000 acres, as compared with 2,720,462,000 bushels from 112,179,000 acres in 1916 and with 2,927,752,000 bushels from 112,257,000 acres, the five-year average. In 1917 the acreage was 12·4 p.c. above that of 1916 and 12·3 p.c. above the average, whilst the yield was 21·5 p.c. above 1916 and 12·9 p.c. above average. The average yield per acre was 26·21 bushels in 1917, or about 2 bushels more than in 1916 and 0·13 of a bushel above the average.

Of potatoes the yield in 1917 for 13 countries was 1,562,547,000 bushels from 11,997,000 acres, as compared with 1,175,622,000 bushels from 10,430,000 acres in 1916 and 1,468,601,000 bushels from 11,029,000 acres, the five-year average. The acreage in 1917 was 15·p.c. above that of 1916 and 8·8 p.c. above average; the yield was 32·9 p.c. above 1916 and 6·4 p.c. above average. The average yield per acre in 1917, viz., 130·24 bushels, was 17½ bushels above 1916 but nearly 3 bushels below the five-year average.

World's Statistics of Farm Live Stock.—Table 42 shows the numbers of farm live stock in the principal countries of the world, as derived from the "Annuaire International de Statistique Agricole, 1915 et 1916", which was issued in 1917 by the International Institute of Agriculture. The descriptions of live stock included are horses, asses and mules, cattle and buffaloes, sheep, goats and swine, and the figures apply to the dates nearest to the years 1907 and 1916.

42.—Numbers of Farm Live Stock by Principal Countries of the World, 1907 and 1916.

NOTE.—C=Census; E=Estimate.

Countries.	Date nearest 1907.			Date nearest 1916.			Increase (+) or decrease (−)
	Actual date.		No.	Actual date.		No.	
Horses—							
Great Britain	1907	E	1,556,369	1916	E	1,292,626	− 263,743
Ireland	1907	E	596,144	1916	E	598,978	+ 2,834
Canada	1911	C	2,595,912	1916	E	3,258,342	+ 662,430
India	1906–07	E	1,397,106	1914–15	E	1,833,824	+ 436,718
Egypt	1907	E	54,666	1916	E	34,403	− 20,263
Mauritius	1907–08	E	692	1916	E	389	− 303
South Africa	1904	C	449,539	1911	C	714,414	+ 264,875
Australia	1907	E	1,871,714	1915	E	2,378,514	+ 506,800
New Zealand	1907	C	352,832	1916	C	371,331	+ 18,499
Total	−	−	**8,874,974**	−	−	**10,482,821**	**+1,607,847**

42.—Numbers of Farm Live Stock by Principal Countries of the World, 1907 and 1916 —con.

NOTE.—C=Census; E=Estimate.

Countries.	Date nearest 1907.			Date nearest 1916.			Increase (+) or decrease (−)
	Actual date.		No.	Actual date.		No.	
Horses—con.							
Austria	1900	C	1,716,488	1910	C	1,802,848	+ 86,360
Hungary	1907	E	1,797,664	1913	E	2,005,019	+ 207,355
Belgium	1907	E	249,831	1913	E	267,160	+ 17,329
Bulgaria	1905	C	538,271	1910	C	477,733	− 60,538
Denmark	1909	E	535,018	1916	E	515,415	− 19,603
France	1907	E	3,094,698	1916	E	2,245,630	− 849,068
Algiers	1907	E	221,453	1913	E	216,045	− 5,408
Tunis	1907	E	31,870	1916	C	30,963	− 907
Germany	1907	C	4,345,047	1915	E	3,341,624	−1,003,423
Italy	1908	C	2,293,938[1]	1914	E	2,235,000[1]	− 58,938
Luxemburg	1907	C	18,847	1915	C	17,665	− 1,182
Mexico	1902	C	859,217	1902	C	859,217	−
Netherlands	1904	E	295,277	1913	C	334,445	+ 39,168
Rumania	1907	E	807,704	1911	E	824,714	+ 17,010
Norway	1907	C	163,780	1916	E	189,175	+ 25,395
Philippines	1910	E	143,000	1915	E	223,000	+ 80,000
Portugal	1906	C	87,765	1906	C	87,765	−
Russia in Europe	1907	E	23,391,092	1914	E	25,292,209	+1,901,117
Finland	1907	E	327,817	1910	E	365,967	+ 38,150
Russia in Asia	1909	E	8,565,570	1915	E	9,613,678	+1,048,108
Serbia	1905	C	174,363	1910	C	152,523	− 21,840
Spain	1907	E	451,005	1916	E	488,715	+ 37,710
Sweden	1907	E	566,227	1916	C	701,099	+ 134,872
Switzerland	1906	C	135,372	1916	C	136,613	+ 1,241
Japan	1907	E	1,495,252	1915	E	1,579,517	+ 84,265
United States	1908	E	19,992,000	1917	E	21,126,000	+1,134,000
Argentina	1908	C	7,531,376	1913	E	9,366,455	+1,835,079
Brazil	1912	C	7,289,690	1916	C	6,065,230	−1,224,460
Chili	1907–08	E	516,764	1915–16	E	442,642	− 74,122
Costa Rica	1905	C	51,887	1914	C	52,095	+ 208
Cuba	1907	E	442,862	1916	E	750,219	+ 307,357
Uruguay	1908	C	556,307	1916	C	556,307	−
Total	−	−	**79,160,024**	−	−	**84,024,559**	**+4,864,535**
Total Horses	−	−	**88,034,998**	−	−	**94,507,380**	**+6,472,382**
Asses and Mules—							
Ireland	1907	E	267,331	1916	E	258,365	− 8,966
India	1906–07	E	1,249,048	1914–15	E	1,583,412	+ 334,364
Mauritius	1907–08	E	133	1916	E	191	+ 58
South Africa	1904	C	276,664	1911	C	430,641	+ 153,977
New Zealand	1907	C	425	1916	C	246	− 179
Egypt	1910	E	729,954	1916	E	543,447	− 186,507
Total	−	−	**2,523,555**	−	−	**2,816,302**	**+ 292,747**
Austria	1900	C	66,647	1910	C	73,408	+ 6,761
Hungary	1907	E	15,296	1913	E	17,062	+ 1,766
Belgium	1910	C	10,549	1910	C	10,549	−
Bulgaria	1905	C	136,027	1910	C	130,398	− 5,629
France	1907	E	552,788	1916	E	474,200	− 78,588
Algiers	1907	E	440,104	1913	E	464,438	+ 24,334
Tunis	1907	E	94,594	1916	C	99,209	+ 4,615
Germany	1907	C	11,291	1912	C	13,147	+ 1,856
Luxemburg	1907	E	27	1913	C	32	+ 5

[1] Includes asses and mules.

42.—Numbers of Farm Live Stock by Principal Countries of the World, 1907 and 1916—con.

NOTE.—C=Census; E=Estimate.

Countries.	Date nearest 1907.			Date nearest 1916.			Increase (+) or decrease (−)
	Actual date.		No.	Actual date.		No.	
Asses and Mules—con.							
Portugal	1906	C	201,736	1906	C	201,736	–
Serbia	1905	C	1,986	1910	C	1,622	− 364
Spain	1907	E	1,584,423	1916	E	1,751,632	+ 167,209
Switzerland	1906	C	4,832	1916	C	4,348	− 484
United States	1908	E	3,869,000	1917	E	4,639,000	+ 770,000
Argentina	1908	C	750,125	1913	E	929,146	+ 179,021
Brazil	1912	C	3,207,940	1916	C	3,221,910	+ 13,970
Chili	1907–08	E	83,092	1915–16	E	75,874	− 7,218
Costa Rica	1995	C	3,087	1914	C	2,576	− 511
Cuba	1907	E	56,010	1916	E	61,044	+ 5,034
Uruguay	1908	C	22,099	1916	C	22,099	–
Total	–	–	**11,111,653**	–	–	**12,193,430**	**+1,081,777**
Total Asses & Mules	–	–	**13,635,208**	–	–	**15,009,732**	**+1,374,524**
Cattle—							
Great Britain	1907	E	6,912,067	1916	E	7,442,155	+ 530,088
Ireland	1907	E	4,676,493	1916	E	4,970,441	+ 293,948
Canada	1911	C	6,533,436	1916	E	6,594,151	+ 60,715
India	1906–07	E	91,666,228	1914–15	E	147,335,852	+55,669,624
Egypt	1907	E	778,896	1916	E	492,650	− 286,246
Mauritius	1907–08	E	11,289	1916	E	18,341	+ 7,052
South Africa	1904	C	3,500,453	1911	C	5,796,949	+2,296,496
Australia	1907	E	10,128,486	1915	E	9,931,345	− 197,141
New Zealand	1907	C	1,816,299	1916	C	2,417,491	+ 601,192
Total	–	–	**126,023,647**	–	–	**184,999,375**	**+58,975,728**
Austria	1900	C	9,511,170	1910	C	9,160,009	− 351,161
Hungary	1907	E	5,786,519	1913	E	6,045,184	+ 258,665
Belgium	1907	E	1,812,689	1913	E	1,849,484	+ 36,795
Bulgaria	1905	C	1,695,533	1910	C	1,603,182	− 92,351
Denmark	1909	E	2,253,982	1916	E	2,289,996	+ 36,014
France	1907	E	13,949,722	1916	E	12,341,950	−1,607,772
Algiers	1907	E	1,081,734	1913	E	1,107,593	+ 25,859
Tunis	1907	E	193,000	1916	C	239,989	+ 46,989
Germany	1907	C	20,630,544	1915	E	20,316,948	− 313,596
Italy	1908	C	6,198,861	1914	E	6,646,000	+ 447,139
Luxemburg	1907	C	103,485	1915	C	114,211	+ 10,726
Netherlands	1904	E	1,690,463	1913	C	2,096,599	+ 406,136
Norway	1907	C	1,088,635	1916	E	1,119,306	+ 30,671
Portugal	1906	C	703,198	1906	C	703,198	–
Rumania	1907	E	2,585,205	1911	E	2,666,945	+ 81,740
Russia in Europe	1907	E	36,568,517	1914	E	37,484,613	+ 916,096
Finland	1907	E	1,491,264	1910	E	1,603,720	+ 112,456
Russia in Asia	1909	E	12,710,297	1915	E	14,771,658	+2,061,361
Serbia	1905	C	962,503	1910	C	957,105	− 5,398
Spain	1907	E	2,212,013	1916	E	3,070,903	+ 858,890
Sweden	1907	E	2,628,982	1916	C	2,913,159	+ 284,177
Switzerland	1906	C	1,498,144	1916	C	1,615,645	+ 117,501
Japan	1907	E	1,237,161	1915	E	1,387,922	+ 150,761
United States	1908	E	71,267,000	1917	E	63,617,000	−7,650,000
Argentina	1908	C	29,116,625	1913	E	30,796,447	+1,679,822
Brazil	1912	C	30,705,400	1916	C	28,962,180	−1,743,220
Chili	1907–08	E	2,303,659	1915–16	E	1,869,053	− 434,606
Ceylon	1907	E	1,559,271	1916	E	1,518,009	− 41,262
Corea	1910	E	703,844	1914	E	1,338,401	+ 634,557

42.—Numbers of Farm Live Stock by Principal Countries of the World, 1907 and 1916 —con.

NOTE—C=Census; E=Estimate.

Countries.	Date nearest 1907.			Date nearest 1916.			Increase(+) or decrease(−)
	Actual date.		No.	Actual date.		No.	
Cattle—con.							
Costa Rica	1905	C	308,160	1914	C	336,061	+ 27,901
Cuba	1907	E	2,728,183	1916	E	3,961,731	+ 1,233,548
Uruguay	1908	C	8,192,602	1916	C	7,802,442	− 390,160
Total	–	–	**275,478,365**	–	–	**272,306,643**	**− 3,171,722**
Total Cattle	–	–	**401,502,012**	–	–	**457,306,018**	**+55,804,006**
Sheep—							
Great Britain	1907	E	26,115,655	1916	E	25,006,987	− 1,108,468
Ireland	1907	E	3,816,609	1916	E	3,763,705	− 52,904
Canada	1911	C	2,175,302	1916	E	2,022,941	− 152,361
India	1906–07	E	24,242,461	1914–15	E	31,443,725	+ 7,201,264
Mauritius	1907–08		1,014	1916	E	1,110	+ 96
South Africa	1904	C	16,322,503	1913	E	35,710,843	+19,388,340
Australia	1907	E	87,650,263	1915	E	69,244,603	−18,405,660
New Zealand	1908	E	20,983,772	1916	C	24,788,150	+ 3,804,378
Total	–	–	**181,307,579**	–	–	**191,982,064**	**+10,674,485**
Austria	1900	C	2,621,026	1910	C	2,428,101	− 192,925
Hungary	1907	E	7,549,336	1913	E	6,559,858	− 989,478
Belgium	1910	C	185,373	1913	E	185,373	–
Bulgaria	1905	C	8,130,997	1910	C	8,632,388	+ 501,391
Denmark	1909	E	726,879	1914	E	254,368	− 472,511
France	1907	E	17,460,284	1916	E	10,845,280	− 6,615,004
Algiers	1907	E	9,314,515	1913	E	8,810,739	− 503,776
Tunis	1907	E	901,000	1916	C	1,147,910	+ 246,910
Germany	1907	C	7,703,710	1915	E	5,073,478	− 2,630,232
Italy	1908	C	13,877,804[1]	1914	E	13,824,000[1]	− 53,804
Luxemburg	1907	C	8,467	1913	C	5,310	− 3,157
Netherlands	1904	E	606,785	1913	C	842,018	+ 235,233
Norway	1907	C	1,391,168	1916	E	1,281,030	− 110,138
Portugal	1906	C	3,072,988	1906	C	3,072,988	–
Russia in Europe	1907	E	46,574,163	1914	E	43,110,776	− 3,463,387
Finland	1907	E	904,447	1910	E	1,330,769	+ 426,322
Russia in Asia	1909	E	32,573,387[1]	1915	E	33,294,016[1]	+ 720,629
Serbia	1905	C	3,160,166	1910	C	3,818,997	+ 658,831
Spain	1907	E	13,727,695	1916	E	16,012,277	+ 2,284,582
Sweden	1907	E	1,021,727	1916	C	1,198,469	+ 176,742
Switzerland	1906	C	209,997	1916	C	171,635	− 38,362
Japan	1907	E	3,949	1915	E	2,768	− 1,181
United States	1900	C	54,631,000	1910	C	48,483,000	− 6,148,000
Argentina	1908	C	67,211,754	1913	E	81,485,149	+14,273,395
Brazil	1912	C	10,549,930	1916	C	7,204,920	− 3,345,010
Chili	1907–08	E	4,224,266	1915–16	E	4,557,800	+ 333,534
Costa Rica	1905	C	250	1914	C	122	− 128
Turkey in Europe	1907	E	24,247,912	1912	E	27,094,678	+ 2,846,766
Uruguay	1908	C	26,286,296	1916	C	11,482,251	−14,804,045
Roumania	1907	E	5,104,506	1911	E	5,269,493	+ 164,987
Total	–	–	**363,981,777**	–	–	**347,479,961**	**−16,501,816**
Total Sheep	–	–	**545,289,356**	–	–	**539,462,025**	**− 5,827,331**

[1]Including goats.

42.—Numbers of Farm Live Stock by Principal Countries of the World, 1907 and 1916 —con.

NOTE—C=Census; E=Estimate.

Countries.	Date nearest 1907.			Date nearest 1916.			Increase(+) or decrease(−)
	Actual date.		No.	Actual date.		No.	
Goats—							
Ireland	1907	E	247,347	1916	E	293,390	+ 46,043
India	1906-07	E	25,149,882	1914-15	E	33,338,487	+8,188,605
Mauritius	1907-08	E	6,938	1916	E	6,151	− 787
South Africa	1904	C	9,770,545	1913	E	11,520,744	+1,750,199
Total	−	−	**35,174,712**	−	−	**45,158,772**	**+9,984,060**
Austria	1900	C	1,019,664	1910	C	1,256,778	+ 237,114
Hungary	1907	E	266,301	1913	E	268,752	+ 2,451
Belgium	1910	C	217,823	1910	C	217,823	−
Bulgaria	1905	C	1,384,116	1910	C	1,459,344	+ 75,228
Denmark	1909	E	40,257	1914	E	40,670	+ 413
France	1907	E	1,421,009	1916	E	1,176,510	− 244,499
Algiers	1907	E	4,253,435	1913	E	3,847,801	− 405,634
Tunis	1907	E	390,000	1916	C	521,912	+ 131,912
Germany	1907	C	3,533,970	1915	E	3,438,296	− 95,674
Luxemburg	1907	C	11,344	1915	C	10,500	− 844
Netherlands	1904	E	165,497	1913	C	232,478	+ 66,981
Norway	1907	C	295,777	1915	E	230,055	− 65,722
Portugal	1906	C	1,034,218	1906	C	1,034,218	−
Serbia	1905	C	510,063	1910	C	630,579	+ 120,516
Spain	1907	E	2,807,963	1916	E	3,270,360	+ 462,397
Sweden	1907	E	65,798	1916	C	131,788	+ 65,990
Switzerland	1906	C	362,117	1916	C	358,093	− 4,024
Japan	1907	E	80,901	1915	E	97,396	+ 16,495
United States	1900	C	1,870,599	1910	C	2,915,125	+1,044,526
Argentina	1908	C	3,945,986	1913	E	4,563,808	+ 617,822
Brazil	1912	C	10,048,570	1916	C	6,919,550	−3,129,020
Chili	1907-08	E	343,810	1915-16	E	385,941	+ 42,131
Costa Rica	1905	C	906	1914	C	522	− 384
Turkey in Europe	1907	E	16,895,993	1912	E	20,268,740	+3,372,747
Uruguay	1908	C	19,951	1908	C	19,951	−
Mexico	1902	C	4,206,011	1902	C	4,206,011	−
Total	−	−	**55,192,079**	−	−	**57,503,001**	**+2,310,922**
Total Goats	−	−	**90,366,791**	−	−	**102,661,773**	**+12,294,982**
Swine—							
Great Britain	1907	E	2,636,766	1916	E	2,314,331	− 322,435
Ireland	1907	E	1,317,068	1916	E	1,290,289	− 26,779
Canada	1911	C	3,610,428	1916	E	3,474,840	− 135,588
Mauritius	1907-08	E	4,377	1916	E	3,696	− 681
South Africa	1904	C	679,084	1911	C	1,081,600	+ 402,516
Australia	1907	E	754,101	1915	E	752,961	− 1,140
New Zealand	1907	C	241,128	1916	C	297,501	+ 56,373
Total	−	−	**9,242,952**	−	−	**9,215,218**	**− 27,734**
Austria	1900	C	4,682,654	1910	C	6,432,080	+1,749,426
Hungary	1907	E	4,868,928	1913	E	6,824,657	+1,955,729
Belgium	1907	E	1,279,462	1913	E	1,412,293	+ 132,831
Bulgaria	1905	C	465,333	1910	C	527,407	+ 62,074
Denmark	1909	E	1,467,822	1916	E	1,983,255	+ 515,433
France	1907	E	6,995,124	1916	E	4,361,900	−2,633,224
Algiers	1907	E	97,587	1913	E	112,010	+ 14,423
Tunis	1907	E	18,500	1916	C	6,577	− 11,923

42. Numbers of Farm Live Stock by Principal Countries of the World, 1907 and 1916—concluded.

NOTE.—C=Census; E=Estimate.

Countries.	Date nearest 1907.			Date nearest 1916.			Increase (+) or decrease (−).
	Actual date.		No.	Actual date.		No.	
Swine—con.							
Germany	1907	C	22,146,532	1915	E	17,287,211	− 4,859,321
Italy	1908	C	2,507,798	1914	E	2,722,000	+ 214,202
Luxemburg	1907	C	134,067	1915	C	94,197	− 39,870
Netherlands	1904	E	861,840	1913	C	1,350,204	+ 488,364
Norway	1907	C	307,308	1916	E	221,217	− 86,091
Portugal	1906	C	1,110,957	1906	C	1,110,957	−
Russia in Europe	1907	E	11,352,684	1914	E	12,902,628	+ 1,549,944
Finland	1907	E	221,072	1910	E	422,180	+ 201,108
Russia in Asia	1909	E	1,615,764	1915	E	2,242,954	+ 627,190
Serbia	1905	C	908,108	1910	C	865,769	− 42,339
Spain	1907	E	2,031,132	1916	E	2,814,465	+ 783,333
Sweden	1907	E	878,828	1916	C	1,065,396	+ 186,568
Switzerland	1906	C	548,970	1916	C	544,021	− 4,949
Japan	1907	E	317,640	1915	E	333,276	+ 15,636
United States	1908	E	56,084,000	1917	E	67,453,000	+11,369,000
Argentina	1908	C	1,403,591	1913	E	3,197,337	+ 1,793,746
Brazil	1912	C	18,400,530	1916	C	17,329,210	− 1,071,320
Chili	1907–08	E	216,360	1915–16	E	258,025	+ 41,665
Costa Rica	1905	C	79,730	1914	C	63,552	− 16,178
Philippines	1910	E	1,682,000	1915	E	2,521,000	+ 839,000
Uruguay	1908	C	180,099	1908	C	180,099	−
Total	−		**142,864,420**	−		**156,638,877**	**+13,774,457**
Total Swine	−		**152,107,372**	−		**165,854,095**	**+13,746,723**

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS OF CANADA.

Dominion Experimental Farms and Stations.

Central and Branch Farms.—Inaugurated in 1886 by Act of Parliament, the Dominion Experimental Farms system was at first made up of the Central Farm at Ottawa and four branch Farms: one at Nappan, Nova Scotia, for the Maritime Provinces; one at Brandon for Manitoba; one at Indian Head for the Northwest Territories and one at Agassiz for British Columbia.

The opening up and rapid settlement of the Dominion has led to a corresponding increase in the number of Experimental Farms and Stations.[1] These now total 21, with a total acreage of 11,270, as compared with the original five Farms, having a total acreage of 3,472, as established in 1886. Table 43 shows the present number of Farms and Stations with the acreage of each and the date of establishment.

[1] The five original farms established in 1886 are known as "Experimental Farms"; those added since are styled "Experimental Stations." No distinction in the work is expressed by these titles.

43.—Dominion Experimental Farms and Stations, 1918.

Farm or Station.	Province.	Acreage.	Date established.
Central Farm, Ottawa	Ontario	467	1886
Kapuskasing Station	Ontario	1,000	1916
Harrow Tobacco Station	Ontario	49	1909
Charlottetown Station	Prince Edward Island	100	1909
Nappan Farm	Nova Scotia	300	1886
Kentville Station	Nova Scotia	294	1912
Fredericton Station	New Brunswick	520	1912
Ste. Anne de la Pocatière Station	Quebec	340	1911
Cap Rouge Station	Quebec	339	1911
Lennoxville Station	Quebec	455	1914
Spirit Lake Station	Quebec	1,200	1916
Farnham Tobacco Station	Quebec	65	1912
St. Jacques l'Achigan Tobacco Station	Quebec	8	1909
Brandon Farm	Manitoba	625	1886
Morden Station	Manitoba	280	1915
Indian Head Farm	Saskatchewan	680	1886
Rosthern Station	Saskatchewan	650	1908
Scott Station	Saskatchewan	520	1910
Lacombe Station	Alberta	850	1907
Lethbridge Station	Alberta	400	1906
Invermere Station	British Columbia	53	1912
Summerland Station	British Columbia	550	1914
Agassiz Farm	British Columbia	1,400	1886
Sidney Station, Vancouver Island	British Columbia	125	1912

In addition there are eight sub-stations, viz.: Salmon Arm, B.C.; Swede Creek, Yukon Territory; Fort Vermilion, Grouard and Beaverlodge, Alberta; and Forts Smith, Resolution and Providence, Northwest Territories. Experimental work under the Division of Illustration Stations is conducted on 14 farms in Saskatchewan, thirteen in Alberta and thirteen in Quebec.

Organization of the System of Experimental Farms.—The Central Farm at Ottawa, as its name implies, is the centre or headquarters of the system. Thereat are situated the Director, having control and general supervision of the whole, and the chief technical officers, having charge each of his special line of work, both at the Central and branch Farms. At Ottawa, the policy to be pursued throughout the system is settled by agreement after discussion by the Director, the technical officers and the Superintendents on whose branch Farms the work is to be conducted. The technical staff at Ottawa supervise the actual experimental work at the Central Farm. At the branches, the Superintendents are in charge of the carrying out of the various lines of general experiment and also conduct experiments which are of local importance.

The Divisions at Ottawa, which also represent the different lines of work carried on throughout the system, and which have each a technical officer in charge, are as follows: (1) Animal Husbandry; (2) Bees; (3) Botany; (4) Cereals; (5) Chemistry; (6) Extension and Publicity; (7) Economic Fibre Production; (8) Field Husbandry;

(9) Forage Plants; (10) Horticulture; (11) Illustration Stations; (12) Poultry and (13) Tobacco. Briefly the main lines of the work of these Divisions are as follows:—

Animal Husbandry.—This Division comprises work with beef cattle, dairy cattle and dairying, horses, sheep and swine, and undertakes experiments in the breeding, feeding, housing and management of each of these classes of live stock.

Bees.—The Bee Division covers the breeding, feeding and manipulation of bees, and the study of bee products, including their marketing.

Botany.—The work of this Division falls into the two classes of Economic Botany and Plant Pathology. The former includes the study of medicinal, poisonous and economic plants. Different varieties and strains of fibre plants are also studied, and special attention given to the life history and control of weeds. The Division has also charge of the Arboretum at the Central Farm. In Plant Pathology, in addition to the pathological laboratory at Ottawa, there are laboratories at Charlottetown, P.E.I., Fredericton, N.B., St. Catharines, Ont., Brandon, Man., and Indian Head, Sask. Investigations are being conducted into diseases affecting forest trees, fruit-trees, cereals, small fruits, potatoes, vegetables and tobaccos.

Cereals.—In the Cereal Division, the work comprises the production, by cross-breeding and selection, of new varieties of grains and the testing of these as to their suitability for various parts of Canada. Approved varieties are grown on a larger scale, and samples are distributed free to applicant farmers. Among the more recent varieties produced in this Division and now widely grown in Canada are the Arthur pea and the Huron, Marquis and Prelude wheats. Two interesting varieties now being introduced are the Ruby wheat, ripening not quite so early as Prelude but yielding better, and the Hull-less oat, which should greatly widen the field of usefulness of this cereal and simplify the processes of its manufacture into food for man and beast. The Division also carries on extensive milling and baking tests.

Chemistry.—The work of the Division of Chemistry comprises the analysis of fodders and feeding stuffs, fertilizers, soils, well waters, insecticides, fungicides, etc. It also assists other Divisions in chemical problems and does a large amount of analytical work for other branches of the Department and for military and civilian use abroad. Field tests with various kinds and quantities of fertilizers are carried on by this Division at a number of the branch Farms and Stations.

Extension and Publicity.—This Division acts as a connecting link between the Experimental Farms and the farmer by making the work of the former as widely known as possible. Two chief means used are the placing of an exhibit at as many fairs as possible each year and the extension of the Departmental mailing lists.

Economic Fibre Plants.—The Division studies the areas in Canada suitable for fibre production, the best varieties and strains of seed of fibre plants, cultural methods, harvesting, retting and scutching processes, etc. A fully-equipped flax mill is operated at the Central Farm.

Field Husbandry.—This Division tests, or applies, under field conditions, the results obtained by other Divisions more directly engaged in scientific research. Some of the main lines of work under way are tests of fertilizers, methods of drainage, rotations and cultural methods. Data of cost of production of field crops are gathered in connection with this work.

Forage Plants.—The Division has for its work the variety testing of grasses, leguminous forage plants, field roots and Indian corn; plant breeding with these; the collection of genera and species likely to be of value as forage plants; the study of the possibilities and methods of growing root seed, including sugar beets, in Canada, and the distribution for trial of seed of varieties newly obtained and not available commercially.

Horticulture.—The work of the Division of Horticulture falls under four main heads: vegetable gardening, orcharding and small fruits, ornamental gardening and plant breeding. In the three first named, the testing of varieties is a main feature, with a view to ascertaining the hardiest, earliest, best-yielding and most disease-resistant sorts. In plant breeding, the aim is the improvement of existing sorts by cross-breeding. Greenhouse work is also given special attention at Ottawa.

Illustration Stations.—This Division forms another connecting link between the Experimental Farms and the farmer. These Stations are now 40 in number. Each is located on the farm of a representative farmer, who does the work according to directions framed to illustrate the best rotations, the best varieties of crops, and the best cultural methods, as determined by the work of years on the Experimental Farms.

Poultry.—The scope of work of the Poultry Division has been greatly extended during the last few years. It now covers the following main lines of investigation: artificial and natural incubation, poultry breeding, systems of breeding and rearing, production of heavy-laying strains, feeding for eggs and table and housing of poultry. Poultry survey work, i.e., the endeavour to get groups of farmers in various localities to keep accurate records of their poultry costs and returns is already showing results in the better housing, breeding and care of the farm flock.

Tobacco.—The Tobacco Division deals with the breeding, variety tests and cultural methods, the warehousing and marketing of tobacco. A complete analysis of the soils of the tobacco-producing regions of Canada is being made. During the growing season, inspectors examine the tobacco fields of as many growers as possible, with a view to suggesting the best cultural methods and means of combating diseases and insect pests.

In addition to the work done by the Divisions of Extension and Publicity and Illustration Stations, the results of the work of the Experimental Farms are made available to the farmer (1) by correspondence, (2) by publications. Practically all lines of agricultural effort are covered by the Experimental Farms' publications and they embody the best thought and latest results of the experimental work. (3) "Seasonable Hints," now in its fourth year, a 16-page

pamphlet brought out every four months, is filled with brief, timely articles and notes on farm topics, and each issue is distributed to the entire mailing list of some 300,000 names. It is issued in two editions, one for Eastern Canada and British Columbia, the other for the Prairie Provinces. (4) "Press Articles." An average of two short, pithy and timely articles is sent out to the Canadian press each week. The Farm officers devote considerable time each year to lecturing, demonstrating, judging at fairs and assisting at Short Courses in Agriculture. Excursions to the various Farms are also a valuable means of bringing the work to the attention of the farmer.

War Work.—During the past four years a large amount of special work, arising out of war conditions, has been carried on. Among other features may be mentioned the growing of root and vegetable seeds in Canada to meet the shortage of imported seed; special investigations as to the areas in Canada suitable for the production of fibre flax and efforts to stimulate increased production of this crop, so essential for war purposes; experiments to determine the value of seaweed as a potassic fertilizer; the analysis of materials purchased by the British War Office, the Imperial Munitions Board and the Naval Service; assistance given in promoting vacant lot gardening; canning demonstrations; the distribution of some 20 special circulars on features of war-time farming and supplying speakers for production campaigns, etc.

Provincial Agricultural Experiments.

NOVA SCOTIA.

College of Agriculture, Truro.—About 430 acres are devoted to general farming, gardening and investigations. Conducted primarily as a college and distributing station for pure-bred live stock and seeds, investigational work does not occupy so prominent a position as it does at a purely experimental station. Nevertheless, practical experiments are being carried on amongst which the following are the most important. Experiments were commenced six years ago in the use of ground limestone, this being applied to plots of several acres each side by side with corresponding plots receiving no limestone. Complete results cannot be announced until the lapse of two rotations of four years; but meanwhile positive results indicate marked improvement in clover and in the control of club root in turnips, cabbage, etc. Evidence is accumulating that the application of lime is injurious to the best growth of apple trees. Upon a run-out farm, purchased in 1917, experiments have been instituted with a view to ascertain and demonstrate the relative value of basic slag with high and low percentages of soluble phosphoric acid, with acid phosphate, bone meal, ground limestone and with the addition to all of these of nitrate of soda. On the same land, an experiment has been commenced to determine the returns of potatoes from applications of various quantities of potash. A permanent pasture experiment, commenced five years ago, is designed to determine the value of top dressing with commercial fertilizer. In chemical, ento-

mological and botanical laboratories, experiments relate to the control of insects and fungi, the study and treatment of soils and other similar lines of investigation.

QUEBEC.

Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue.—The College is situated about 20 miles west of Montreal and is incorporated with McGill University. The College property comprises 786 acres divided as follows: main farm, 584 acres; cereal husbandry plots, 75 acres; poultry department, 17 acres; orchards, 35 acres; vegetable gardens, 25 acres; the campus, including driveways, lawns, trees, shrubs, flowerbeds, school garden and recreation fields for students of both sexes, 50 acres. The following is a brief indication of some of the more important experiments, as to which information may be obtained from the College report of 1917-18.

Bacteriology.—(1) A comparison between the single heating method (cold pack) and the intermittent sterilization process in the canning of vegetables. It was found that for peas and corn the single heating method was not reliable enough to be recommended for general use. (2) A systematic analysis of the Ottawa river water and the efficiency of the Jewel filter installation. The filter was found to be very effective, but constant expert supervision is necessary. (3) A comparison between the Omega and Empire milking machines. This investigation is in its second year, and valuable data have been obtained. A bulletin will be published as soon as this investigation is finished. In the meantime it may be stated that the customary methods of cleaning the machine parts are insufficient to obtain reliable milk. (4) The number and types of bacteria found in winter in Quebec soils. An early winter frost with little snow will prevent any bacterial growth. Any early snow-covering—excluding severe frost penetration—allows an active bacterial development.

Biology.—In addition to instruction which forms the major part of the work of this Department, investigations have been conducted along several lines. The life-history of the Bud moth, one of the most serious pests of apple orchards in Quebec, has been fully studied with the object of determining the best method of control. Experiments were conducted in a badly infested orchard for three years, and the results showed that two sprayings with lime-sulphur (sp. gr. 1·008) to which lead arsenate was added at the rate of five pounds (paste) per 100 gallons, first when the leaves were fully expanded, and secondly three or four days before the blossoms opened, reduced the infestation to ten or twelve per cent. Experiments were also conducted in collaboration with the Bacteriology Department to determine the value of D'Herelle's *Coccobacillus acridiorum* culture as a neans of controlling locusts and grasshoppers. It was shown quite conclusively that this culture is not effective under Quebec conditions.

Much work of a purely technical character has been carried on in the anatomy and histology of certain insects, notably the cater-

pillar of *Sphida obliqua*, and the field cricket. Researches have been made also on rusts, with the object of determining the alternate hosts of certain species and the most important factors in the spread of the cereal rusts which often cause much damage to cereal crops. These investigations are still under way. Considerable attention has been devoted to the study of weeds, weed seeds and the common fungous diseases of the orchard and garden.

Chemistry.—The Chemistry Department has for some years been carrying on experiments in connection with the maple sugar industry. Some of the topics of investigation have been the detection of adulteration, finishing tests, changes in storage and the nature and utilization of maple sugar sand. Commercial household cleaning materials, including liquid and solid ammonia, soaps, cleaning powders and laundry blues, have been examined and their active values compared with one another and with home-made materials. Fertilizer experiments have been conducted in co-operation with the Cereal and Horticulture Departments and with students and farmers. A text book for household science students has been published.

Horticulture.—The area of the Horticulture Department comprises about 35 acres of orchard, 25 acres of vegetables and small fruits and 50 acres of campus. Two modern greenhouse establishments are maintained, one of which is largely devoted to vegetables. The orchard consists of apple, plum and cherry trees and some pear trees. A large number of varieties of each of these fruits are under test as to their value for Quebec conditions, and experiments in spraying, fertilizing, thinning and cultural work are being carried on in connection therewith. Among the apples, the Duchess, Wealthy, McIntosh and Fameuse are the most important commercial apples for this province, and should be more generally grown for the home and export markets. Pears, cherries and grapes can only be grown successfully in the more favoured parts of the province. The Americana plums do particularly well and, almost annually, give good crops. Much of the area in vegetables is on a commercial basis to supply the college needs; but, in addition, varieties are tested and other work is carried on. In onions and cabbages a complete test of all varieties or strains offered by the leading Canadian and some of the representative United States seed firms is being conducted. Attention is also being given to seed growing, and some selections of superior strains of vegetables have been made. On the campus have been planted practically all the native trees and shrubs and many of the hardy ornamental trees and shrubs from other countries, together with perennial borders containing the best of the hardy perennials. These have made a good growth, the collections are being continually added to and the grounds present a very fine appearance. In the greenhouses, commercial and experimental work is carried on.

Physics.—Research has been carried on as follows:—(1) On a simple electrical method to determine the fertilizer requirements of field soils. The time this year has been devoted to the work of determining the lime requirements of soils by this method. (2) On

the development of new methods in hygrometry. (3) On the comparison of some simple anenometers under open air conditions.

Poultry Husbandry.—I.—Green Duck Production.—In a series of experiments in the production of green ducks for market it was found that an average of 3·073 lb. of grain were required to produce one pound of gain in flesh production in Pekin ducks up to eight weeks of age, at the end of which time the ducks averaged 3·712 lb. each in weight. The growth of the ducks proceeded regularly as is shown in the following weekly average weights in lb. from hatching time to the end of the eighth week:—·103, ·166, ·353, ·519, ·876, 1·564, 2·153, 2·153, 2·851, 3·712. *II.—Roaster Production.*—In a series of experiments in the production of roasters for market the experiments in 1917 involved a comparison of a ten day and a fourteen day period of fattening, a comparison of two fattening mashes and a determination of the amount of grain required to produce one pound of gain in flesh production. In the ten day period an average of 3·4329 lb. of grain and in the fourteen day period an average of 3·3596 lb. of grain were required to produce one pound gain in flesh production in Barred Plymouth Rock, Rhode Island Red and White Wyandotte cockerels. It required an average of 3·4288 lb. of mash No. 1, composed of 36 p.c. oatmeal, 36 p.c. cornmeal, 18 p.c. shorts and 10 p.c. beef scraps, and an average of 3·3636 lb. of mash No. 2, composed of 32 p.c. oatmeal, 32 p.c. cornmeal, 16 p.c. shorts and 20 p.c. beef scraps, to produce one pound of gain in flesh production. The results of all fattening tests for the season with cockerels of the breeds mentioned above, and weighing 3·5 lb. each on the average when put in the fattening crates, showed that it required an average of 3·3962 lb. of grain to produce one pound of gain in flesh production. *III.—Egg Production.*—For a period of seven months, October 1, to April 30, inclusive, the average amount of feed consumed per bird for 240 Barred Plymouth Rock and forty Rhode Island Red pullets was as follows:—whole grain, 40·164 lb.; mash, 9·074 lb.; field mangolds, 17·154 lb.; oyster shell, 1·026 lb.; grit, ·737 lb.; and green bone, 1·771 lb. For the same period and for the same birds the average egg production per bird was 63·488 eggs. While positive conclusions cannot yet be drawn, nevertheless the general results this year are comparable with those of previous years, inasmuch as egg production in flocks of twenty birds each is considerably greater than in flocks of forty birds each, which in turn is much better than in flocks of eighty birds each. The average cost of feed per bird, for the seven months, was $1.97, and the average value of eggs produced per bird, for the same period, was $3.17, thus leaving $1.20 as the average profit per bird over cost of feed only.

Other Departments.—Other investigations are being carried on in the animal and cereal husbandry departments, a brief outline of which was given in the Canada Year Book of 1916-17, pp. 241-242.

Oka Agricultural Institute.—This, situated on the Lake of Two Mountains, about 20 miles from Montreal, is one of the oldest experimental farms in Canada, and is fitted to board 150 pupils. A large number of dairy cattle is kept, and experimental work is

carried on with these and with swine, poultry and bees. Horticulture is practised largely; the growth of apples and small fruits is a specialty. The famous Oka cheese, made at this Institute, is sold widely in North America. The Institute was affiliated to Laval University, Montreal, March 25, 1908.

School of Agriculture, Ste. Anne de la Pocatière.—The School is situated on the southeastern side of a shady hill from which it overlooks large farms and homesteads. Being less than one mile from the Intercolonial railway station, it is easily accessible; and in 1918 it attracted hundreds of visitors desirous of acquiring information. The number of pupils has been reduced from over 100 to 50 owing to the war. They are divided into two classes: (1) pupils of the Agronomy Course, who are under instruction for four years, and (2) pupils of the Agricultural Course, who receive a special practical training of two years. The School is affiliated to the Laval University of Quebec, which awards the degree of B.S.A. (Bachelor of Science in Agriculture) to successful students of the first class. Other successful students receive a Certificate of Agricultural Proficiency (Brevet de Capacité Agricole). Outside the School, short courses are held in different parishes of Lower Quebec, and special courses are provided for farmers at the School itself. Addresses, demonstrations and instruction in farm management are undertaken by the professors. In 1918 holiday courses were held during July and August for college students desirous of acquiring the fundamental principles of agricultural science. Cultural experiments on fodder roots have also been undertaken as well as trials of mechanical cultivation.

Ontario.

Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm, Guelph.—The College and Experiment Station were established in 1874 to train young farmers in the science and practice of agriculture and to conduct agricultural experiments for the benefit of the province. The land property consists of a little more than 700 acres of average loam soil. The farm property consists of 500 acres: experimental plots about 100 acres and campus and woodlots for the remainder. The growth of the institution as an educational centre has been very rapid. Academic work at the present time requires the space and equipment of sixteen large buildings for dormitories, class rooms and laboratories. Courses offered include a four year course for the degree of B.S.A., (Bachelor of Science in Agriculture) a two year course for the Associate short Diploma, winter courses for farmers and farmers' sons, summer courses for teachers of the province and domestic science courses at Macdonald Institute. The teaching and experimental staff consists of about seventy-five members. In 1874 the College opened with 28 students. The total enrolment in long and short courses in the academic year 1914-15 was 1,184. Since the commencement of the war, the attendance has been reduced almost two-thirds. The entire plant represents an outlay of about two million dollars. The following is a brief summary of the research and experimental work.

Animal Husbandry Department.—This department has charge of the farm proper, consisting of 500 acres, together with the live stock of all breeds and classes maintained for experimental and instructional purposes. The experiments conducted cover practical problems in animal feeding and breeding work with a view to keeping the instruction given and information disseminated abreast of the times. The surplus breeding stock is distributed over the province by means of an annual auction sale held late in October. Increased effort is being put forth to work out a simple system of cost accounting suitable for the average farmer from results of this class of work in connection with the College Farm.

Department of Apiculture.—Several races of bees are kept at the College for comparison and for class purposes. Experiments with different types of hives, winter feeding and other points pertaining to successful management of the apiary are carried on. A staff of inspectors visits the apiaries of the province throughout the summer to determine the extent of disease and to put into effect controlling measures.

Department of Bacteriology.—Investigational work is carried on in connection with soil bacteria, plant pathogenic bacteria, animal pathogenic bacteria, water and sewage bacteria, bacterial, yeast and mold contaminations of milk, butter, cheese, canned fruits, vegetables and meats. Cultures of legume bacteria for legume seed inoculation are prepared for distribution to farmers, and lactic cultures are prepared for cheese factories and creameries. Samples of farm well water are tested for bacterial contamination, and morbid specimens of plants, poultry and animals are examined and reported on.

Department of Botany.—Specimens of weeds, weed seeds and fungous diseases are sent in from all parts of the province for identification and advice as to controlling measures. Experiments are conducted in the control of weeds and fungous diseases, and when outbreaks of diseases are reported these are investigated and measures for eradication taken. Samples of grass and clover seed are examined for impurities. This department co-operates with the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union in weed control, and many Ontario farmers avail themselves of the opportunities thus afforded.

Department of Chemistry.—A systematic survey of the soils of the province is being made, on which there is based a chemical and experimental study of the various types of soils. Plots for this study are now maintained at the College and on the light sandy soils of Norfolk county. Other plots will be established as fast as suitable locations can be obtained on the distinctive types of soils. Varieties of wheat are milled and the flour tested to determine the baking qualities. A chemical study is made of human foods, cattle feeds, water, fertilizers and spray materials, and, in addition, many samples of these and other materials are examined or analyzed for correspondents.

Dairy Department.—The investigations in dairying during the season of 1918 related to the following: Causes of difficult churning on farms; the manufacture of cottage cheese by precipitation and

centrifugal methods; the pasteurization of milk for Cheddar cheese-making; comparison of commercial and home-made rennet extracts, with pepsin and a mixture of pepsin and rennet as coagulants of milk for cheese manufacture; the effect of paraffining Cheddar cheese on loss in weight and quality of cheese; effect of temperature of whole milk on capacity of belt and turbine power separators and on the percentages of fat in cream and skim-milk; effects of variations in percentage of fat in whole milk, variations in speed of hand separators, effects of different volumes of flushing material, on the percentage of fat in the cream and losses of fat in skim-milk; comparison of effects of pasteurizing sour cream at temperatures between 140°F. and 180°F. on losses in buttermilk and keeping quality of butter; effect of neutralization of the acid of cream with lime water before pasteurization on losses of fat during churning and on quality of the butter when fresh and after holding in cold-storage for three months; losses and variations in box and print butter.

Department of Entomology.—The life-histories and habits of injurious insects are studied in the field and laboratory. Experiments are conducted with methods of control. Bulletins and leaflets containing instructions for farmers, gardeners and fruit-growers are from time to time published; also an annual spray calendar. Much attention is paid to the identification of specimens and to giving practical instructions for the control of insect pests to a large number of correspondents throughout the Province.

Department of Field Husbandry.—One hundred acres of the College farm are devoted to field experiments with farm crops. This area is divided into about 2,500 small plots, and the experiments include tests with all varieties of farm crops, selection of seed, hybridization, dates of seeding, quantities of seed per acre, methods of cultivation, application of fertilizers and manures, production of grains and grasses in different combinations, etc. This department has originated or introduced a number of varieties of grains which have added thousands of dollars to the value of the annual crops of Ontario.

Department of Horticulture.—Plot experiments with varieties of vegetables and in the cross-breeding of varieties are conducted, also methods of cultivation, etc. Small, bush and tree fruit varieties have been tested; with strawberries plant breeding has been practised quite extensively, and some varieties of exceptional quality have been originated. Plans for the improvement and decoration of home, school and institutional grounds are prepared, and advice is given on landscape gardening. Spray mixtures for vegetables and fruits are tested.

Department of Physics.—Much research work is being done in soil temperature, lightning rods, insulating materials, the manufacture of drainage tile, etc. A staff of surveyors is maintained during the summer months to survey farm land for underdrainage. The yearly average area surveyed is about 15,000 acres. Considerable attention is being paid to farm power, also to farm sewage disposal and farm water supply. In connection with the last named, the Department possesses an electrical waterfinder for locating underground

streams, which it is proposed to make available to farmers, the outlay being the travelling expenses of the operator in connection with the tests.

Poultry Department.—This department has been particularly successful in the development of a laying strain of Barred Rocks, known now as the "O.A.C. Bred-to-Lay" strain. Thousands of eggs of this strain are distributed annually throughout the province, especially amongst the rural school children. Settings of other varieties are sold, and a large number of well bred cockerels are usually available. Experiments in incubation, feeding, types of hen houses, etc., are conducted each year. Post mortem examinations are made and advice given on the treatment of poultry diseases.

Saskatchewan.

University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.—The College of Agriculture has over 1,300 acres of land at the University and another 560 acres about 35 miles distant which were bequeathed to the College by a pioneer settler, an ex-student of the University of Cambridge, England. Of the 1,300 acres, 210 acres are set aside for experimental work in field husbandry and horticulture. Two hundred and seventy acres of prairie were purchased in 1918, 100 acres of which have been broken for the Field Husbandry Department. The remaining 800 acres are operated as a general farm with great diversification of crops. The buildings, paddocks, etc., are located on an adjoining half section of land designated as the campus or building plot. The College offers a four year course leading to the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture (B.S.A.), and a three year associate course for farmers' sons intending to make farming their life work. Short courses in general agriculture, tillage, crops, live stock, poultry, dairying and engineering, are held for adult farmers during the winter months, both at the College and at various points throughout the province.

Field Husbandry.—This Department has given much attention to tillage, breaking of the prairie, summer-fallow, tillage for second crop after breaking and after summer-fallow and also for various crops. It has been found that shallow ploughing, say three inches deep in June, followed by deep ploughing (backsetting) six inches deep in August when the sod has decayed, followed by thorough disking later, gives the best method for preparing native prairie sod. This method, if carefully followed, completely destroys creeping rooted grasses and shrubs, and results in an ideal seed bed, deep, clean and saturated with moisture. An alternative method is deep breaking in June, followed by double disking and harrowing. The success of this method depends largely upon the thoroughness of the ploughing and disking. All sod must be cut, turned and packed flat before disking. The disking should be as thoroughly done as the ploughing. In connection with summer-fallowing the following facts have been established:

(a) That the only safe plan is to have a good summer-fallow—at least one-third, and in the drier portions one-half, every year.
(b) That the summer-fallow should be properly made both as to time and method.

(c) That in Saskatchewan the land to be summer-fallowed should be disked or shallow ploughed the previous fall.

(d) That the summer-fallow should be ploughed the required depth, depending upon certain soil types and conditions, before June 20.

(e) That the ploughed land should be surface tilled with suitable implements—preferably the drag harrow—sufficient to keep down weed growth and maintain a soil mulch to conserve moisture by preventing evaporation.

For second crop after good breaking or summer-fallow, where the land is free from creeping rooted grasses, rose bushes, etc., the most economic method at first is (a) if the stubble is long, to burn the stubble, disk and sow; (b) if the stubble is short to sow without burning or disking.

It is not a safe practice in the great plains country south of the Saskatchewan river to risk taking a third crop off the land without having it carefully summer-fallowed, as outlined above. West of the Soo line and south of the Canadian Pacific main line, owing to the presence of hot, drying winds, it would be safer if half the land were annually summer-fallowed. Another important line of work is the improvement of various crops by selection and breeding. The experiments in progress will enable the College to furnish a continuous supply of good seed: wheat, oats, barley, flax, potatoes, alfalfa, sweet clover, etc. Much attention has been given to the growth of forage crops. A number of alfalfa selections from Grimms give promise of being hardy and suitable for prairie conditions. Sweet clover would appear to be a useful plant to work into a suitable rotation. It is hardy, a heavy producer of forage, and as a biennial would work into a short rotation; it has an extensive root system. Such a plant is needed not only for forage but also to restore nitrogen and root fibre to the older cultivated districts where the top soil has become depleted of both. A sweet clover introduced from Siberia gives promise of filling the requirements. It has however yet to be demonstrated that it can be sown with wheat and survive the vicissitudes of the following winter. Tests with fertilizers of various kinds, barnyard, artificial and combinations of these, have shown that their application increases the yield slightly but not sufficiently to compensate for cost, labour, etc. The addition of farmyard manure maintains the supply of fibre, and so will prevent drifting in after years.

Animal Husbandry.—Large numbers of the leading breeds of live stock are maintained for teaching and investigation work, the numbers comprising about 400 sheep, 200 hogs, 100 cattle, 25 horses and 1,000 poultry. Improvement of the dairy herd is being effected through the use of good sires, feeding, testing and weighing milk, selection and elimination. Experiments are also being conducted with pigs. The self-feeder is being used with green pasture crops, rape, winter and spring rye, oats and barley, alfalfa, sweet clover and field peas. Work is being done with sheep to compare the value of different Down rams on range ewes in the production of mutton and wool. A new poultry building with incubator and brooder accommodation is being erected. An experiment has been tried in 1918 with sunflowers for silage purposes.

Other Departments.—The practical departments co-operate with the pure science departments of Chemistry, Physics and Biology.

Prof. Greig of the Engineering Department is co-operating with Dr. MacLaurin in working out methods and appliances for the production of gas from wheat and other straws. The Dairy Department has been co-operating with the Dairy Branch of the Provincial Department of Agriculture in the grading of creamery butter. The University is co-operating with the Health of Animals Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture in the investigation of swamp fever in horses—a disease which has caused the death of horses in many parts of the prairie provinces, as well as in the states to the south. Drs. Hadwen and Cameron, associated with Dr. Ransom of Washington, D.C., have been engaged in the work. Dr. Thompson of the Biological Department is co-operating with the Dominion Experimental Farms in the breeding of rust-resisting varieties of grain.

Manitoba.

Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.—The Field Husbandry Experimental work has been divided into five divisions: Forage Crop Improvement, Cereal Crop Improvement, Soil Management, Crop Management and Co-operative Experiments. The work in the Cereal division consists in making variety tests and endeavouring to improve the standard varieties by selection and hybridization. The object of the Forage division is to secure and improve plants for the production of pasture, hay, and fodder for live stock. The improvement is being brought about by importation, selection and hybridization. Among the crops under this experiment, good results are being obtained with alfalfa, sweet clover, red clover, timothy, western rye grass, brome, meadow fescue and meadow foxtail. Some work is also under way in the improvement of fodder corn and field roots. The experiments in crop management were outlined to answer the questions that farmers are asking in regard to the management of their crops. In Soil Management, work has been undertaken in soil cultivation, soil fertility and crop rotation.

The Co-operative Experimental work consists in carrying on the soil and crop management work on various farms throughout the province, the seed and other extra expenses being borne by the Department of Field Husbandry, while the farmers, practically in all cases ex-students of the College, carry on the work. They are inspected from time to time by a representative of the Department, who compiles the data. In connection with this co-operative work, the demonstration farms at both Killarney and Birtle have a much more comprehensive scheme and carry on much the same work as is done at the College on the experimental field. The Departments of Botany, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Physics, Chemistry, and Engineering are also doing considerable investigational work.

Alberta.

College of Agriculture, Edmonton South.—A College of Agriculture has been established at the new University of Alberta, Edmonton South. Students completing two years at the provincial

Schools of Agriculture enter the College for a three-years course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture. (B.S.A.). Seven students graduated during the year 1918. At present over 100 acres of land are available for experimental work in cereals, grasses, clovers, hoed crops, small fruits, vegetables and flowers. Work is being started with soils, and an excellent foundation stock has been secured in pure-bred cattle, sheep and hogs.

Experimental Plots and Agricultural Schools.—Experimental work at each of the three provincial Schools of Agriculture at Claresholm, Olds and Vermilion has been carried on by the Department of Agriculture since October, 1914. The schools are attended principally by young men and women who intend to go back to the farm. The following is a description of the work carried on at each School.

Claresholm.—Adjacent to the Agricultural School buildings, on the Demonstration Farm at Claresholm, are twenty acres devoted to experimental work with grains, grasses, fodder crops, field roots, vegetables, small roots, flowers, trees and shrubs. In the grain section, variety tests are made with wheat, oats, barley, peas, flax and rye. Experiments are conducted for the purpose of comparing yield and quality of grain on summer-fallow, corn land, root land, stubbling in, spring and fall ploughing, packing and not packing, harrowing after seeding when the grain is up, depths of seeding, rates of seeding, dates of seeding, etc. A system of crop rotation is being worked out. The grain plots are one-fortieth of an acre in size. Special attention is given to seed selection. Banner oats and Marquis wheat are being grown under the rules of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. Students in attendance at the school, and farmers in the district, can secure small quantities of élite and first generation seed. Corn and peas are being given special attention with the object of discovering a variety of each that will mature annually in southern Alberta.

Much attention is given to grasses, clovers and alfalfas, and so far results are encouraging. It has been demonstrated that alfalfa, white Dutch clover, sweet clovers and alsike do well in southern Alberta. Efforts are being made to obtain a satisfactory permanent grass mixture. Ten different varieties of potatoes, garden vegetables, purple top swedes and white turnips are being tested out. Trees have been planted to serve as wind-breaks. Ornamental trees and shrubs of various kinds, annual and perennial flowers have also been started with encouraging results. A start has been made with small fruits; these will receive more attention when the wind-breaks afford sufficient shelter.

Olds.—Experiments are in progress to ascertain the varieties of wheat, oats and barley that will grow most successfully in the district and also the best dates and rates for the seeding of grain. Cultural methods are being tried, and attention is being paid to roots, especially turnips. With mangolds and sugar beets indifferent success has so far been experienced. Other work started has reference to gardening, the use of vegetables best adapted to the locality and the most suitable varieties of grasses and legumes. Alfalfa has been fairly successful

both in broadcast plots and in rows. Amongst six or seven varieties of grasses, timothy, brome and western rye give good promise.

Vermilion.—The Vermilion School of Agriculture was established in 1913 for the training of farmers' sons and daughters in the principles of practical farming and housekeeping, and for conducting agricultural investigations. The school course is of two years' duration with five months each year. The experimental area consists of twenty acres divided as follows: campus, including buildings, driveways, lawns, trees, shrubs, five acres; experimental area for horticultural and agronomy plots, fifteen acres. On these plots experiments are being conducted in rotation, variety tests and cultural methods of crop production. The investigations began in 1914, and deal with questions that are more or less vital to the districts in central and eastern Alberta. Fairly elaborate experiments on crop management include trials of every common field and garden crop in Alberta under dates, rates, and methods of seeding and harvesting. Many varieties of fruits, shrubs and trees are being tried out in regard to their adaptability to soil and climate. Different varieties and strains of alfalfa, grasses and clovers are being investigated with the object of obtaining crops superior in hardiness and yielding qualities. A considerable amount of work in plant breeding is under way, head and plant selection with cereals, grasses, alfalfas and clovers being followed. Improvement work is in progress with potatoes. Experiments in cultural methods include comparisons in crop yields when grown on spring or fall ploughed stubble, summer-fallow or hoed crop ground, harrowing after crops are up, packer versus no packer, etc. The school produces registered seed for multiplication on the demonstration farms, and experiments are organized amongst students for carrying out on their respective farms.

British Columbia.

Department of Agriculture.—Experiments are being carried out by the Live Stock and Horticultural branches. The Live Stock branch is conducting experimental work with field crops on a ten-acre plot near Pitt Meadows. The work embraces fertilizer experiments and variety tests on peaty soil. Experimental work with potatoes was conducted on seven one-acre plots. The Horticultural branch is operating demonstration and experimental orchards of five acres each. These orchards are planted and cared for under a co-operative arrangement by the owner of the land and the Department. The agreements cover a five-year period, but in some cases further agreements are being made. The principal object in most cases is to demonstrate the results which may be secured in various districts by the adoption of the best possible methods. In other cases the orchards are used for tests of varieties and work with cover crops, etc. An Experiment Station for small fruits and vegetables has been operated for three years at Summerland, the owner of the property receiving a direct yearly remuneration. This plot is partly on a commercial basis, and does experimental work with varieties, methods

of culture, etc., on the tender kinds of vegetables and on small fruits. In orchards at various points, experimental tests of methods of apple-scab and anthracnose control are being conducted over a three-year period. Other experiments relating to fertilizers, varieties, spraying, cover crops, soil fertility, etc., are being carried on at numerous points.

University of British Columbia.—At the University site, Point Grey, 125 acres of land have been cleared and are now under crop. Seventy-five acres have been roughly cleared and have been seeded down to pasture. An additional block of 290 acres adjoining the campus has recently been secured for experimental and general farm purposes. The investigational results obtained by the Department of Agronomy and by the Department of Horticulture are becoming increasingly valuable, especially for those farmers and gardeners who are cultivating upland coast soils. In the Department of Animal Husbandry splendid foundation stock has been purchased in Jerseys, Ayrshires and Shorthorns. A thoroughly modern dairy stable, to accommodate 47 head of milch cows, and a large and well-equipped farm dairy are nearing completion. In horses seven of the finest Clydesdale mares from the Provincial Government Station at Colony Farm have been transferred to the University, and a good beginning has been made with Yorkshire and Berkshire pigs. A Department of Dairying and a Department of Poultry Husbandry have been organized and five new appointments have been made to the staff of instructors. The first class of students proceeding to the Degree of B.S.A. entered in the fall of 1917, and the short courses, which have proved very popular, have been extended. Three special short courses of three months each are now being offered for returned men. In addition to the teaching and investigational work at the University the members of the Faculty of Agriculture, in co-operation with the Dominion and Provincial Governments, have organized and conducted considerable extension work throughout the province.

FORESTRY.

Up to and including the year 1916 the annual statistics of forest products were collected and published by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior. For 1917 the statistics in Tables **44-48** have been collected and compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in collaboration with the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior, and have formed part of the Census of Industry for 1917. To the statistics of production have been added two tables showing (Table **50**) the quantity and value of exports of wood pulp, by countries, for the fiscal years 1912-17 and (Table **51**) the quantity and value of wood, blocks and other, exported to the United States for the fiscal years 1904-17.

44.—Quantities and Values of the cut of Lumber, Shingles and Lath by Provinces, 1916 and 1917.

Province.	Lumber.		Shingles.		Lath.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1916.	M ft. b.m.	$	M	$	M	$
Ontario	894,050	17,848,675	76,374	189,422	231,829	727,159
British Columbia	875,937	12,932,711	2,009,798	4,019,197	45,729	96,900
Quebec	818,523	13,722,883	414,951	966,836	67,689	190,206
New Brunswick	513,655	8,384,397	359,583	724,222	225,366	547,809
Nova Scotia	220,718	3,054,309	22,772	39,814	50,205	101,609
Saskatchewan	84,275	1,189,351	–	–	25,061	36,768
Manitoba	57,711	850,879	–	–	17,314	37,323
Alberta	18,350	263,996	327	684	900	1,829
Prince Edward Island	7,331	118,148	13,757	22,758	1,495	4,337
Total	**3,490,550**	**58,365,349**	**2,897,562**	**5,962,933**	**665,588**	**1,743,940**
1917.						
Ontario	1,110,264	25,438,449	74,423	249,801	255,410	774,152
British Columbia	1,191,712	22,109,301	2,390,402	6,606,875	42,679	116,557
Quebec	827,574	16,718,726	276,024	776,717	83,714	248,775
New Brunswick	593,497	11,216,326	237,405	670,723	185,034	544,169
Nova Scotia	236,710	4,404,109	14,329	37,560	32,154	98,981
Saskatchewan	88,375	2,036,029	20,695	73,265	176	777
Manitoba	54,216	962,146	–	–	13,793	32,633
Alberta	33,627	536,927	60	120	3,235	9,707
Prince Edward Island	6,896	125,309	7,618	16,154	754	2,267
Total	**4,142,871**	**83,547,322**	**3,020,956**	**8,431,215**	**616,949**	**1,828,018**

NOTE.—M. ft.b.m. signifies 1,000 ft. board measure.

45.—Total Consumption and Value of Pulpwood, 1908-17.

Year.	Total Consumption.	Total Value.	Year.	Total Consumption.	Total Value.
	Cords.	$		Cords.	$
1908	482,777	2,931,653	1913	1,109,034	7,243,368
1909	622,129	3,464,080	1914	1,224,376	8,089,868
1910	598,487	3,585,154	1915	1,405,836	9,426,217
1911	672,288	4,338,024	1916	1,764,912	13,104,458
1912	866,042	5,215,582	1917	2,104,334	18,817,483

Diagram No. 1

PULPWOOD CONSUMPTION, BY PROVINCES, 1917

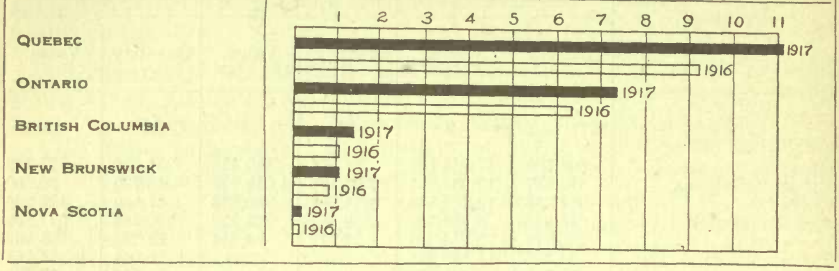


Diagram No. 2

PULPWOOD CONSUMPTION, BY SPECIES, 1917

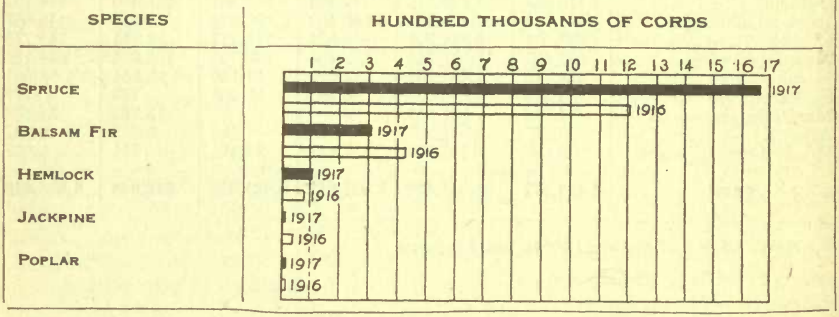
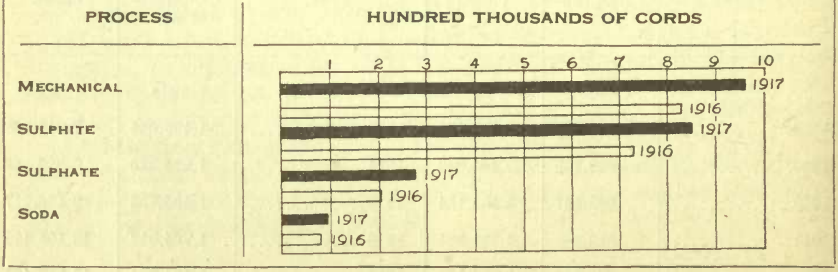


Diagram No. 3

PULPWOOD CONSUMPTION, BY PROCESSES, 1917



46.—Quantities and Values of Wood used in the manufacture of Pulp, 1915-17.

Province.	Wood used.	Value.	Average Value per cord.	Pulp Produced.	Number of firms reporting.
1915.	Cords.	$	$ cts.	Tons.	No.
Quebec	697,962	4,227,033	6.06	561,793	24
Ontario	480,627	3,806,804	7.92	364,226	15
New Brunswick	115,842	732,521	6.32	62,093	4
Nova Scotia	20,870	99,050	4.75	20,870	5
British Columbia	90,535	560,809	6.08	65,823	2
Total	**1,405,836**	**9,426,217**	**6.71**	**1,074,805**	**50**
1916.					
Quebec	924,272	6,840,489	7.40	686,604	23
Ontario	637,612	5,016,425	7.87	473,014	15
New Brunswick	79,594	591,705	7.43	43,374	4
Nova Scotia	14,437	76,040	5.27	14,437	5
British Columbia	108,997	579,799	5.32	78,655	2
Total	**1,764,912**	**13,104,458**	**7.42**	**1,296,084**	**49**
1917.					
Quebec	1,109,869	9,551,432	8.60	784,250	25
Ontario	735,691	7,430,355	8.10	489,488	16
New Brunswick	105,586	733,482	6.95	58,340	5
Nova Scotia	18,374	133,451	7.26	20,355	5
British Columbia	134,814	968,763	7.19	111,875	5
Total	**2,104,334**	**18,817,483**	**8.94**	**1,464,308**	**56**

47.—Kinds of Wood used in the manufacture of Pulp by Quantities and Values, 1915, 1916 and 1917.

Kinds of Wood.	1915.			1916.			1917.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Average Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Average Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Average value.
	Cords.	$	$ cts.	Cords.	$	$ cts.	Cords.	$	$ cts.
Spruce	998,156	7,057,572	7.07	1,203,557	9,219,414	7.66	1,678,656	14,711,131	8.76
Balsam Fir	307,219	1,795,372	5.84	433,154	3,167,311	7.31	309,515	3,040,396	9.92
Hemlock	55,265	325,411	5.89	82,307	483,633	5.88	101,321	950,175	9.38
Poplar	3,243	22,503	6.94	6,177	41,695	6.75	5,168	43,647	8.45
Jack Pine	41,953	225,359	5.37	39,717	192,405	4.84	2,850	25,650	9.00
All other	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,824	46,484	6.81
Total	**1,405,836**	**9,426,217**	**6.71**	**1,764,912**	**13,104,458**	**7.42**	**2,104,334**	**18,817,483**	**8.94**

48.—Quantities of Wood used and of Pulp manufactured, 1914-1917.

WOOD USED.

Process of Manufacture.		Quebec.	Ontario.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	British Columbia.	Total.
		Cords.	Cords.	Cords.	Cords.	Cords.	Cords.
Mechanical	1914	394,321	202,715	4,319	10,777	32,792	644,924
	1915	425,626	247,825	8,344	20,870	41,111	743,776
	1916	448,938	308,416	7,154	14,437	48,313	827,258
	1917	–	–	–	–	–	964,479
Sulphite	1914	113,006	231,754	45,020	–	47,321	437,101
	1915	101,225	212,802	107,498	–	49,424	470,949
	1916	285,761	309,060	72,440	–	60,684	727,945
	1917	–	–	–	–	–	855,489
Sulphate	1914	125,384	13,282	–	–	–	138,666
	1915	164,811	20,000	–	–	–	184,811
	1916	181,818	20,136	–	–	–	201,954
	1917	–	–	–	–	–	274,646
Soda	1914	3,785	–	–	–	–	3,785
	1915	6,300	–	–	–	–	6,300
	1916	7,755	–	–	–	–	7,755
	1917	–	–	–	–	–	9,720
All processes	1914	636,496	447,751	49,339	10,777	80,113	1,224,476
	1915	697,962	480,627	115,842	20,870	90,535	1,405,836
	1916	924,272	637,612	79,594	14,437	108,997	1,764,912
	1917	–	–	–	–	–	2,104,334

NOTE.—For 1917, statistics are not available by provinces.

PULP MANUFACTURED.

Process of Manufacture.		Quebec.	Ontario..	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	British Columbia.	Total.
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Mechanical	1914	394,321	202,715	4,319	10,777	32,792	644,924
	1915	425,626	247,825	8,344	20,870	41,111	743,776
	1916	448,938	308,416	7,154	14,437	48,313	827,258
	1917	519,891	310,620	7,245	20,355	65,620	923,731
Sulphite	1914	56,503	115,877	21,510	–	23,660	217,550
	1915	50,612	106,401	53,749	–	24,712	235,474
	1916	142,880	154,530	36,220	–	30,342	363,972
	1917	148,859	165,173	43,009	–	43,392	400,433
Sulphate	1914	62,692	6,641	1,000	–	–	70,333
	1915	82,405	10,000	–	–	–	92,405
	1916	90,909	10,068	–	–	–	100,977
	1917	111,924	12,981	8,086	–	2,863	135,854
Soda	1914	1,893	–	–	–	–	1,893
	1915	3,150	–	–	–	–	3,150
	1916	3,877	–	–	–	–	3,877
	1917	3,576	560	–	–	–	4,136
All processes	1914	515,409	325,233	26,829	10,777	56,452	934,700
	1915	561,793	364,226	62,093	20,870	65,823	1,074,805
	1916	686,604	473,014	43,374	14,437	78,655	1,296,084
	1917	784,250	489,488[1]	58,340	20,355	111,875	1,464,308[1]

[1] Includes 154 tons described as other fibre.

49.—Quantities and Values of Cross-ties and Poles purchased by Railway and Electric Companies, 1916 and 1917.

Purchased by	1916.			1917.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Average Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Average Value.
	No.	$	$ cts.	No.	$	$ cts.
Steam Railways: Cross-ties	7,572,878	3,189,834	0.42	7,283,330	3,692,111	0.51
Telephone and telegraph poles	136,065	221,552	1.63	111,962	228,429	2.04
Electric Railways: Cross-ties	266,637	117,485	0.44	378,385	210,078	0.56
Poles[1]	46,252	205,602	4.45	81,397	283,347	3.48
Total cross-ties	**7,839,515**	**3,307,319**	**0.42**	**7,661,715**	**3,902,189**	**0.51**
Total poles	**182,317**	**427,154**	**2.34**	**193,359**	**511,776**	**2.65**

[1]Includes poles purchased by Power and Light Companies.

50.—Exports from Canada of Wood Pulp, by Countries, in the fiscal years 1912-1917.

Kinds.	1912.			1913.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Average value per cwt.	Quantity.	Value.	Average value per cwt.
	cwt.	$	$ cts.	cwt.	$	$ cts.
Chemical pulp—						
United Kingdom	756	1,920	2.54	322	643	2.00
United States	834,483	1,585,615	1.90	1,055,380	1,995,817	1.89
Japan	–	–	–	54,027	99,148	1.83
Other countries	–	–	–	2,728	5,234	1.92
Total	**835,239**	**1,587,535**	**1.90**	**1,112,457**	**2,100,842**	**1.89**
Mechanical pulp—						
United Kingdom	1,295,427	672,441	0.52	1,434,649	827,490	0.58
United States	3,728,141	2,834,329	0.76	3,313,950	2,580,462	0.77
France	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other countries	–	–	–	1,120	750	0.67
Total	**5,023,568**	**3,506,770**	**0.70**	**4,749,719**	**3,408,702**	**0.75**

50.—Exports from Canada of Wood Pulp, by Countries, in the fiscal years 1912-1917— concluded.

Kinds.	1914.			1915.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Average value per cwt.	Quantity.	Value.	Average value per cwt.
	cwt.	$	$ cts.	cwt.	$	$ cts.
Chemical pulp—						
United Kingdom	3,881	5,412	1.39	450	800	1.78
United States	1,373,887	2,660,013	1.94	2,289,661	4,550,196	1.99
Japan	135,221	253,258	1.87	133,071	252,707	1.90
Other countries	2,644	4,400	1.66	1,146	2,919	2.55
Total	**1,515,633**	**2,923,083**	**1.93**	**2,424,328**	**4,806,622**	**1.98**
Mechanical pulp—						
United Kingdom	1,862,589	1,162,470	0.62	2,195,036	1,495,521	0.68
United States	2,915,601	2,253,621	0.77	3,855,266	2,893,618	0.75
France	37,980	25,650	0.67	113,400	70,400	0.62
Other countries	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**4,816,170**	**3,441,741**	**0.71**	**6,163,702**	**4,459,539**	**0.72**

Kinds.	1916.			1917.		
Chemical pulp—						
United Kingdom	19,023	36,777	1.93	668,750	2,677,923	4.00
United States	3,288,816	6,405,616	1.95	3,952,580	11,107,819	2.81
Japan	182,510	349,639	1.92	100,426	204,417	2.04
Other countries	4,467	8,979	2.01	12,241	42,761	3.49
Total	**3,494,816**	**6,801,011**	**1.95**	**4,733,997**	**14,032,920**	**2.96**
Mechanical pulp—						
United Kingdom	362,531	299,264	0.83	494,474	379,488	0.77
United States	3,875,972	2,967,153	0.76	5,495,221	5,487,424	1.00
France	410,200	308,750	0.75	626,285	471,040	0.75
Other countries	500	370	0.74	35,934	33,181	0.92
Total	**4,649,203**	**3,575,537**	**0.77**	**6,651,914**	**6,371,133**	**0.96**

51.—Quantity and Value of Wood, Blocks and Other, for Pulp, exported to the United States, 1904-1917.

Fiscal Year.	Cords.	$	Fiscal Year.	Cords.	$
1904	479,238	1,788,049	1911	936,791	6,092,715
1905	593,624	2,600,814	1912	879,775	5,697,901
1906	614,286	2,649,106	1913	1,003,594	6,806,445
1907 (9 mos.)	452,846	1,998,805	1914	1,089,384	7,388,770
1908	901,861	4,655,371	1915	1,010,914	6,817,311
1909	794,986	4,356,391	1916	879,934	5,743,847
1910	965,271	6,076,628	1917	982,671	6,448,189

FISHERIES.

Capital Invested.—The estimated total capital invested in the fisheries amounted in 1916–17 to $28,728,962, as compared with $25,855,575 in 1915-16. Of the total for 1916-17 the sum of $25,971,-664 was invested in connection with the sea fisheries and $2,757,298 in connection with the inland fisheries. The value of the vessels and boats is represented by $10,097,517 in 1916-17, as against $8,940,458 in 1915-16, and the value of the fishing gear, canneries, fish-houses and other fixtures by $18,631,445 in 1916-17, as against $16,915,117 in 1915-16. Table **52** shows the distribution of capital amongst the various descriptions of vessels, boats, nets, traps, etc., used in both sea and inland fisheries for the fiscal year 1916-17.[1]

Number of Fishermen.—There were 95,304 persons employed in the fishing industry during the year 1916-17, as compared with 102,182 in 1915-16, the sea fisheries engaging 85,367 persons and the inland fisheries 9,937. Of the total in 1916-17, 9,192 were employed on vessels, tugs and smacks, 59,697 on boats, 735 without boats, and 25,680 on shore in canneries, freezers, smoke-houses, etc.[1]

Fishing Bounties.—Under an Act of 1882 (45 Vict., c. 18), passed for development of the sea fisheries and encouragement of the building of fishing vessels, provision was made for the distribution in bounties of $150,000 annually among the owners of fishing vessels and fishermen engaged in fishing from boats in the deep sea fisheries of Canada. An Act of 1891 (54-55 Vict., c. 42) increased the amount to $160,000. By Order-in-Council of January 19, 1916, made under the provisions of the Revised Statutes of 1906, c. 46, the distribution of the appropriation of $160,000 for the year 1916-17 was made on the following basis: $1 per registered ton to owners of vessels, $6.45 to each vessel fisherman, $4.10 to each boat fisherman and $1 per boat to owners of fishing boats. The number of vessels which received bounties in 1916-17 was 849 with an aggregate tonnage of 21,120, a decrease of 92 vessels and 2,518 tons, as compared with 1915-16. The number of boats on which bounties were paid was 12,744, and the number of boat fishermen who received bounties was 22,682, a decrease of 1,182 boats and of 1,972 men, as compared with 1915-16. The total number of fishermen in vessels and boats to whom bounties were paid in 1916-17 was 28,155, a decrease of 2,622, as compared with the previous year. The number of claims filed in 1916-17 was 13,604, a decrease of 1,273 over 1915-16, and the number paid was 13,593, or 1,264 less than in the previous year. The total fishing bounties paid since 1882 amount to $5,537,186.

Table **53** shows by provinces the number of fishermen who received bounties and the amount of the bounties paid to them during each of the fiscal years 1913-1916.

---

[1]For similar statistics of previous years, see Canada Year Book of 1911, p. 390. Also for a description of the extent of Canadian fisheries and the methods of capture, see edition of 1914, page 230.

52.—Number and Value of Fishing Vessels, Boats, Nets, Traps, etc., used in the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Canada, 1916-1917.

Description.	Sea Fisheries.		Inland Fisheries.		Total.	
	No.	$	No.	$	No.	$
Steam fishing vessels	46	815,874	125	654,530	171	1,470,404
Sailing and gasoline vessels	1,277	3,490,939	–	–	1,227	3,490,939
Boats, sail and row	22,900	1,017,141	4,377	136,570	27,277	1,153,711
" gasoline	11,936	3,359,767	892	316,315	12,828	3,676,082
Carrying smacks	567	306,381	–	–	567	306,381
Gill nets, seines, trap and smelt nets, etc	153,381	3,334,727	–	1,150,542	–	4,485,269
Weirs	777	562,570	304	52,970	1,081	615,540
Trawls	21,930	251,959	–	–	21,930	251,959
Spears	–	–	210	616	210	616
Skates of gear	3,000	47,500	–	–	3,000	47,500
Hand lines	74,310	65,408	7,720	12,961	82,030	78,369
Lobster traps	1,493,157	1,602,980	–	–	1493,157	1,602,980
" canneries	644	653,275	–	–	644	653,275
Salmon "	86	3,301,648	–	–	86	3,301,648
Clam "	20	30,100	–	–	20	30,100
Sardine "	7	399,000	–	–	7	399,000
Freezers and ice-houses	885	2,680,523	613	280,533	1,478	2,961,056
Smoke and fish-houses	8,966	1,584,710	212	15,728	9,178	1,600,438
Fishing piers and wharves	2,677	2,179,797	252	73,995	2,929	2,253,792
Whaling stations	4	175,855	–	–	4	175,855
Oil factories	1	43,500	–	–	1	43,500
Fishing huts and cottages, etc	–	–	58	62,000	58	62,000
Scows, pile drivers, etc	617	53,010	–	–	617	53,010
Eel traps	–	–	234	538	234	538
Crab traps	440	4,400	–	–	440	4,400
Salmon traps	2	6,000	–	–	2	6,000
Halibut dories	46	4,600	–	–	46	4,600
Total, 1916-17	–	**25,971,664**	–	**2,757,298**	–	**28,728,962**
Total, 1915-16	–	**23,260,456**	–	**2,595,119**	–	**25,855,575**
Number of men employed on vessels	7,669	–	710	–	8,379	–
Number of men employed on boats	51,591	–	8,106	–	59,697	–
Number of men employed on carrying smacks	813	–	–	–	813	–
Number of persons employed in fish-houses, freezers, canneries, etc	25,294	–	386	–	25,680	–
Number of men fishing (not in boats)	–	–	735	–	735	–
Total	**85,367**	–	**9,937**	–	**95,304**	–

53.—Government Bounties to Fishermen in the fiscal years 1913 to 1916.

Province.	Number of men who received bounties.				Value of bounties paid.			
	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Is'd	2,328	2,349	2,263	2,073	11,082	10,340	9,514	9,962
Nova Scotia	14,300	15,364	15,560	13,697	93,456	94,991	90,611	88,212
New Brunswick	2,225	2,528	2,705	2,399	16,385	17,536	17,610	17,540
Quebec	8,383	8,709	10,249	9,986	37,738	36,717	41,006	44,286
Total	**27,236**	**28,950**	**30,777**	**28,155**	**158,661**	**159,584**	**158,741**	**160,000**

Inland Fish Markets.—Other government assistance to the fishing industry takes the form of encouraging the development of markets for fresh fish in the interior of the country by payment of one-third of the ordinary express charges on shipments of fresh fish from the Atlantic coast to points as far west as the eastern boundary of Manitoba and from the Pacific coast as far east as that boundary. Cold storage cars by fast freight are placed at the disposal of shippers from the Atlantic seaboard, and aid is rendered in the building of small cold storage establishments for the storing of bait. Fish-breeding is carried on by the Dominion Government upon an extensive scale, the expenditure for this service in 1916-17 amounting to $275,167. The hatcheries in operation number altogether 59, including seven subsidiary hatcheries; there are also retaining ponds for Atlantic salmon. The hatcheries are situated in Prince Edward Island (3), Nova Scotia (13), New Brunswick (11), Quebec (7), Ontario (8), Manitoba (4), Saskatchewan (1), Alberta (1) and British Columbia (11). In addition, there is one hatchery in British Columbia which is operated by the British Columbia Packers' Association.

Production and Value of Fisheries.—In comparing the results of one season with another it must not be forgotten that the volume of production is affected by certain natural conditions which differ greatly from year to year. For instance, every fourth year there occurs on the Fraser river a big run of salmon. In the following years the run gradually diminishes till it reaches its poorest stage in the year preceding the next big run. The masses of herring and mackerel that visit Canadian shores vary in volume annually—the latter especially being extremely erratic in their movements. The hook-and-line fisheries for cod, haddock, hake, halibut, etc., are dependent on a supply of herring for bait, and a scarcity or abundance of this bait fish immensely affects the output of the line fishermen. Dogfish are more numerous in some seasons than in others, and destroy edible fish and gear to such an extent as to stop operations at times. Lastly the state of the weather, by limiting the number of fishing days or permitting operations on the greatest possible number of days in the course of the season, affects the production of all kinds of fish perhaps more than any other natural agent. The season of 1916 was adversely affected by several of these conditions. The poorest salmon year in the cycle of four on the Fraser river occurred; there was an abnormal amount of unfavourable foggy weather on the Atlantic coast; the spring herring fishery in the gulf of St. Lawrence was greatly curtailed as a result of ice remaining on the coast till a late date; and the summer and fall herring fishery all over the Atlantic coast was a very poor one.

Under these conditions the production of one or two of the chief kinds of fish during 1916-17 fell somewhat below that of the year before. For example, the salmon catch was 171,101 cwt. less. In the northern part of British Columbia, where there is no quadrennial fluctuation as in the southern part, the 1916-17 catch was greater, however, than that for 1915-16. The catch of cod was 126,525 cwt. less, while that of halibut fell short by 83,238 cwt. The quantity of herring landed was 143,460 cwt. less and of mackerel

24,915 cwt. less than in the preceding year. On the other hand, there was an increase of 35,621 cwt. in the lobster catch, and an increase of 10,499 cwt. in the catch of hake and pollock. Owing to the greatly increased demand for fish in the home market, the United States and overseas, higher prices prevailed, with the result that, as shown in Table **54**, the total market value of the fisheries for the fiscal year 1916-17 amounted to $39,208,378, which is the greatest annual value the industry has ever produced. It is $3,347,670 greater than the value for the year 1915-16, and $7,943,747 greater than that for the year 1914-15. To the total value the sea fisheries contributed $34,386,013, and the inland fisheries $4,822,365. In Table **60** the yield of the fisheries of Canada in 1916 and 1917 is compared in respect of quantity and value. The table shows that the net increase in value as between 1916 and 1917, viz., $3,347,000, or 9·3 p.c., was made up of an increase in value due to higher prices of $5,541,000, or 16·5 p.c., and a decrease in value due to smaller quantities of $2,194,000, or 6·1 p.c. The table gives similar calculations for each kind of fish.[1]

54.—Quantities and Values of all Fish marketed in Canada in 1915-16 and 1916-17.

Kinds of Product.		1915–16.		1916–17.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Canada.		–	$ **35,860,708**	–	$ **39,208,378**
Alewives, fresh	cwt.	28,275	51,438	16,393	26,323
Alewives, salted	bbl.	19,585	68,688	21,176	90,760
Bass	cwt.	3,033	35,642	2,481	29,329
Beluga skins	no.	750	3,750	141	705
Catfish	cwt.	8,061	60,923	9,392	74,068
Clams and Quahaugs, canned	cases	16,613	89,616	17,195	93,875
Clams and Quahaugs, fresh	bbl.	50,265	133,303	37,747	101,931
Cod, fresh	cwt.	126,814	530,736	159,924	822,530
Cod, green, salted	"	155,527	496,036	199,495	872,028
Cod, dried	"	571,363	3,460,209	484,565	3,660,823
Cod, kippered	"	–	–	4,797	88,083
Dulse, etc	"	4,996	29,488	7,435	53,917
Eels	"	14,514	104,237	14,088	87,050
Fertilizer	ton.	1,134	49,136	3,094	58,511
Fish oil	gal.	565,924	200,756	529,107	249,685
Flounders	cwt.	6,276	22,886	7,924	36,560
Haddock, canned	cases	6,770	27,080	15,827	82,115
Haddock, fresh	cwt.	153,755	326,367	159,888	500,431
Haddock, dried	"	89,563	434,824	85,403	542,322
Haddock, smoked	"	49,108	351,736	39,568	387,702
Haddock, green-salted	"	20,285	60,855	23,598	140,363
Haddock, smoked fillets	"	3,895	31,160	4,167	58,338
Hake and Cusk, dried	"	123,456	505,527	123,728	722,806
Hake, fresh	"	6,607	7,482	12,920	33,895

[1]For further details respecting the Canadian fishing industry, see the Report for 1916–17 of the Fisheries Branch of the Department of the Naval Service and previous Annual Reports of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, from which the statistics in the Year Book have been compiled. For statistics of the calendar year 1917, see pages 51-56 of this Volume and also Part III, Fisheries Statistics, of the Report on the Census of Industry, 1917, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

54.—Quantities and Values of all Fish marketed in Canada in 1915-16 and 1916-17— concluded.

Kinds of Product.		1915-16.		1916-17.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Canada—con.			$		$
Halibut, fresh	cwt.	226,151	2,261,776	142,737	2,262,799
Herring , canned	cases	21,501	113,240	47,159	267,366
Herring, fresh	cwt.	286,582	1,027,197	395,622	1,098,223
Herring, smoked	"	124,223	388,732	107,033	453,962
Herring, pickled	bbl.	112,065	652,982	70,168	427,648
Herring, dry-salted	cwt.	183,704	312,322	172,988	301,350
Herring, used as bait	bbl.	197,054	337,540	214,166	450,636
Herring,used as fertilizer	"	151,149	74,874	86,978	51,236
Lobsters, shipped in shell	cwt.	119,599	1,895,524	84,998	1,729,624
Lobsters, canned	cases	162,966	2,610,631	197,751	3,778,430
Mackerel, fresh	cwt.	82,367	615,950	66,645	497,590
Mackerel, salted	bbl.	32,729	373,331	29,804	427,156
Maskinonge	cwt.	303	3,451	93	982
Oulachans	"	13,729	76,982	12,690	68,449
Oysters	bbl.	21,386	147,628	18,361	147,751
Perch	cwt.	19,218	98,119	22,773	114,656
Pike	"	69,229	347,355	73,993	404,453
Pickerel	"	55,722	412,953	105,428	871,719
Pickerel, blue	"	48,823	488,230		
Pollock, fresh, dried and salted	"	55,625	193,788	56,235	268,756
Salmon, fresh	"	388,567	2,939,900	359,959	2,933,106
Salmon, canned	cases	1,133,762	7,936,715	995,198	7,464,131
Salmon, dry salted, pickled, and mild-cured	cwt.	44,835	319,056	30,271	464,620
Salmon, smoked	"	4,431	66,710	1,073	20,574
Sardines, fresh	bbl.	312,722	627,296	285,096	712,861
Sardines, canned	cases	120,360	601,800	153,680	768,400
Sealskins, fur	no.	439	13,170	159	4,770
Sealskins, hair	"	11,346	16,112	23,227	55,467
Shad, salted	bbl.	173	2,850	272	4,070
Shad, fresh	cwt.	8,879	64,289	7,628	63,654
Smelts	"	67,607	632,723	68,629	847,357
Soles	"	3,773	27,848	6,226	60,383
Squid	bbl.	5,179	22,429	7,802	36,977
Sturgeon	cwt.	4,363	62,687	5,940	66,420
Sturgeon caviare	"	82	8,330	100	10,661
Sword-fish	"	18,527	106,090	9,284	69,716
Trout	"	115,999	870,209	88,071	741,610
Tom cod	"	18,537	37,007	14,314	42,531
Tongues and sounds	"	1,046	5,802	2,248	18,675
Tullibee	"	55,787	165,569	58,537	301,060
Whale oil	gal.	710,188	144,209	532,110	251,637
Whitefish	cwt.	153,529	1,048,641	164,992	1,135,486
Fish, all other, etc		-	626,776	-	697,276

55.—Quantities and Values of the catch of the Inland Fisheries of Canada, 1915-1916 and 1916-17.

Kinds of Product.		1915-16.		1916-17.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
Salmon, fresh	cwt.	2,346	27,679	3,059	33,493
Herring, fresh	"	105,852	523,300	108,138	530,774
Herring, smoked	"	758	7,580	–	–
Herring, pickled	bbl.	3,334	33,340	639	4,805
Catfish	cwt.	8,061	60,923	9,392	74,068
Whitefish	"	153,529	1,048,641	164,992	1,135,486
Trout	"	111,361	811,464	85,622	713,167
Pickerel	"	104,545	901,183	105,428	871,719
Pike	"	69,229	347,355	73,993	404,453
Perch	"	18,731	94,223	22,773	114,656
Eels	"	10,560	77,746	10,179	58,347
Sturgeon	"	3,511	45,947	5,180	53,005
Tullibee	"	55,787	165,569	58,537	301,060
Bass	"	256	2,756	298	3,113
Maskinonge	"	303	3,451	93	982
Alewives, fresh	"	2,842	5,684	2,168[1]	8,674
Shad, fresh	"	1,571	9,125	1,530	11,669
Shad, salted	bbl.	35	525	26	553
Mixed fish	cwt.	113,371	385,235	121,351	374,657
Sturgeon caviare	"	81	8,130	10,032	10,661
Mullets	"	6,673	6,673	10,802	21,604
Gold eyes	"	4,055	8,473	6,605	32,554
Carp	"	20,181	40,362	22,308	56,543
Fish, all other	"	–	3,842	–	6,322
Total		–	**4,619,206**	–	**4,822,365**

NOTE.—The figures in Table 55 are also included in Table 54.

[1] Barrels of salted Alewives.

56.—Total Value of Fisheries by Provinces in the fiscal years 1913-1917.

Province.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	1,379,905	1,280,447	1,261,666	933,682	1,344,179
Nova Scotia	7,384,055	8,297,626	7,730,191	9,166,851	10,092,902
New Brunswick	4,264,054	4,308,707	4,940,083	4,737,145	5,656,859
Quebec	1,988,241	1,850,427	1,924,430	2,076,851	2,991,624
Ontario	2,842,878	2,674,685	2,755,291	3,341,182	2,658,993
Manitoba	800,149	606,272	849,422	742,925	1,390,002
Saskatchewan	111,839	148,602	132,017	165,888	231,946
Alberta	51,616	81,319	86,720	94,134	144,317
British Columbia	14,455,488	13,891,398	11,515,086	14,538,320	14,637,346
Yukon	111,239	68,265	69,725	63,730	60,210
Total for Canada	**33,389,464**	**33,207,748**	**31,264,631**	**35,860,708**	**39,208,378**

57.—Total Value of the Fisheries of Canada in the fiscal years 1870-1917.

Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.
	$		$		$		$
1870.....	6,577,391	1882....	16,824,092	1894....	20,719,573	1906....	26,279,485
1871.....	7,573,199	1883....	16,958,192	1895....	20,199,338	1907-08.	25,499,349
1872.....	9,570,116	1884....	17,766,404	1896....	20,407,425	1908-09.	25,451,085
1873.....	10,754,997	1885....	17,722,973	1897....	22,783,546	1909-10.	29,629,167
1874.....	11,681,886	1886....	18,679,288	1898....	19,667,121	1910-11.	29,965,433
1875.....	10,350,385	1887....	18,386,103	1899....	21,891,706	1911-12.	34,667,872
1876.....	11,117,000	1888....	17,418,510	1900....	21,557,639	1912-13.	33,389,464
1877.....	12,005,934	1889....	17,655,256	1901....	25,737,153	1913-14.	33,207,748
1878.....	13,215,678	1890....	17,714,902	1902....	21,959,433	1914-15	31,264,631
1879.....	13,529,254	1891....	18,977,878	1903....	23,101,878	1915-16.	35,860,708
1880.....	14,499,979	1892....	18,941,171	1904....	23,516,439	1916-17.	39,208,378
1881.....	15,817,162	1893....	20,686,661	1905....	29,479,562		

58.—Values of Exports and Imports of Fish, 1902-1917.

Fiscal Year.	Exports of fisheries, domestic.	Imports of fish for home consumption.		Fiscal Year.	Exports of fisheries, domestic.	Imports of fish for home consumption.	
		Dutiable.	Free.			Dutiable.	Free.
	$	$	$		$	$	$
1902.....	14,143,294	591,064	451,835	1910.....	15,663,162	909,036	715,703
1903.....	11,800,184	629,545	633,680	1911.....	15,675,544	1,123,581	669,033
1904.....	10,759,029	704,577	685,936	1912.....	16,704,678	1,203,045	984,458
1905.....	11,114,318	713,264	630,660	1913.....	16,336,721	1,519,571	910,923
1906.....	16,025,840	765,410	1,152,253	1914.....	20,623,560	1,469,305	635,231
1907[1].....	10,362,142	699,218	862,880	1915.....	19,687,068	1,080,225	568,880
1908.....	13,867,367	795,612	1,026,996	1916.....	22,377,977	804,398	537,342
1909.....	13,319,664	746,315	814,770	1917.....	24,889,253	1,259,799	818,613

[1]Nine months.

59.—Exports of the Fisheries, the Produce of Canada, by principal countries, in the fiscal years 1916-1917.

Exports to—	1916.	1917.	Exports to—	1916.	1917.
	$	$		$	$
United Kingdom....	6,731,794	7,316,744	United States.....	8,867,139	10,717,048
Australia.....	661,718	513,289	Brazil.....	945,568	680,024
British West Indies.	1,010,966	1,028,723	Cuba.....	623,947	1,073,355
British Guiana.....	201,365	224,577	Denmark.....	49,293	–
New Zealand.....	182,917	205,026	Dutch Guiana.....	42,587	61,526
Newfoundland.....	59,666	36,406	Dutch E. Indies...	19,700	20,830
Hong Kong.....	69,859	72,183	France.....	1,216,602	1,261,191
Bermuda.....	36,394	34,923	French W. Indies..	44,731	47,058
Straits Settlements.	112,518	61,947	Italy.....	354,815	383,298
Fiji Islands.....	57,143	68,185	Japan.....	169,450	198,181
Other British Possessions.....	28,432	21,055	Porto Rico.....	631,540	679,541
			Portugal.....	43,207	13,681
			Panama.....	121,025	80,646
			Norway.....	5,511	–
			Sweden.....	21,534	11,174
			China.....	20,881	37,074
			Other foreign countries.....	47,675	41,568
Total British Empire.....	**9,152,772**	**9,583,058**	**Total foreign countries**....	**13,225,205**	**15,306,195**
			Grand total of exports.....	**22,377,977**	**24,889,253**

60.—Fisheries of Canada, compared as to Quantities and Values, 1916 and 1917 ("000" omitted).

Kinds of Product.	Actual Value, 1917.	Value at prices of 1916.	Actual value, 1916.	Increase (+) or decrease (−).	Due to higher (+) or lower (−) prices.	Due to larger (+) or smaller (−) quantities.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Salmon, used fresh	2,933	2,724	2,940	− 7	+209	−216
Salmon, canned	7,464	6,966	7,937	− 473	+498	−971
Salmon, smoked	21	16	67	− 46	+ 5	− 51
Salmon, dry-salted	168	68	143	+ 25	+100	− 75
Salmon, mild-cured	296	222	150	+ 146	+ 74	+ 72
Lobsters, canned	3,778	3,168	2,610	+1,168	+610	+558
Lobsters, shipped in shell	1,730	1,347	1,896	− 166	+383	−549
Cod, used fresh	823	669	531	+ 292	+154	+138
Cod, green salted	872	636	496	+ 376	+236	+140
Cod, dried	3,661	2,934	3,460	+ 201	+727	−526
Haddock, used fresh	500	339	326	+ 174	+161	+ 13
Haddock, green salted	140	70	61	+ 79	+ 70	+ 9
Haddock, smoked finnans	388	283	352	+ 36	+105	− 69
Haddock, dried	542	414	435	+ 107	+128	− 21
Haddock, smoked fillets	58	33	31	+ 27	+ 25	+ 2
Haddock, canned	81	63	27	+ 54	+ 18	+ 36
Hake, dried	723	506	506	+ 217	+217	−
Hake, other	34	24	14	+ 20	+ 10	+ 10
Pollock, dried	243	182	178	+ 65	+ 61	+ 4
Pollock, other	26	15	16	+ 10	+ 11	− 1
Herring, used fresh	1,098	1,418	1,027	+ 71	−320	+391
Herring, canned	267	248	113	+ 154	+ 19	+135
Herring, dry-salted	301	294	312	− 11	+ 7	− 18
Herring, smoked	454	335	389	+ 65	+119	− 54
Herring, pickled	428	408	653	− 225	+ 20	−245
Herring used as bait	451	367	338	+ 113	+ 84	+ 29
Herring, used as fertilizer	51	43	75	− 24	+ 8	− 32
Mackerel, used fresh	498	496	616	− 118	+ 2	−120
Mackerel, salted	427	340	373	+ 54	+ 87	− 33
Shad, used fresh	63	55	64	− 1	+ 8	− 9
Alewives, used fresh	26	29	51	− 25	− 3	− 22
Alewives, salted	91	74	69	+ 22	+ 17	+ 5
Sardines, canned	768	768	602	+ 166	-	+166
Sardines, sold fresh or salted	713	572	627	+ 86	+141	− 55
Halibut, used fresh	2,263	1,427	2,262	+ 1	+836	−835
Smelts	847	642	632	+ 215	+205	+ 10
Oulachons	68	71	77	− 9	− 3	− 6
Tom-Cod	42	28	37	+ 5	+ 14	− 9
Swordfish	70	53	106	− 36	+ 17	− 53
Albacore	49	47	46	+ 3	+ 2	+ 1
Oysters	148	126	148	-	+ 22	+ 22
Clams and Quahaugs, used fresh	102	100	133	− 31	+ 2	− 33
Clams and Quahaugs, canned	94	92	90	+ 4	+ 2	+ 2
Dulse, crabs, cockles, etc.	54	43	29	+ 25	+ 11	+ 14
Trout	742	660	870	− 128	+ 82	−210
Sturgeon	66	85	62	+ 4	− 19	+ 23
Eels	87	101	104	− 17	− 14	− 3
Whitefish	1,135	1,127	1,048	+ 87	+ 8	+ 79
Pickerel	872	909	901	− 29	− 37	+ 8
Perch	114	116	98	+ 16	− 2	+ 18
Pike	404	371	347	+ 57	+ 33	+ 24
Tullibee	301	173	166	+ 135	+128	+ 7
Catfish	74	71	61	+ 13	+ 3	+ 10
Carp	56	44	40	+ 16	+ 12	+ 4
Mixed fish	403	446	426	− 23	− 43	+ 20
Hair seal skins	55	33	16	+ 39	+ 22	+ 17

60.—Fisheries of Canada, compared as to Quantities and Values, 1916 and 1917 ("000" omitted).—concluded.

Kinds of Product.	Actual Value, 1917.	Value at prices of 1916.	Actual value, 1916.	Increase (+) or decrease (−).	Due to higher (+) or lower (−) prices.	Due to larger (+ or smaller (−) quantities
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Fertilizer	58	63	49	+ 9	− 5	+ 14
Whale oil	251	108	144	+ 107	+ 143	− 36
Fish oil	250	187	201	+ 49	+ 63	− 14
Other fish and products of	486	418	283	+ 203	+ 68	+ 135
Total Fisheries	**39,208**	**33,667**	**35,861**	**+3,347**	**+5,541**	**−2,194**
Increase or Decrease per cent	-	-	-	**+ 9.3**	**+ 16.5**	**− 6.1**

MINERALS.

Mineral Statistics.—The results of the census of mineral production, taken in 1911, were published in the Year Book of 1913 (pages 196–199). In the present edition the Canadian statistics given are limited to those of the Dominion Government and of the Departments of Mines of the Provincial Governments. To the statistics of production in this section have been added statements of the imports of Portland cement (Table 82), of the imports of anthracite and bituminous coal (Table 83) and of the exports of coal (Table 84).

Dominion Department of Mines.—According to the annual preliminary report of the Division of Mineral Resources and Statistics of the Dominion Department of Mines, the total value of the metal and mineral production of 1917 was $193,271,816, as compared with $177,201,534, the finally revised figures of 1916. This is an increase of $16,070,282, or 9 p.c., over 1916, and is the highest figure on record.

Increase or Decrease in Principal Products, 1917.—The quantities of many important products were considerably less in 1917 than in 1916, and over two-thirds of the increase in value is attributable to coal, gypsum and cement, of which the quantities marketed were less than in the previous year. Lead and silver also show a much smaller output. As against these decreases there has been an important increase in the production of zinc and increases also in the production of cobalt, molybdenite and nickel. The total value of the metallic production in 1917 was $106,630,752, as compared with $106,319,365 in 1916, an increase of $311,387, or 0·29 p.c. The total value of the non-metallic production in 1917 was $86,641,064, as compared with $70,882.169 in 1916, an increase of $15,758,895, or

22 p.c. Practically every product, with the exception of the stone quarry output, showed an increased value of production; but in the case of coal, graphite, gypsum and cement the quantities actually marketed were less, notwithstanding the increased values. Of gold the production in 1917 is estimated at 747,366 fine oz., valued at $15,449,426, as compared with 930,492 fine oz., valued at $19,234,976, in 1916, a decrease of $3,785,550, or 19·68 p.c. This is the lowest production since 1912 when the new Porcupine field caused a considerable increase in Canada's output of gold. The production of silver in 1917 was 22,150,680 oz., valued at $18,034,419, as against 25,459,741 oz., valued at $16,717,121, in 1916, a decrease of 13 p.c. in quantity, but an increase of 7·9 p.c. in value. Copper has shown a large increase during the last four years. In 1917 the production of copper amounted to 108,860,358 lb., valued at $29,588,254, as compared with 117,150,028 lb., valued at $31,867,150, in 1916, a decrease of 7·08 p.c. in quantity and of 7·15 p.c. in value. Nickel shows a production in 1917 of 84,470,970 lb., worth at 40 cents per lb., $33,778,388, as compared with 82,958,564 lb., valued at $29,035,498, or 35 cents per lb., in 1916. The total production in 1917 of lead in bullion credited to Canadian mines, together with the lead estimated as recoverable from ores exported, was 32,072,269 lb., which at the average price of lead in Montreal, 11·137 cents per lb., would be worth $3,571,889. The corresponding production in 1916 was 41,497,615 lb., valued at $3,532,692, an average price of 8·513 cents. The decrease in quantity was 9,425,346 lb., or 22·7 p.c.; but on account of the higher price there was a slight increase in total value. The total production of marketable coal in 1917 was 14,015,588 short tons of the value of $47,643,646, as against 14,483,395 short tons of the value of $38,817,481 in 1916, a decrease of 467,807 tons, or 3·2 p.c., in quantity and an increase of $8,826,165, or 22·7 p.c., in value. The total value of the production of structural materials, including cement, clay products, lime, sand and gravel, stone quarries, etc., for 1917 was $19,102,571, an increase of $1,635,385, or 9·4 p.c., over that of 1916. This is the first increase in production of this class of products that has been recorded since 1913, the total having been $17,467,186 in 1916, $17,920,759 in 1915 and $26,009,227 in 1914.

Minerals Compared as to Quantity and Value.—Table 62 gives the results of calculations intended to show for each mineral product the increase or decrease in total value for 1917, as compared with 1916, that is due (a) to difference in price and (b) to difference in quantity. Of the net increase in the value of the total mineral production in 1917, viz., $16,070,000, $26,061,000 was an increase due to higher prices and $9,991,000 was a decrease due to smaller quantities. For the total mineral production, the actual increase was in the percentage ratio of 9·07, the increase due to higher prices was 15·58 p.c. and the decrease due to smaller quantities was 5·64 p.c.

61.—Quantities and Values of Minerals produced in Canada, 1916 and 1917.

Description.	Quantities.		Values.	
	1916.	1917[1]	1916.	1917[1]
Metallic.				
Copper lb.	117,150,028	108,860,358	$ 31,867,150	$ 29,588,254
Gold oz.	930,492	747,366	19,234,976	15,449,426
Pig iron ton.	115,691	46,022	1,328,605	768,783
Lead lb.	41,497,615	32,072,269	3,532,692	3,571,889
Nickel "	82,958,564	84,470,970	29,035,498	33,778,388
Silver oz.	25,459,741	22,150,680	16,717,121	18,034,419
Zinc lb.	23,364,760	31,227,351	2,991,623	2,779,547
Other metallic products	–	–	1,611,700	2,660,046
Total Metallic	–	–	106,319,365	106,630,752
Non-Metallic.				
Asbestos and asbestic ton	154,149	153,781	5,228 869	7,234,077
Coal "	14,483,395	14,015,588	38,817,481	47,643,646
Gypsum "	342,915	339,418	738,593	887,170
Natural gas M. cu. ft	25,467,458	26,465,686	3,958,029	5,003,342
Petroleum brl.	198,123	205,332	392,284	478,937
Pyrites ton	309,251	403,243	1,084,095	1,586,091
Salt "	132,903	138,909	717,653	1,047,792
Cement brl.	5,369,560	4,768,488	6,547,728	7,699,521
Clay products	–	–	4,120,805	4,603,755
Lime bush.	5,493,250	6,338,212	1,091,463	1,517,918
Sand and gravel ton	8,156,207	7,157,279	1,838,320	1,908,773
Stone:—				
Granite	–	–	1,247,267	613,588
Limestone	–	–	2,224,091	2,291,692
Marble and sandstone	–	–	265,054	316,142
Miscellaneous non-metallic	–	–	2,610,437	3,808,620
Total non-metallic	–	–	**70,882,169**	**86,641,064**
Total metallic	–	–	**106,319,365**	**106,630,752**
Grand Total	–	–	**177,201,534**	**193,271,816**

NOTE.—In Tables 61 to 76 the ton is the short ton of 2,000 lb.
[1]Subject to revision.

62.—Minerals of Canada, compared as to Quantity and Value, for 1916 and 1917 (" 000 " omitted).

Products.	Actual value 1917.	Value at prices of 1916.	Actual value 1916.	Increase (+) or decrease (−).	Due to higher (+) or lower (−) prices.	Due to larger (+) or smaller (−) quantities
Metallic.	$	$	$	$	$	$
Antimony ore	51	82	94	− 43	− 31	− 12
Antimony, refined	–	–	42	− 42	–	− 42
Cobalt, metallic contained in oxide, etc	1,743	1,198	925	+ 818	+ 545	+ 273
Copper	29,588	29,612	31,867	−2,279	− 24	−2,255
Gold	15,449	15,450	19,235	−3,786	− 1	−3,785
Iron, pig, from Canadian ore	769	528	1,329	− 560	+ 241	− 801
Iron ore sold for export	590	473	393	+ 197	+ 117	+ 80
Lead	3,572	2,730	3,533	+ 39	+ 842	− 803
Molybdenite	272	272	156	+ 116	–	+ 116
Nickel	33,778	29,564	29,035	+4,743	+4,214	+ 529
Platinum	5	2	1	+ 4	+ 3	+ 1
Silver	18,034	14,545	16,717	+1,317	+3,489	−2,172
Zinc	2,780	3,998	2,992	− 212	−1,218	+1,006
Total	**106,631**	**98,454**	**106,319**	**+ 312**	**+8,177**	**−7,865**

62.—Minerals of Canada, compared as to Quantity and Value, for 1916 and 1917 ("000" omitted)—concluded.

Products.	Actual value 1917.	Value at prices of 1916.	Actual value 1916.	Increase (+) or decrease (−).	Due to higher(+) or lower (−) prices.	Due to larger (+) or smaller (−) quantities
Non-Metallic.	$	$	$	$	$	$
Asbestos	7,215	5,618	5,200	+ 2,015	+ 1,597	+ 418
Asbestic	19	13	29	− 10	+ 6	− 16
Chromite	490	411	311	+ 179	+ 79	+ 100
Coal	47,643	37,565	38,817	+ 8,826	+ 10,078	− 1,252
Corundum	32	29	10	+ 22	+ 3	+ 19
Feldspar	54	42	71	− 17	+ 12	− 29
Fluorspar	69	34	10	+ 59	+ 35	+ 24
Graphite	403	305	325	+ 78	+ 98	− 20
Grindstones	44	34	53	− 9	+ 10	− 19
Gypsum	887	731	739	+ 148	+ 156	− 8
Magnesite	728	591	564	+ 164	+ 137	+ 27
Manganese	15	14	90	− 75	+ 1	− 76
Mineral pigments—						
Barytes	16	13	19	− 3	+ 3	− 6
Oxides	82	62	59	+ 23	+ 20	+ 3
Natural gas	5,003	4,113	3,958	+ 1,045	+ 890	+ 155
Petroleum	479	406	392	+ 87	+ 73	+ 14
Pyrites	1,586	1,413	1,084	+ 502	+ 173	+ 329
Quartz	440	378	251	+ 189	+ 62	+ 127
Salt	1,048	750	718	+ 330	+ 298	+ 32
Talc	76	59	49	+ 27	+ 17	+ 10
Other articles	1,209	958	666	+ 543	+ 251	+ 292
Total	**67,538**	**53,539**	**53,415**	**+ 14,123**	**+ 13,999**	**+ 124**
Structural Materials and Clay Products.						
Cement, Portland	7,700	5,815	6,548	+ 1,152	+ 1,885	− 733
Brick, common	2,017	1,669	1,827	+ 190	+ 348	− 158
Brick, pressed and paving	589	521	522	+ 67	+ 68	− 1
Kaolin	10	5	17	− 7	+ 5	− 12
Other clay products	1,988	1,668	1,755	+ 233	+ 320	− 87
Lime	1,518	1,259	1,092	+ 426	+ 259	+ 167
Sand lime brick	143	94	126	+ 17	+ 49	− 32
Sand and gravel	1,908	1,613	1,838	+ 70	+ 295	− 225
Slate	8	7	6	+ 2	+ 1	+ 1
Stone	3,221	2,566	3,736	− 515	+ 655	− 1,170
Total	**19,102**	**15,217**	**17,467**	**+ 1,635**	**+ 3,885**	**− 2,250**
Grand totals	**193,271**	**167,210**	**177,201**	**+ 16,070**	**+ 26,061**	**− 9,991**
Increase or decrease per cent.	−	−	−	p.c. + 9·07	p.c. + 15·58	p.c. − 5·64

63.—Increase or Decrease in Principal Mineral Products, 1917 as compared with 1916.

Principal Products.		Increase (+) or decrease (−) in quantity.		Increase (+) or decrease (−) in value.	
		$	p.c.	$	p.c.
Cobalt	lb.	+ 248,598	29.62	+ 818,024	88.47
Copper	"	− 8,289,670	7.08	− 2,278,896	7.15
Gold	oz.	− 83,126	19.68	− 3,785,550	19.68
Pig iron, from Canadian ore	ton.	− 69,669	60.22	− 559,822	42.14
Lead	lb.	− 9,425,346	22.71	+ 39,197	1.11
Molybdenite	"	+ 115,069	73.51	+ 115,069	73.51
Nickel	"	+ 1,512,406	1.82	+ 4,742,890	16.33
Silver	oz.	− 3,309,061	13.00	+ 1,317,298	7.88
Zinc	lb.	+ 7,842,591	33.56	− 212,076	7.09
Total metallic		−	−	+ **311,387**	**0.03**
Asbestos and asbestic	ton	− 368	0.27	+ 2,005,208	38.35
Coal	"	− 467,807	3.20	+ 8,826,165	22.70
Gypsum	"	− 3,497	1.00	+ 148,577	20.10
Graphite	"	− 241	6.10	+ 77,530	23.80
Magnesite	"	+ 2,677	4.80	+ 164,446	29.20
Mica	$	−	−	+ 95,493	37.40
Quartz	ton	+ 69,106	50.50	+ 189,214	75.30
Natural gas	M cu. ft.	+ 998,228	3.90	+ 1,045,313	27.40
Petroleum	brl.	+ 7,209	3.60	+ 86,653	22.10
Pyrites	ton	+ 93,992	30.40	+ 501,996	46.30
Salt	"	+ 6,006	4.50	+ 330,139	46.00
Cement	brl.	− 601,072	11.20	+ 1,151,793	17.50
Clay products		−	−	+ 482,950	11.70
Lime	bush.	+ 844,962	15.40	+ 426,455	39.10
Sand and gravel	ton	+ 1,664,029	30.30	+ 817,310	74.90
Stone		−	−	− 514,990	13.80
Total non-metallic		−	−	**+15,469,916**	**25.90**
Grand total		−	−	**+15,781,303**	**8.90**

64.—Mineral Production of Canada in the Calendar Years 1916 and 1917.

Minerals.		1916.		1917.[1]	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
Actinolite	ton	250	2,750	120	1,320
Antimony, refined	lb.	107,185	41,823	−	−
Antimony, ore	ton	885	94,537	774	50,476
Arsenic, white, and arsenic in ore	"	2,186	262,349	−	709,937
Asbestos	"	133,439	5,199,797	144,185	7,215,389
Asbestic	"	20,710	29,072	9,596	18,688
Barytes	"	1,368	19,393	958	16,000
Bricks, common	no.	237,034,675	1,826,844	−	2,017,046
Bricks, pressed	"	44,947,089	492,355		
Bricks, paving	"	1,589,893	30,144	−	589,406
Bricks, other		−	21,102		
Cement, Portland	brl.	5,369,560	6,547,728	4,768,488	7,699,521
Chromite	ton	27,517	311,460	36,352	490,001
Coal	"	14,483,395	38,817,481	14,015,588	47,643,646
Cobalt, metallic contained in oxide, etc	lb.	840,536	924,590	1,089,134	1,742,614

[1]Subject to revision.

64.—Mineral Production in Canada in the Calendar Years 1916 and 1917—concluded.

Minerals.		1916.		1917.[1]	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
Copper	lb.	117,150,028	31,867,150	108,860,358	29,588,254
Corundum	ton	67	10,307	188	32,153
Feldspar	"	19,488	71,407	11,493	54,555
Fire clay and products	$	–	234,562	–	210,838
Fire-proofing and architectural terra-cotta	"	–	361,555	–	441,369
Fluorspar	ton	1,284	10,238	4,249	68,756
Gold	oz.	930,492	19,234,976	747,366	15,449,426
Graphite	ton	3,955	325,362	3,714	402,892
Grindstones	"	3,478	52,782	2,279	44,037
Gypsum	"	342,915	738,593	339,418	887,170
Iron ore (exports)	"	140,608	393,689	169,192	590,336
Kaolin	"	1,750	17,500	533	9,594
Lead	lb.	41,497,615	3,532,692	32,072,269	3,571,889
Lime	bush.	5,493,250	1,091,463	6,338,212	1,517,918
Manganese	ton	957	89,544	158	14,836
Magnesite	"	55,413	563,829	58,090	728,275
Mica	"	1,208	255,239	–	350,732
Mineral water	$	–	127,806	–	145,276
Molybdenite	lb.	156,461	156,461	271,530	271,530
Natural gas	M cu. ft.	25,467,458	3,958,029	26,465,586	5,003,342
Nickel	lb.	82,958,564	29,035,498	84,470,970	33,778,388
Oxides	ton	8,811	58,711	9,372	81,685
Peat	"	300	1,500	–	–
Petroleum	brl.	198,123	392,284	205,332	478,937
Phosphate	ton	203	2,514	–	–
Pig iron, from Canadian ore	"	115,691	1,328,605	46,022	768,783
Platinum	oz.	15	600	49½	5,090
Pottery	$	–	61,069	–	122,878
Pyrites	ton	309,251	1,084,095	403,243	1,586,091
Quartz	"	136,745	251,226	205,851	440,444
Salt	"	132,903	717,653	138,909	1,047,792
Sand and gravel	"	8,156,207	1,838,320	7,157,279	1,908,773
Sand lime-brick	no.	16,540,747	126,235	12,432,990	143,393
Sewer pipes	$	–	716,287	–	778,159
Silver	oz.	25,459,741	16,717,121	22,150,680	18,034,419
Slate	squares	1,262	6,223	1,422	7,789
Stone, granite	$	–	1,247,267	–	613,588
" limestone	"	–	2,224,091	–	2,291,692
" marble	"	–	118,810	–	55,820
" sandstone	"	–	146,244	–	260,322
Talc	ton	13,104	49,423	15,812	76,539
Tiles, drain	$	–	359,387	–	434,465
Tripolite	ton	620	12,139	–	–
Zinc	lb.	23,364,760	2,991,623	31,227,351	2,779,547
Total		–	**177,201,534**	–	**193,271,816**

[1] Subject to revision.

65.—Value of Mineral Production in Canada, 1886-1917.

Calendar Year.	Total value.	Value per capita.	Calendar Year.	Total value.	Value per capita.	Calendar Year.	Total value.	Value per capita.
	$	$ cts.		$	$ cts.		$	$ cts.
1886.....	10,221,255	2·23	1897...	28,485,023	5·49	1908...	85,557,101	13·16
1887.....	10,321,331	2·23	1898...	38,412,431	7·32	1909...	91,831,441	13·70
1888.....	12,518,894	2·67	1899...	49,234,005	9·27	1910...	106,823,623	15·44
1889.....	14,013,113	2·96	1900...	64,420,877	12·04	1911...	103,220,994	14·42
1890.....	16,763,353	3·50	1901...	65,797,911	12·16	1912...	135,048,296	18·39
1891.....	18,976,616	3·92	1902...	63,231,836	11·36	1913...	145,634,812	19·34
1892.....	16,623,415	3·39	1903...	61,740,513	10·83	1914...	128,863,075	16·68
1893.....	20,035,082	4·04	1904...	60,082,771	10·27	1915...	137,109,171	17·29
1894.....	19,931,158	3·98	1905...	69,078,999	11·49	1916...	177,201,534	21·77
1895.....	20,505,917	4·05	1906...	79,286,697	12·81	1917[1]...	193,271,816	23·12
1896.....	22,474,256	4·38	1907...	86,865,202	13·75			

66.—Value of Minerals produced in Canada by Provinces in the Calendar Years 1916 and 1917.

Province.	1916.		1917[1].	
	Value.	Per cent of total.	Value.	Per cent of total.
	$	p. c.	$	p. c.
Nova Scotia	20,042,262	11·31	25,333,643	13·13
New Brunswick	1,118,187	0·63	1,372,620	0·71
Quebec	14,406,598	8·13	17,115,161	8·87
Ontario	80,461,323	45·41	88,821,815	46·02
Manitoba	1,823,576	1·03	2,539,393	1·32
Saskatchewan	590,473	0·33	832,335	0·43
Alberta	13,297,543	7·50	16,426,154	8·51
British Columbia	39,969,962	22·56	36,161,528	18·74
Yukon Territory	5,491,610	3·10	4,380,188	2·27
Total	**177,201,534**	**100·00**	**192,982,837[2]**	**100·00**

[1]Subject to revision. [2]Not including non-metallic minerals valued at $288,979.

67.—Quantity of Gold produced in Canada by Provinces during the Calendar Years 1901-1917.

Years.	Nova Scotia.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Alberta.	British Columbia	Yukon Territory.	Total.
	Oz. fine.	Oz. fine.	Oz. fine.	Oz. fine.	Oz. fine.	Oz. fine.	Oz. fine.
1901	26,459	145	11,844	726	257,292	870,750	1,167,216
1902	30,348	391	11,118	484	288,383	701,437	1,032,161
1903	25,533	180	9,076	48	284,108	592,594	911,539
1904	10,362	140	1,935	24	275,975	507,938	796,374
1905	13,707	191	4,402	121	285,529	381,001	684,951
1906	12,223	165	3,202	39	269,886	270,900	556,415
1907	13,675	–	3,212	33	236,216	152,381	405,517
1908	11,842	–	3,212	50	286,858	174,150	476,112
1909	10,193	193	1,569	25	250,320	191,565	453,865
1910	7,928	124	3,089	89	261,386	221,091	493,707
1911	7,781	613	2,062	10	238,496	224,197	473,159
1912	4,385	642	86,523	73	251,815	268,447	611,885
1913	2,174	701	219,801	–	297,459	282,838	802,973
1914	2,904	1,292	268,264	48	252,730	247,940	773,178
1915	6,636	1,099	406,577	195	273,376	230,173	918,056
1916	4,562	1,034	492,481	82	219,633	212,700	930,492
1917	2,210	1,511	423,261	–	133,742	177,667	738,831[1]

[1]Includes 440 oz. from Manitoba.
NOTE.—For the years 1862 to 1900, see Canada Year Book, 1916-17, p. 268 and 269.

68.—Value of Gold produced in Canada by Provinces during the Calendar Years 1901-1917.

Years.	Nova Scotia.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Alberta.	British Columbia	Yukon Territory.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1901	546,963	3,000	244,837	15,000	5,318,703	18,000,000	24,128,503
1902	627,357	8,073	229,828	10,000	5,961,409	14,500,000	21,336,667
1903	527,806	3,712	188,036	1,000	5,873,036	12,250,000	18,843,590
1904	214,209	2,900	40,000	500	5,704,908	10,500,000	16,462,517
1905	283,353	3,940	91,000	2,500	5,902,402	7,876,000	14,159,195
1906	252,676	3,412	66,193	800	5,579,039	5,600,000	11,502,120
1907	282,686	–	66,399	675	4,883,020	3,150,000	8,382,780
1908	244,799	–	66,389	1,037	5,929,880	3,600,000	9,842,105
1909	210,711	3,990	32,425	525	5,174,579	3,960,000	9,382,230
1910	163,891	2,565	63,849	1,850	5,403,318	4,570,362	10,205,835
1911	160,854	12,672	42,625	207	4,930,145	4,634,574	9,781,077
1912	90,638	13,270	1,788,596	1,509	5,205,485	5,549,296	12,648,794
1913	44,935	14,491	4,543,690	–	6,149,027	5,846,780	16,598,923
1914	60,031	26,708	5,545,509	992	5,224,393	5,125,374	15,983,007
1915	137,180	22,720	8,404,693	4,026	5,651,184	4,758,098	18,977,901
1916	94,305	21,375	10,180,485	1,695	4,540,216	4,396,900	19,234,976
1917	45,685	31,235	8,749,581	–	2,764,693	3,672,703	15,272,992[1]

[1]Includes $9,095 from Manitoba.
NOTE.—For the years 1862 to 1900, see Canada Year Book, 1916-17, p. 270.

69.—Quantity and Value of Silver produced in Canada during the Calendar Years 1887-1917.

Years.	Oz.	Value.	Years.	Oz.	Value.	Years.	Oz.	Value.
		$			$			$
1887.....	355,083	347,271	1897...	5,558,456	3,323,395	1907...	12,779,799	8,348,659
1888.....	437,232	410,998	1898...	4,452,333	2,593,929	1908...	22,106,233	11,686,239
1889.....	383,318	358,785	1899...	3,411,644	2,032,658	1909...	27,529,473	14,178,504
1890.....	400,687	419,118	1900...	4,468,225	2,740,362	1910...	32,869,264	17,580,455
1891.....	414,523	409,549	1901...	5,539,192	3,265,354	1911...	32,559,044	17,355,272
1892.....	310,651	272,130	1902...	4,291,317	2,238,351	1912...	31,955,560	19,440,165
1893.....	–	330,128	1903...	3,198,581	1,709,642	1913...	31,845,803	19,040,924
1894.....	847,697	534,049	1904...	3,577,526	2,047,095	1914...	28,449,821	15,593,631
1895.....	1,578,275	1,030,299	1905...	6,000,023	3,621,133	1915...	26,625,960	13,228,842
1896.....	3,205,343	2,149,503	1906...	8,473,379	5,659,455	1916...	25,459,741	16,717,121
						1917...	22,221,274[1]	18,091,895[1]

70.—Quantity and Value of Silver produced in Canada, by Provinces, during the Calendar Years 1901-1917.

Years.	Ontario.		Quebec.		British Columbia.		Yukon Territory.	
	Oz.	$	Oz.	$	Oz.	$	Oz.	$
1901.....	151,400	89,250	41,459	24,440	5,151,333	3,036,711	195,000	114,953
1902.....	145,000	75,632	42,500	22,168	3,917,917	2,043,586	185,900	96,985
1903.....	17,777	9,502	28,600	15,287	2,996,204	1,601,471	156,000	83,362
1904.....	206,875	118,376	15,000	8,583	3,222,481	1,483,935	133,170	76,201
1905.....	2,451,356	1,479,442	19,620	11,841	3,439,417	2,075,757	89,630	54,093
1906.....	5,401,766	3,607,894	17,686	11,813	2,990,262	1,997,226	63,665	42,522
1907.....	9,982,363	6,521,178	16,000	10,452	2,745,448	1,793,519	35,988	23,510
1908.....	19,398,545	10,254,847	13,299	7,030	2,631,389	1,391,058	63,000	33,304
1909.....	24,822,099	12,784,126	13,233	6,815	2,649,141	1,364,387	45,000	23,176
1910.....	30,366,366	16,241,755	7,593	4,061	2,407,887	1,287,883	87,418	46,756
1911.....	30,540,754	16,279,443	18,435	9,827	1,887,147	1,005,924	112,708	60,078
1912.....	29,214,025	17,772,352	9,465	5,758	2,651,002	1,612,737	81,068	49,318
1913.....	28,411,261	16,987,377	34,573	20,672	3,312,343	1,980,483	87,626	52,392
1914.....	25,139,214	13,779,055	57,737	31,646	3,159,897	1,731,971	92,973	50,959
1915.....	22,748,609	11,302,419	63,450	31,524	3,565,852	1,771,658	248,049	123,241
1916.....	21,608,158	14,188,133	98,610	64,748	3,392,872	2,227,794	360,101	236,446
1917.....	19,301,835	15,714,975	136,194	110,885	2,655,994	2,162,430	119,605	97,379

[1]Includes, 445 oz., valued at $363, from New Brunswick and Alberta, not given separately; also 7,201 oz., valued at $5,863, from Manitoba.

NOTE.—For the years 1887 to 1900, see Canada Year Book, 1916-17, p. 271.

71.—Quantity and Value of Copper produced in Canada, by Provinces, during the Calendar Years 1901-1917.

Year	Ontario.		Quebec.		British Columbia.		Total.	
	Lb.	$	Lb.	$	Lb.	$	Lb.	$
1901	8,695,831	1,401,507	1,527,442	246,178	27,603,746	4,448,896	37,827,019	6,096,581
1902	7,408,202	861,278	1,640,000	190,666	29,636,057	3,445,488	38,684,259	4,497,432
1903	7,172,533	949,285	1,152,000	152,467	34,359,921	4,547,735	42,684,454	5,649,487
1904	4,913,594	630,070	760,000	97,455	35,710,128	4,579,110	41,383,722	5,306,635
1905	8,779,259	1,368,686	1,621,243	252,752	37,692,251	5,876,222	48,092,753	7,497,660
1906	10,638,231	2,050,838	1,981,169	381,930	42,990,488	8,287,706	55,609,888	10,720,474
1907	14,104,337	2,821,432	1,517,990	303,659	40,832,720	8,168,177	56,455,047	11,293,268
1908	15,005,171	1,981,883	1,282,024	169,330	47,274,614	6,244,031	63,561,809	8,395,244
1909	15,746,699	2,044,237	1,088,212	141,272	35,658,952	4,629,245	52,493,863	6,814,754
1910	19,259,016	2,453,213	877,347	111,757	35,270,006	4,492,693	55,692,369[1]	7,094,094[1]
1911	17,932,263	2,219,297	2,436,190	301,503	35,279,558	4,366,198	55,648,011	6,886,998
1912	22,250,601	3,635,971	3,282,210	536,346	50,526,656	8,256,561	77,832,127	12,718,548
1913	25,885,929	3,952,522	3,455,887	527,679	45,791,579	6,991,916	76,976,925	11,753,606
1914	28,948,211	3,937,536	4,201,497	571,488	41,219,202	5,606,636	75,735,960	10,301,606
1915	39,361,464	6,799,693	4,197,482	725,115	56,692,988	9,793,714	100,785,150	17,410,635
1916	44,997,035	12,240,094	5,703,347	1,551,424	63,642,550	17,312,046	117,150,028	31,867,150
1917	42,867,774	11,651,461	5,015,560	1,363,229	57,730,959	15,691,275	109,227,332[2]	29,687,989[2]

PRODUCTION IN YUKON TERRITORY (INCLUDED IN TOTALS).

Years.	Lb.	$	Years.	Lb.	$
1912	1,772,660	289,670	1915	533,216	92,113
1913	1,843,530	281,489	1916	2,807,096	763,586
1914	1,367,050	185,946	1917	2,460,079	668,650

[1] Includes 286,000 lb., valued at $36,431, produced in Nova Scotia and Yukon Territory, not given separately.

[2] Includes 1,116,000 lb., valued at $303,329, produced in Manitoba, and 36,960 lb., valued at $10,045, from New Brunswick and Alberta, not given separately.

NOTE.—For the years 1886 to 1900, see Canada Year Book, 1916-17, p. 272.

72.—Quantity and Value of Nickel produced in Canada during the Calendar Years 1889-1917.

Years.	Quantity.	Value.	Years	Quantity.	Value.	Years	Quantity.	Value.
	Lb.	$		Lb.	$		Lb.	$
1889	830,477	498,286	1899	5,744,000	2,067,840	1909	26,282,991	9,461,877
1890	1,435,742	933,232	1900	7,080,227	3,327,707	1910	37,271,033	11,181,310
1891	4,035,347	2,421,208	1901	9,189,047	4,594,523	1911	34,098,744	10,229,623
1892	2,413,717	1,399,956	1902	10,693,410	5,025,903	1912	44,841,542	13,452,463
1893	3,982,982	2,071,151	1903	12,505,510	5,002,204	1913	49,676,772	14,903,032
1894	4,907,430	1,870,958	1904	10,547,883	4,219,153	1914	45,517,937	13,655,381
1895	3,888,525	1,360,984	1905	18,876,315	7,550,526	1915	68,308,657	20,492,597
1896	3,397,113	1,188,990	1906	21,490,955	8,948,834	1916	82,958,564	29,035,498
1897	3,997,647	1,399,176	1907	21,189,793	9,535,407	1917	84,330,280	33,732,112
1898	5,517,690	1,820,838	1908	19,143,111	8,231,538			

73.—Production of Principal Minerals in Canada for the Calendar Years 1909-1917.

Years.	Lead.[3]		Iron Ore Shipments.		Zinc Ore.	
	Lb.	$	Ton.	$	Ton.	$
1909	45,857,424	1,692,139	268,043	659,316	18,371[2]	242,699
1910	32,987,508	1,216,249	259,418	574,362	5,063	120,003
1911	23,784,969	827,717	210,344	522,319	2,590	101,072
1912	35,763 476	1,597,554	215,883	523,315	6,415	215,149
1913	37,662,703	1,754,705	307,634	629,843	7,889	186,827
1914	36,337,765	1,627,568	244,854	542,041	10,893	262,563
1915	46,316,450	2,593,721	398,112	774,427	14,895	554,938
1916	41,497,615	3,532,692	275,176	715,107	233,647[4]	2,991,623
1917[1]	32,072,269	3,571,889	215,242	758,261	312,273,	2,779,547

[1] Subject to revision. [2] Includes 7,424 tons shipped in 1908. [3] All produced in British Columbia. A small quantity was produced in Ontario in 1916. [4] Cwts. of refined zinc.

PIG IRON.

Years.	Nova Scotia.		Quebec.		Ontario.		Totals.	
	Tons.	$	Tons.	$	Tons.	$	Tons.	$
1909	345,380	3,453,800	4,770	125,623	407,012	6,002,441	757,162	9,581,864
1910	350,287	4,203,444	3,237	85,255	447,273	6,956,923	800,797	11,245,622
1911	390,242	4,682,904	658	17,282	526,635	7,606,939	917,535	12,307,125
1912	424,994	6,374,910	–	–	589,593	8,176,089	1,014,587	14,550,999
1913	480,068	7,201,020	–	–	648,899	9,338,992	1,128,967	16,540,012
1914	227,052	2,951,676	–	–	556,112	7,051,180	783,164	10,002,856
1915	420,275	5,462,847	–	–	493,500	6,129,972	913,775	11,592,819
1916	470,055	7,050,825	–	–	699,202	9,700,073	1,169,257	16,750,898
1917[1]	472,147	10,387,234	–	–	698,333	14,638,726	1,170,480	25,025,960

COAL.

Years.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia	Yukon Territory.	Total production.	Value.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	$
1909	5,652,089	49,029	192,125	1,994,741	2,606,127	7,364	10,501,475	24,781,236
1910	6,431,142	55,455	181,156	2,894,469	3,330,745	16,185	12,909,152	30,909,779
1911	7,004,420	55,781	206,779	1,511,036	2,542,532	2,840	11,323,388	26,467,646
1912	7,783,888	44,780	225,342	3,240,577	3,208,997	9,245	14,512,829	36,019,044
1913	7,980,073	70,311	212,897	4,014,755	2,714,420	19,722	15,012,178	37,334,940
1914	7,370,924	98,049	232,299	3,683,015	2,239,799	13,443	13,637,529	33,471,801
1915	7,463,370	127,391	240,107	3,360,818	2,065,613	9,724	13,267,023	32,111,182
1916	6,912,140	143,540	281,300	4,559,054	2,584,061	3,300	14,483,395	38,817,481
1917[1]	6,324,684	188,660	355,304	4,723,139	2,418,929	4,872	14,015,588	47,643,646

[1] Subject to revision.

74.—Production of Asbestos and Asbestic in Canada for the Calendar Years 1909-1917.

Years.	Asbestos.		Asbestic.		Total.	
	Tons.	$	Tons.	$	Tons.	$
1909	63,349	2,284,587	23,951	17,188	87,300	2,301,775
1910	77,508	2,555,974	24,707	17,629	102,215	2,573,603
1911	101,393	2,922,062	26,021	21,046	127,414	2,943,108
1912	111,561	3,117,572	24,740	19,707	136,301	3,137,279
1913	136,951	3,830,909	24,135	19,016	161,086	3,849,925
1914	96,542	2,892,266	21,031	17,540	117,573	2,909,806
1915	111,142	3,553,166	25,700	21,819	136,842	3,574,985
1916	133,439	5,199,797	20,710	29,072	154,149	5,228,869
1917[1]	144,185	7,215,389	9,596	18,688	153,781	7,234,077

[1] Subject to revision.

75.—Production of Cement in Canada for the Calendar Years 1902-1917.

Years.	Natural rock cement		Portland cement.		Total cement.	
	brl.	$	brl.	$	brl.	$
1902	127,931	98,932	594,594	1,028,618	722,525	1,127,550
1903	92,252	74,655	627,741	1,150,592	719,993	1,225,247
1904	56,814	50,247	910,358	1,287,992	967,172	1,338,239
1905	14,184	10,274	1,346,548	1,913,740	1,360,732	1,924,014
1906	8,610	6,052	2,119,764	3,164,807	2,128,374	3,170,859
1907	5,775	4,043	2,436,093	3,777,328	2,441,868	3,781,371
1908	1,044	815	2,665,289	3,709,139	2,666,333	3,709,954
1909	–	–	4,067,709	5,345,802	4,067,709	5,345,802
1910	–	–	4,753,975	6,412,215	4,753,975	6,412,215
1911	–	–	5,692,915	7,644,537	5,692,915	7,644,537
1912	–	–	7,132,732	9,106,556	7,132,732	9,106,556
1913	–	–	8,658,805	11,019,418	8,658,805	11,019,418
1914	–	–	7,172,480	9,187,924	7,172,480	9,187,924
1915	–	–	5,681,032	6,977,024	5,681,032	6,977,024
1916	–	–	5,369,560	6,547,728	5,369,560	6,547,728
1917[1]	–	–	4,768,488	7,699,521	4,768,488	7,699,521

Smelter Production.—Table 76 shows the character and quantities of the ores treated in Canadian smelters. The figures do not represent the total production from smelting ores mined in Canada, since considerable quantities of copper and silver ores are shipped to smelters outside of Canada.

76.—Character and Quantities of Ores treated in Canadian Smelters, 1911-1916.

Ores.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Nickel-Copper	610,834	725,065	823,403	947,053	1,272,283	1,521,689
Silver-Cobalt-Nickel, Arsenic	9,330	8,097	6,124	5,681	7,526	7,771
Lead and other ores treated in lead furnaces	55,408	59,932	88,100	71,224	99,528	107,154
Copper-Gold-Silver	1,517,981	2,212,316	2,119,754	1,626,197	2,245,245	2,450,104
Totals	**2,193,553**	**3,005,410**	**3,037,381**	**2,650,155**	**3,624,582**	**4,086,718**

Iron Blast Furnaces in Canada in 1917.—Of 19 furnaces 13 were in blast in 1917 for varying periods of time. The total daily capacity of the 19 furnaces is about 4,835 tons. The operating companies, with numbers and capacities of furnaces, were as follows:

Dominion Iron and Steel Co., Sydney, C.B.: Six completed furnaces of 280 tons capacity each per day; three operated throughout 1917; one for 261 days and one for 113 days; one furnace idle throughout the year.

Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co., Ltd., New Glasgow, N.S.: Two stacks and one set of stoves at Sydney Mines, C.B., of 300 tons capacity; operated throughout 1917.

Londonderry Iron & Mining Co., Ltd., Londonderry, N.S. (in liquidation): One furnace of 100 tons capacity; idle throughout the year, not operated since 1908.

Canada Iron Foundries, Ltd., Montreal, Que.: Two furnaces of 125 tons and 250 tons at Midland, Ont.; both idle throughout the year, not operated since 1913; the larger furnace sold to and removed by the Algoma Steel Corporation, Ltd.

Standard Iron Co., Ltd., Deseronto, Ont.: One furnace at Deseronto with a daily capacity of 65 tons, operated 214 days; one furnace of 65 tons at Parry Sound, idle throughout the year, not operated since 1913.

The Steel Co. of Canada, Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.: Two furnaces, one of 260 tons capacity, operated for 295 days in 1917, a second furnace of 430 tons capacity operated 360 days.

Algoma Steel Corporation, Ltd., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.: Three furnaces at Steelton, near Sault Ste. Marie, two of 280 tons capacity each, and one of 500 tons capacity, operated throughout the year. One new 400 ton furnace under construction.

The Atikokan Iron Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont.: One furnace of 175 tons capacity, idle throughout the year, not operated since 1911.

The Canadian Furnace Co., Ltd., Port Colborne, Ont.: One furnace of 325 capacity, operated 357 days in 1917.

Note.—Pig iron was also made in electric furnaces by the Canada Cement Company, Montreal, Fraser, Brace & Co., Ltd., Shawinigan Falls; Electro Foundries, Ltd., Orillia; Wm. Kennedy & Sons, Collingwood; Turnbull Electro Metals, Ltd., St. Catharines, Ont.; and British Forgings, Ltd., Toronto, the product being a high grade low phosphorous iron made from steel scrap.

Mines Departments of Provincial Governments.—In addition to the Mines Department of the Dominion Government, from whose reports the foregoing tables and information have been compiled, there are Departments of Mines of the Provincial Governments of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, as well as the Mines Branch of the Department of Public Works of the Provincial Government of Alberta.

Nova Scotia.—In Nova Scotia, the principal mining product is coal; and according to the annual report of the Department of Public Works and Mines the quantity of coal raised in the year ended September 30, 1917, was 5,803,661 long tons, as compared with 6,496,472 tons in 1916, a decrease of 692,811 tons. The shortage of men in the collieries and inadequate means of transportation were acutely felt during the fiscal year 1917. The production of other minerals in 1917 was, in short tons, as follows, the corresponding figures of 1916 being given within round brackets: pig iron 437,354 (429,615); steel ingots 515,538 (502,106); limestone 411,575 (514,574); coke 645,327 (669,478); gypsum 298,108 (279,400); building stone 24,711 (32,399). The number of bricks made was 13,598,075, as compared with 19,504,987 in 1916, and the production of drain-pipe and tile was 959,933 feet, as against 1,355,297 in 1916. The production of gold was 2,296 oz., as compared with 4,963 oz. in 1916, and of antimony ore 10,660 long tons, as compared with 14,149 tons in 1916. The most serious explosion in the history of coal mining in Cape Breton occurred in Mine No. 12 of the Dominion Coal Co. at New Waterford on July

25, 1917, when 65 lives were lost: 62 from the immediate effect of the explosion and three in heroic efforts to save the lives of others.

New Brunswick.—The annual report for the year ended October 31, 1917, of the Minister of Lands and Mines, states that the most important mining industry of New Brunswick at present is coal, which is mined near Minto in the Grand Lake region. Good prices and a strong demand for fuel resulting from the closing of other sources of supply, indirectly on account of the war, has given an added impetus to what would under normal conditions be a growing industry. The production of coal in 1917 by 13 operators was 162,205 tons, as compared with 118,498 tons by nine operators in 1916. Of gypsum the Hillsboro quarries produced upwards of 33,000 tons, about 5,000 tons of which were exported to the United States in crude form, the remaining 28,000 tons being manufactured in the Hillsboro Mill and distributed throughout Canada and the United States. During the year ended October 31, 1917, the quantity of natural gas used in Moncton and Hillsboro was 742,791,000 cubic feet, comprising 288,986,000 cubic feet for industrial purposes, 19,782,000 cubic feet for gas engines and 434,023,000 cubic feet for domestic purposes. The production of coal oil during the year ended September 30, 1917 was 129,894 gallons, as compared with 27,250 gallons in 1915–16.

Quebec.—The annual report of the Quebec Superintendent of Mines shows that the value of the mineral production of the province for the calendar year 1917 amounted to $16,266,480, as compared with $13,287,024 in 1916. The figures for 1917 are the highest on record. Of the total, the products of the mines proper are valued at $10,819,601, and building materials at $5,446,879; the former show an increase of 33·8 p.c. and the latter an increase of 3 p.c. Amongst the principal products, with their respective values in 1917, are asbestos ($7,198,558); cement ($3,264,664); copper and sulphur ore ($1,205,242); limestone and marble ($749,592); magnesite ($729,025); brick ($530,594); chromite ($498,031); lime ($343,588); mica ($281,234); zinc and lead ores ($242,778); molybdenite ($238,096); tiles, drain-pipes, etc., ($213,678); granite ($167,659). Table 77 shows the annual value of the mineral production of Quebec for the years 1900 to 1917.

77.—Value of the Mineral Production of Quebec, 1900-17.

Year.	$	Year.	$	Year.	$
1900	2,546,076	1906	5,019,932	1912	11,187,110
1901	2,997,731	1907	5,391,368	1913	13,119,811
1902	2,985,463	1908	5,458,998	1914	11,732,783
1903	2,772,762	1909	5,552,062	1915	11,465,873
1904	3,023,568	1910	7,323,281	1916	13,287,024
1905	3,750,300	1911	8,679,786	1917	16,266,480

Ontario.—Figures compiled by the Ontario Bureau of Mines show that the total value of the mineral production of Ontario in the calendar year 1917 was $72,093,832, as compared with $65,303,822

in 1916 and $54,245,679 in 1915. The value for 1917 is the highest on record. Of the total value in 1917, $56,831,857 represents the value of the metallic and $15,261,975 the value of the non-metallic production. Gold shows a production of 420,893 oz., of the value of $8,698,735, a decrease as compared with 1916 of 76,940 oz., or $1,640,524. The total shipments of silver amounted to 19,479,692 fine oz., of the value of $16,183,208, as compared with 20,007,367 oz. in 1916, of the value of $12,703,591. The decrease in the quantity of silver produced in 1917, viz., 527,675 oz., represents a much smaller falling off than in 1916, when the decrease as compared with 1915 was 4,876,295 oz. On the other hand the further decided increase in the price of silver makes the total value for 1917 greater than in 1916 by $3,479,717. The increase in the value of silver has naturally been of great advantage, not only to the mining companies of Cobalt, but also to their employees, whose wages advance automatically with price. Table **78** shows the total production and value of silver at the Cobalt camp each year from 1904 to 1917. The total for the 14 years is 274,724,172 oz., of the value of $151,960,561. The value of the output of non-metallic products for 1917 was greater than in any preceding year except 1913, when it amounted to $15,724,376. Of the 24 items in the non-metallic list only five, compared with 1916, show decreased production in quantity, viz., drain-tile, hollow building blocks, graphite, lime, sand and gravel. In valuation, decreases are shown by graphite, sand and gravel, sewer-pipe and stone. For practically all products prices have advanced materially; this has notably been the case with arsenic, fluorspar and iron pyrites. Building was quiet in 1917, hence the output of construction materials was about the same as in 1916. The yield of crude petroleum exceeded that for 1916 by 214,019 Imperial gallons, this being the second year since 1907 that has shown an increase over the one previous. The output of the natural gas wells was the highest yet recorded.

78.—Production of Silver at the Cobalt Camp, Ontario, 1904-17.

Year.	Oz.	Value.	Average price per oz.	Year.	Oz.	Value.	Average price per oz.
		$	Cents.			$	Cents.
1904.....	206,875	111,887	57.2	1911...	31,507,791	15,953,847	53.3
1905.....	2,451,356	1,360,503	60.4	1912...	30,243,859	17,408,935	60.8
1906.....	5,401,766	3,667,551	66.8	1913...	29,681,975	16,553,981	57.8
1907.....	10,023,311	6,155,391	67.5	1914...	25,162,841	12,765,461	54.8
1908.....	19,437,875	9,133,378	52.9	1915...	24,746,534	12,135,816	49.69
1909.....	25,897,825	12,461,576	51.5	1916...	19,915,090	12,643,175	65.661
1910.....	30,645,181	15,478,047	53.5	1917...	19,401,893	16,131,013	81.417
				Total	**274,724,172**	**151,960,561**	**55·31**

Alberta.—The Mines Branch of the Department of Public Works states that the total production of coal in Alberta during the calendar year 1917 was 4,863,414 short tons, as compared with 4,648,604 tons in 1916, an increase of 214,810 tons. The production in 1917 of coke

was 31,630 tons, as compared with 41,950 tons in 1916 and of briquettes 93,818 tons, as compared with 107,959 tons. Of natural gas the consumption in the province was, according to the Mines Department of the Dominion Government, 6,744,130,000 cubic feet, as compared with 6,904,231,000 cubic feet, the finally revised quantity for 1916.

British Columbia.—According to the Annual Report for 1917 of the Provincial Mineralogist, the total value of the mineral production of British Columbia from 1852 to 1917 was $595,571,107, distributed between the different mineral products as follows: Placer gold, $75,116,103; lode gold, $93,717,974; silver, $43,623,761; lead, $39,366,144; copper, $130,597,620; zinc, $10,379,018; coal and coke, $174,313,658; building stone, bricks, etc., $27,902,381; miscellaneous minerals, etc., $554,448. Table **79** shows the value of the total mineral production of the province from 1852 to 1917, inclusive. The value of the total mineral production for the calendar year 1917 was $37,010,392, a decrease from that of the record year of 1916 of $5,280,070, or 12·5 p.c., but an increase over that of the previous record year of 1912 of $4,569,592, or 14 p.c. The principal mineral products of British Columbia are gold, silver, lead, copper, zinc and coal. Table **80** shows the quantity and value of the mineral production of British Columbia for the three calendar years 1915-1917. The gross value of the metallic minerals recovered in 1917 was $27,284,474, a decrease as compared with 1916 of $4,779,040, or about 15 p.c. The adverse influences which retarded mineral production in 1917 were industrial troubles, reduced metal prices in the last quarter of the year, a very much lessened demand for lead and zinc for munition purposes and the economic conditions which severely handicapped the mining of gold. Metal prices during the year 1917 were favourable to the stimulation of productive mining, as, while there were many fluctuations in price, the general averages were as a rule quite as good as in 1916. The average price of zinc for 1917 was considerably below that of the previous year, but to offset this both silver and lead were considerably higher, while copper was practically the same. During the last quarter of the year the market price of lead declined materially, as the high prices prevailing in the earlier months of the year had so stimulated production as to cause a surplus of lead in the market, with consequent lowering of price. Due to the curtailment of orders for lead by the Imperial Munitions Board, the Trail Smelter was forced to decrease its output of lead, as no Canadian market was available; a considerably larger production of lead could have therefore been made but for the inability to market it. Since the commencement of the war there has been a steady growing demand for minerals and metals which are but little known by the general public. Amongst these are molybdenite, used in the manufacture of special high grade steel for guns. The actual provincial output of molybdenite during 1917 was 152 tons of ore containing about 12,000 lb. of molybdenite. Molybdenite ore, concentrated to contain 85 to 90 p.c. of that mineral, is worth in Canada about $2,000 per ton. For the first time in the history of the province there was a production of arsenic, the value amounting to $20,000.

79.—Value of Total Mineral Production of British Columbia, 1852-1917.

Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.
	$		$		$
1852-1892	81,090,069	1901	20,086,780	1910	26,377,066
1893	3,588,413	1902	17,486,550	1911	23,499,072
1894	4,225,717	1903	17,495,954	1912	32,440,800
1895	5,643,042	1904	18,977,359	1913	30,296,398
1896	7,507,956	1905	22,461,325	1914	26,388,825
1897	10,455,268	1906	24,980,546	1915	29,447,508
1898	10,906,861	1907	25,882,560	1916	42,290,462
1899	12,393,131	1908	23,851,277	1917	37,010,392
1900	16,344,751	1909	24,443,025		
				Total	**595,571,107**

80.—Quantity and Value of Mineral Products in British Columbia for the Calendar Years 1915-1917.

Products.	1915.		1916.		1917.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		$		$		$
Gold, placer..... oz.	38,500	770,000	29,025	580,500	24,800	496,000
" lode..... "	250,021	5,167,934	221,932	4,587,334	114,523	2,367,190
Silver..... "	3,366,506	1,588,991	3,301,923	2,059,739	2,929,216	2,265,749
Lead..... lb.	46,503,590	1,939,200	48,727,516	3,007,462	37,307,465	2,951,020
Copper..... "	56,918,405	9,835,500	65,379,364	17,784,494	59,007,565	16,038,256
Zinc..... "	12,982,440	1,460,524	37,168,980	4,043,985	41,848,513	3,166,259
Coal[1]..... ton	1,611,129	5,638,952	2,084,093	7,294,325	2,149,975	7,524,913
Coke[1]..... "	245,871	1,475,226	267,725	1,606,350	159,905	959,430
Miscellaneous products.....	–	1,571,181	–	1,326,273	–	1,241,575
Total.....	–	**29,447,508**	–	**42,290,462**	–	**37,010,392**

[1]Long tons of 2,240 lb.

World's Production of Gold and Silver.—Table **81,** which is taken from the Annual Report for 1917 of the Director of the United States Mint, gives by countries the quantity and value of the world's production of gold and silver for the calendar years 1915 and 1916. For 1916 the total production of gold amounted to 22,107,769 fine oz., of the value of $457,006,045, as compared with 22,674,568 oz., of the value of $468,724,918 in 1915. By countries, the Transvaal, Cape Colony and Natal lead with a total production of 9,296,848 oz., the United States being second with 4,479,057 oz., followed by Australia third with 1,662,154 oz., Russia fourth with 1,273,362 oz., Canada fifth with 930,492 oz. and Rhodesia sixth with 930,356 oz. The gold production of the British Empire in 1916 was 14,229,844 oz., constituting 64 p.c. of the world's total of 22,107,669 oz. The world's total production of silver in 1916 was 156,626,521 fine oz., of the value of $107,519,408, as compared with 178,850,500 oz., of the value of $92,809,100 in 1915. By countries, the lead in silver production is taken by the United States with 74,414,802 oz. in 1916, followed by Canada with 25,459,741 oz. and Mexico with 22,838,385 oz. The silver production of the British Empire in 1916 was 31,219,-481 oz., or 20 p.c. of the total of 156,626,521 oz.

81.—Quantity and Value of the World's Production of Gold and Silver for the Calendar Years 1915 and 1916.

[From the Annual Report of the Director of the United States Mint.]

Countries.	1915.				1916.			
	Gold.		Silver.		Gold.		Silver.	
	fine oz.	$	fine oz.	$	fine oz.	$	fine oz.	$
North America—								
Canada	918,056	18,977,901	26,625,960	13,816,743	930,492	19,234,976	25,459,741	17,477,348
United States	4,887,604	101,035,700	74,961,075	38,898,801	4,479,057	92,590,300	74,414,802	51,083,529
Mexico	317,305	6,559,275	39,570,151	20,533,743	372,038	7,690,707	22,838,385	15,677,866
Total	**6,122,965**	**126,572,876**	**141,157,186**	**73,249,287**	**5,781,587**	**119,515,983**	**122,712,928**	**84,238,743**
Central American States—	143,687	2,970,271	2,920,496	1,515,504	170,164	3,517,597	2,602,471	1,786,518
South America—								
[1]Argentina	–	–	–	–	306	6,330	12,037	8,263
Bolivia and Chili	39,397	814,418	3,870,065	2,008,254	19,201	396,922	2,052,149	1,408,739
Brazil	117,286	2,424,515	21,523	11,169	117,286[1]	2,424,515	21,523[1]	14,775
Colombia	263,796	5,453,148	351,271	182,281	298,661	6,173,867	309,415	212,404
Ecuador	26,397	545,674	24,655	12,794	26,397[1]	545,674	24,655[1]	16,925
Peru	53,691	1,109,891	9,419,950	4,888,200	57,060	1,179,537	9,419,950	6,466,513
Uruguay	573	11,836	–	–	573[1]	11,836	–	–
Guiana—								
British	44,693	923,892	–	–	37,129	767,525	–	–
Dutch	21,723	449,054	–	–	21,199	438,223	93	64
French	94,805[1]	1,959,793	–	–	94,805[2]	1,959,793	–	–
Venezuela	67,500	1,395,349	–	–	68,931	1,424,930	–	–
Total	**729,861**	**15,087,570**	**13,687,464**	**7,102,698**	**741,548**	**15,329,152**	**11,839,822**	**8,127,683**
Europe—								
Austria-Hungary	67,360	1,392,465	1,772,699	919,889	67,360[1]	1,392,465	1,772,699[1]	1,216,905
France	67,725	1,400,000	–	–	48,375	1,000,000	–	–
Great Britain	932	19,266	96,450	50,050	926	19,142	96,450[1]	66,210
Greece	–	–	591,464	306,922	–	–	591,464[2]	406,022
Italy	111	2,295	493,856	256,272	111[1]	2,295	486,462	333,942
Norway	–	–	413,867	214,764	–	–	413,867[1]	284,107
Portugal	32[2]	661	2,058[3]	1,068	32[3]	661	2,058[3]	1,413
Russia	1,273,362	26,322,746	638,403	331,280	1,273,362[1]	26,322,746	638,403[1]	438,245
Spain	–	–	4,565,396	2,369,075	–	–	4,565,396[1]	3,134,007
Sweden	1,225	25,323	24,230	12,574	1,225[1]	25,323	24,230[1]	16,633
Turkey	23	475	1,509,133[4]	783,119	–	–	–	–
Total	**1,410,770**	**29,163,231**	**10,107,556**	**5,245,013**	**1,391,391**	**28,762,632**	**8,591,029**	**5,897,484**
Australia	1,946,975	40,,247,610	3,338,214	1,732,266	1,662,154	34,359,763	3,076,933	2,112,223
New Zealand	422,825	8,740,567	957,541	496,887	292,620	6,048,992	786,485	539,899
Total	**2,369,800**	**48,988,177**	**4,295,755**	**2,229,153**	**1,954,774**	**40,408,755**	**3,863,418**	**2,652,122**
Asia—								
British India	557,399	11,522,457	284,875	147,827	542,115	11,206,509	628,656	431,554
China	135,677	2,804,692	18,230	9,460	135,677[1]	2,804,692[1]	18,230[1]	12,514
Chosen	180,897	3,739,477	21,897	11,363	199,419	4,122,351	24,979	17,148
East Indies—								
British, Dutch	149,963	3,100,000	–	–	149,963[1]	3,100,000	–	–
Federated Malay States	17,005	351,527	–	–	15,861	327,871	–	–
Formosa	55,293	1,143,017	47,653	24,728	48,432	1,001,178	47,653[1]	32,712
Indo-China	2,112	43,659	1,056	548	3,174	65,620	1,056[1]	725
Japan	260,551	5,386,066	5,120,293	2,657,022	260,551	5,386,066	5,120,293	3,154,927
Total	**1,358,897**	**28,090,895**	**5,494,004**	**2,850,948**	**1,355,192**	**28,014,287**	**5,840,867**	**4,009,580**
Africa—								
Belgian Congo	49,787[2]	1,029,189	4,770[2]	2,475	49,787[2]	1,029,189	4,770[2]	3,274
Egypt	7,010	144,910	1,657	860	7,010[1]	144,910	1,657[3]	1,137
French E. Africa	2,100[2]	43,414	–	–	2,100[2]	43,414	–	–
Madagascar	66,823	1,381,354	–	–	46,681	964,980	–	–
Rhodesia	915,029	18,915,324	185,233	96,121	930,356	19,232,165	200,676	137,758
Transvaal, Cape Colony and Natal	9,096,106	188,033,156	996,379	517,041	9,296,848	192,182,902	968,883	665,109
West Africa	401,733	8,304,551	–	–	380,231	7,860,079	–	–
Total	**10,538,588**	**217,851,898**	**1,188,039**	**616,497**	**10,713,013**	**221,457,639**	**1,175,986**	**807,278**
Total for World	**22,674,568**	**468,724,918**	**178,850,500**	**92,809,100**	**22,107,669**	**457,006,045**	**156,626,521**	**107,519,408**

[1]1915 figures. [2]1914 figures. [3]1913 figures. [4]1912 figures.

NOTE.—For 1915 the average value per fine oz. of silver is $0·51892, and for 1916 $0·68647.

82.—Imports into Canada of Portland Cement, 1898-1917.

Fiscal Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty paid.	Fiscal Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty paid.
	Cwt.	$	$		Cwt.	$	$
1898	1,073,058	355,264	121,969	1908	2,427,381	852,041	259,549
1899	1,300,424	467,994	147,146	1909	1,460,850	475,676	159,077
1900	1,301,361	498,607	147,067	1910	490,809	158,487	47,984
1901	1,612,432	654,595	179,550	1911	1,283,121	494,081	138,969
1902	1,971,616	833,657	233,754	1912	2,592,025	936,425	292,914
1903	2,316,853	868,131	271,004	1913	4,958,814	1,955,177	597,727
1904	2,476,388	995,017	290,778	1914	709,104	332,564	69,658
1905	3,228,394	1,234,649	384,866	1915	287,402	123,613	26,034
1906	2,848,582	963,839	328,342	1916	94,136	37,048	9,382
1907[1]	1,551,493	523,120	162,250	1917	63,074	29,719	6,307

[1]Nine months.

83.—Imports into Canada of Anthracite and Bituminous Coal for home consumption during the fiscal years 1901-1917.

Fiscal Year.	Anthracite, Free of Duty.		Bituminous Coal, Dutiable.	
	Ton.	$	Ton.	$
1901	1,933,283	7,923,950	2,516,392	4,956,025
1902	1,652,451	7,021,939	3,047,392	5,712,058
1903	1,456,713	7,028,664	3,511,421	7,776,717
1904	2,275,018	10,461,223	4,053,900	9,108,208
1905	2,604,137	12,093,371	4,176,274	8,022,896
1906	2,200,863	10,304,303	4,495,550	8,360,349
1907[1]	2,014,846	9,487,574	3,807,604	7,491,045
1908	3,091,159	14,199,609	7,640,121	14,843,789
1909	3,059,663	14,034,020	6,763,352	13,151,449
1910	3,152,851	14,456,315	7,017,271	13,070,363
1911	3,465,774	15,750,340	7,745,571	14,597,268
1912	4,118,379	19,306,639	10,500,662	20,333,268
1913	4,237,310	20,399,279	11,060,910	20,447,587
1914	4,385,799	20,734,126	13,754,244	26,140,676
1915	4,383,497	20,927,539	9,124,499	16,135,920
1916	4,429,143	20,460,571	9,631,101	10,219,206
1917	4,572,440	22,806,156	12,931,075	19,270,270

NOTE.—Anthracite coal dust is included under Anthracite coal. For records of previous years, see Year Book, 1911, page 420. [1]Nine months.

84.—Exports of Coal, the produce of Canada, 1903-1917.

Fiscal Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Fiscal Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Ton.	$		Ton.	$
1903	1,797,951	5,542,434	1911	2,315,171	6,014,095
1904	1,646,505	4,346,660	1912	1,494,756	4,338,128
1905	1,615,322	3,930,802	1913	2,055,993	5,555,099
1906	1,820,511	4,643,198	1914	1,498,820	3,703,765
1907 (9 mos.)	1,285,346	3,346,402	1915	1,512,487	4,466,258
1908	1,877,258	4,810,284	1916	1,971,124	6,032,764
1909	1,613,892	4,505,221	1917	1,899,185	6,817,035
1910	1,826,339	5,013,221			

MANUFACTURES.

The general results of the Census of Manufactures taken in 1916 for the year 1915 were given in the Year Book of 1916-17, pp. 282-294. Table 85 gives the principal statistics of manufactures, by provinces, for the years 1900, 1905, 1910 and 1915, for establishments in each case employing five hands and over.

85.—Statistics of Manufactures by Provinces, 1900, 1905, 1910 and 1915.

(Establishments employing five hands and over.)

Provinces.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees.	Salaries and wages.	Raw and partly mfd. materials.	Value of products.
1900.	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
Canada	**14,650**	**446,916,487**	**339,173**	**113,249,350**	**266,527,858**	**481,053,375**
P. E. Island	334	2,081,766	3,804	445,998	1,319,058	2,326,708
Nova Scotia	1,1886	34,586,416	23,284	5,613,571	13,161,077	23,592,513
N. Brunswick	919	20,741,170	22,158	5,748,990	10,814,014	20,972,470
Quebec	4,845	142,403,407	110,329	36,550,655	86,679,779	158,287,994
Ontario	6,543	214,972,275	161,757	56,548,286	138,230,400	241,533,486
Manitoba	324	7,539,691	5,219	2,419,549	7,955,504	12,927,439
Alberta and Saskatchewan	105	1,689,870	1,168	465,763	1,121,342	1,964,987
Br. Columbia	392	22,901,892	11,454	5,456,538	2,246,684	19,447,778
1905.						
Canada	**12,547**	**833,916,155**	**383,920**	**162,155,578**	–	**706,446,578**
P. E. Island	223	1,553,916	2,770	409,915	–	1,696,459
Nova Scotia	720	74,599,538	23,754	9,139,371	–	31,987,449
N. Brunswick	531	26,461,664	19,170	6,497,161	–	21,833,564
Quebec	4,115	251,730,182	116,748	46,514,619	–	216,478,496
Ontario	6,163	390,875,465	184,526	80,729,889	–	361,372,741
Manitoba	280	27,070,665	10,113	5,800,707	–	27,857,396
Saskatchewan	55	3,820,975	1,376	681,381	–	2,443,801
Alberta	97	5,400,371	1,983	1,129,272	–	4,979,932
Br. Columbia	363	52,403,379	23,480	11,253,263	–	37,796,740
1910.						
Canada	**19,218**	**1,247,583,609**	**515,203**	**241,008,416**	**601,509,018**	**1,165,975,639**
P. E. Island	442	2,013,365	3,762	531,017	1,816,804	3,136,470
Nova Scotia	1,480	79,596,341	28,795	10,628,955	26,058,315	52,706,184
N. Brunswick	1,158	36,125,012	24,755	8,314,212	18,516,096	35,422,302
Quebec	6,584	326,946,925	158,207	69,432,967	184,374,053	350,901,656
Ontario	8,001	595,394,608	238,817	117,645,782	297,580,125	579,810,225
Manitoba	439	47,941,540	17,325	10,912,866	30,499,829	53,673,609
Saskatchewan	173	7,019,951	3,250	1,936,284	2,747,266	6,332,132
Alberta	290	29,518,346	6,980	4,365,661	9,998,777	18,788,825
Br. Columbia	651	123,027,521	33,312	17,240,670	29,917,753	65,204,236
1915.						
Canada	**15,593**	**1,958,705,230**	–	**283,311,505**	**791,943,433**	**1,381,547,225**
P. E. Island	261	1,841,690	–	543,954	1,499,066	2,586,823
Nova Scotia	781	125,754,562	–	17,175,818	36,194,004	69,345,819
N. Brunswick	630	45,970,488	–	8,767,230	21,314,643	37,303,900
Quebec	5,743	530,312,464	–	80,324,171	213,754,115	381,203,999
Ontario	6,538	946,619,114	–	140,609,691	410,670,537	715,531,839
Manitoba	499	94,690,750	–	13,389,569	38,529,386	60,481,446
Saskatchewan	238	14,736,860	–	2,440,062	7,417,166	13,355,206
Alberta	282	41,198,897	–	4,791,281	20,699,967	29,416,221
Br. Columbia	621	157,580,405	–	15,269,729	41,864,549	72,321,972

NOTE—For 1915 the number of employees in establishments employing 5 hands and over has not been compiled.

WATER POWERS OF CANADA

By J. B. Challies, C.E. (Tor.), M. Can. Soc. C.E., Superintendent, Dominion Water-Power Branch, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

Canada is fortunate in the extent and location of her water-powers. During the last twenty-five years nearly 1,800,000 water horse-power has been developed and employed. Table **86**, a statement compiled from recent data, shows the available and developed water-powers of the principal European countries, as compared with those of the United States and Canada. It will be seen from this statement that Canada occupies an unique position as regards both potential and developed water-power. The present per capita power developed in Canada is larger than all other countries except Norway. It is the same with respect to known undeveloped water-power. No country enjoys to a greater degree the benefits of cheap dependable hydro-power, and no country has had these benefits more universally applied for municipal, industrial and domestic use. That Canada is one of the great water-power countries of the world is due largely to (1) the nature and extent of water resources—abundance and seasonable distribution of rainfall; the regimen of the rivers—upper waters well forested with large lakes suitable for regulation—rivers flowing through valleys with well concentrated falls; (2) the fortunate location of the waterfalls with respect to existing commercial centres and related raw materials; (3) the action of Dominion and Provincial Governments in having the water-powers thoroughly investigated and intelligently administered; (4) the foresight of the capitalist, and the professional skill of the engineer, in water-power development and use; (5) the almost universal adaptation of electrical energy for municipal, industrial and domestic purposes.

Within economic transmission range of practically every important city from the Atlantic to the Pacific, except those in the central western prairies, there are clustered water-power sites, which will meet the probable demands for hydro-power for generations. Table **87** indicates with reasonable accuracy the provincial distribution of the developed and undeveloped water powers within the settled portions of the Dominion.

In general, the use of Canadian water-powers may be distributed as (a) for municipal purposes; (b) for pulp and paper; and (c) for electric, chemical and similar processes. For municipal, including domestic and ordinary industrial purposes, about 78 p.c. of the total has been developed, or 1,348,490 h.p. For these uses further requirements will probably be met for some years by additional installations at, and increased storage for, existing plants. In certain centres, however, as for instance the Niagara power zone, growing requirements can only be met by new water-power developments.

For pulp and paper, about 14 p.c. of the total has been developed, or 248,075 h.p. Further requirements can probably be met for some time by additional installations to present plants, although the growth of this industry will necessitate the development of new water-

powers in different parts of the Dominion. There are now 54 pulp and paper plants scattered throughout Canada, and several new plants have been under serious contemplation, some of which would be in use now had it not been for the difficulty of financing due to war conditions. On account of the isolated nature of the industry—away from commercial centres—power requirements for pulp and paper need not conflict with other demands upon hydro-power.

86.—Water Powers of European Countries and of the United States and Canada.

Country.	Area in sq. miles.	Population.	H. P. Available.	H. P. Developed.
U. S. A.	2,973,890	98,783,300	28,100,000	7,000,000
[1]Canada "A"	2,000,000	8,033,500	18,803,000	1,7350,000
[1]Canada " B " Populated	927,800	8,000,000	8,094,000	1,725,000
Austria-Hungary	261,260	51,173,800	6,460,000	566,000
France	207,500	39,601,500	5,587,000	1,1000,000
Germany	208,800	64,926,000	1,425,000	618,100
Italy	91,400	28,601,600	4,000,000	9763,300
Norway	124,130	2,391,780	5,500,000	1,120,000
Spain	190,401	19,588,700	5,000,000	440,000
Sweden	172,960	5,522,400	4,500,000	7045,500
Switzerland	15,976	3,781,500	2,000,000	511,000

Country.	Per cent Utilized.	H. P. Available per square mile.	H. P. Developed per square mile.	H. P. per Capita.	
				Available.	Developed.
U. S. A.	24·9	9·4	2·35	0·28	0·071
[1]Canada "A"	9·2	9·4	0·87	2·34	0·216
[1]Canada "B" Populated	21·3	8·7	1·86	1·01	0·216
Great Britain	8·3	10·9	0·91	0·02	0·002
Austria-Hungary	8·8	24·8	2·17	0·13	0·011
France	11·6	26·8	3·14	0·14	0·016
Germany	43·4	6·8	2·96	0·02	0·010
Italy	24·4	43·8	10·7	0·14	0·034
Norway	20·4	44·3	9·02	2·30	0·468
Spain	8·8	26·3	2·31	0·26	0·022
Sweden	15·6	26·0	4·08	0·81	0·127
Switzerland	25·5	125·2	32·0	0·53	0·135

[1]"A" excludes Yukon and Northern Area improbable of immediate development. "B" included in "A" is the area actually settled.

For the electro-chemical and similar processes, about 8 p.c. of the total has been developed, or 140,000 h.p. While the United States have achieved almost a world supremacy in electro-chemical processes, the industry in Canada is of very recent growth. It has, however, expanded at an enormous rate, entailing recent extensive additional installations in present plants, and it will require in the near future the development of additional water-power sites. Propinquity to the United States and abundance of essential raw material will compel the

migration to the Dominion of many new electro-chemical plants of importance and value. The products of the electro-chemical industry are extremely diversified. They include aluminium, silicon, calcium-carbide, cyanamid, ferro-alloys, graphite, carborundum, chlorine, etc., many of which are indispensable in arts and manufactures. Without aluminium the modern high-speed scout air plane could not exist; without electro-chemical abrasives and ferro-alloys manufacturing processes would be lengthened many fold. Industrial supremacy in time of peace is dependent upon these products to a very considerable extent.

One of the most important electro-chemical processes is the fixation of nitrogen; about 30,000 h.p. is used for this purpose at Niagara by the American Cyanamid Company, and, while other plants of this kind have so far not been put into operation commercially in this country, they have been seriously contemplated, and await only a sufficient source of low-price power for realization. The electro-metallurgical industry is in its infancy, but promises great expansion, especially in the production of nicu-steel in Canada. During the last two years there has been rapid growth in the use of electric furnaces for the production of the highest grades of steel.

By proper foresight the demand for hydro-power for these industries need not conflict with other demands, as for instance, those for municipal, domestic and ordinary industrial uses. As shown in Table 87 the total developed power is about 1,735,598 h.p.

87.—Available and Developed Water-Power of Canada by Provinces.

Province.	Power Available.	Power Developed.	Province.	Power Available.	Power Developed.
	H.P.	H.P.		H.P.	H.P.
Prince Edward I'd	3,000	500	Manitoba	3,500,000	76,250
Nova Scotia	100,000	21,412	Saskatchewan		100
New Brunswick	300,000	13,390	Alberta		32,860
Quebec	6,000,000	520,000	British Columbia	3,000,000	269,620
Ontario	5,800,000	789,466	Yukon	100,000	12,000
			Total	**18,803,000**	**1,735,598**

IX.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

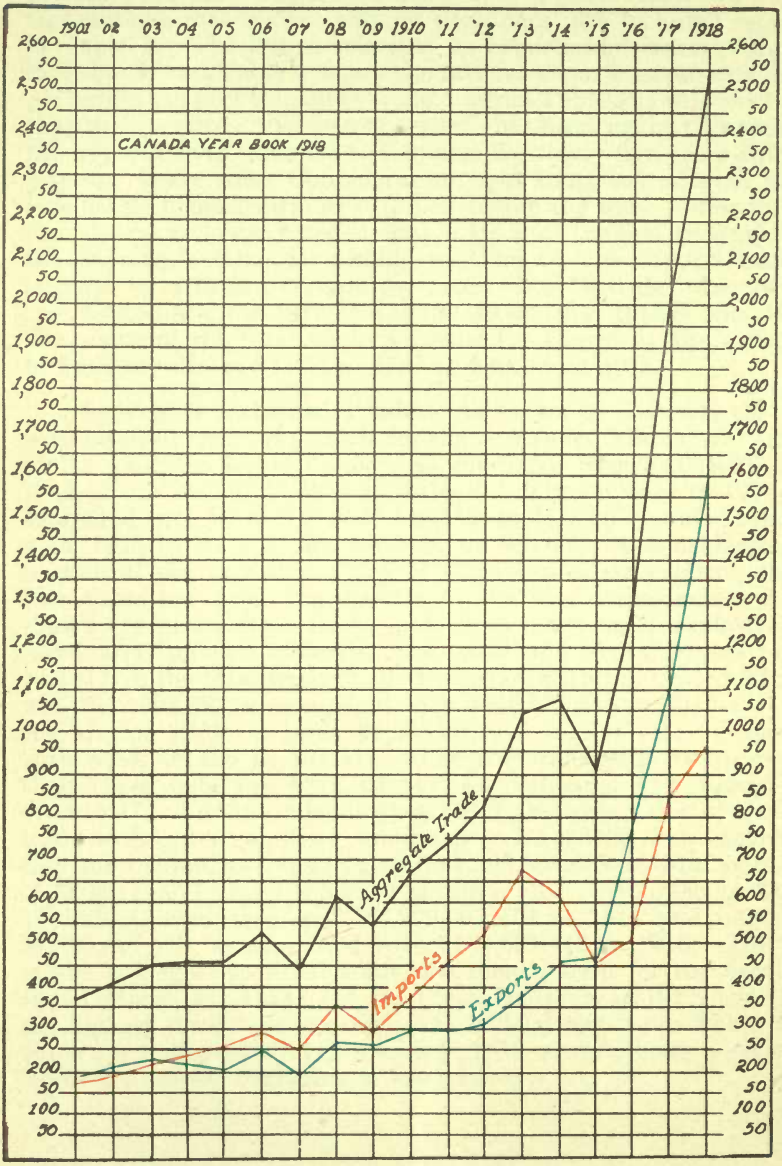
Included in this section are tables showing the exports and imports of Canada in different categories and for varying periods. These are followed by grain statistics and statistics relating to bounties, patents and copyrights, trade marks, etc.

Import and Export Tables.—Table 1 presents a general view of the aggregate trade of Canada from 1868 to 1918. In this table the imports include only merchandise entered for home consumption, the exports are distinguished as between Canadian and foreign

produce, and the aggregate trade consists of the imports for home consumption and the total exports. The values of coin and bullion, the movement of which during the past four years represents fiduciary transactions rather than trading exchanges, are recorded separately in Table **2.** The duties collected on exports and imports are given in Table **3,** and Table **4** shows the ratio of exports to imports and the per capita value of Canadian trade. From Table **4** it will be observed that the so-called "balance of trade" has been against Canada (i.e., the imports have exceeded the exports) for thirty-five years out of the fifty-one years since Confederation, and that this adverse balance reached its highest ratio in 1913 just before the war. Since this date the adverse ratio has receded, and in 1915 for the first time since 1903 the balance became favourable to Canada, the exports exceeding imports by a little over one per cent. For 1916 the ratio per cent rose to 153·46; for 1917 it was 139·49 and for 1918 it was 164·79. The value of the total trade per capita is shown by the same table to have risen from $35.53 in 1868 to $296.60 in 1918.

Aggregate External Trade.—As shown by Table **1,** the aggregate external trade of Canada for the year ended March 31, 1918, was of the value of $2,548,713,538, as compared with $2,024,567,406 in 1916-17 and $1,287,117,229 in 1915-16. The increase in 1917-18 as compared with 1916-17 is $524,146,132, or 25·89 p.c., and as compared with 1915-16 it is $1,261,596,309, or 98 p.c. A considerable proportion of the increased value of Canadian exports during the last four years has been due directly to the war, large increases being shown for grain, hay, boots and shoes, cartridges, explosives and fulminates, metals, minerals, iron, steel and manufactures thereof. In 1917-18 the total trade of the Dominion with the United Kingdom was $942,397,682, as compared with $863,167,643 in 1916-17. With the United States it was $1,233,297,045 in 1917-18, as compared with $954,798,426 in 1916-17, while the trade with countries other than these two was $373,018,811, as compared with $206,601,337 in 1916-17. For the calendar year 1917 the total value of Canadian trade with other countries amounted to $2,598,657,765, exclusive of coin and bullion, as compared with $1,995,508,688 in 1916, an increase of $603,149,077, or 30·2 p.c. Exports in 1917 amounted to $1,593,586,049, as compared with $1,229,007,276 in 1916 and imports to $1,005,097,119, as compared with $766,501,412 in 1916. The value of the aggregate external trade of Canada, both for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1918, and for the calendar year 1917, constitutes the highest record yet reached. As will be seen from Table **1,** the value has increased by 142 p.c. since 1913, and it shows a seven-fold increase since the beginning of the century.

Aggregate External Trade of Canada, 1901-1918.



Each vertical line represents one year from 1901 to 1918, and each horizontal line represents $50,000,000 from zero to $2,600,000,000.

1.—Aggregate External Trade of Canada, 1868-1918.

Fiscal Year.	Imports of Merchandise entered for Home Consumption.			Exports of Merchandise.			Aggregate Trade (Imports for Home Consumption and Total Exports).
	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Canadian Produce.[1]	Foreign Produce.	Total.	
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868	43,655,696	23,434,463	67,090,159	48,504,899	4,196,821	52,701,720	119,791,879
1869	41,069,342	22,085,599	63,154,941	52,400,772	3,855,801	56,256,573	119,411,514
1870	45,127,422	21,744,652	66,902,074	59,043,590	6,527,622	65,571,212	132,473,286
1871	60,094,362	24,120,026	84,214,388	57,630,024	9,853,244	67,483,268	151,697,656
1872	68,276,157	36,679,210	104,955,367	65,831,083	12,798,182	78,629,265	183,584,632
1873	71,198,176	53,310,953	124,509,129	76,538,025	9,405,910	85,943,935	210,453,064
1874	78,232,530	42,948,357	123,180,887	76,741,997	10,614,096	87,356,093	210,536,980
1875	78,138,511	39,270,057	117,408,568	69,709,823	7,137,319	76,847,142	194,255,710
1876	60,238,297	32,274,810	92,513,107	72,491,437	7,234,961	79,726,398	172,239,505
1877	60,916,770	33,209,624	94,126,394	68,030,546	7,111,108	75,141,654	169,268,048
1878	59,773,039	30,622,812	90,395,851	67,989,800	11,164,878	79,154,678	169,550,529
1879	55,426,836	23,275,683	78,702,519	62,431,025	8,355,644	70,786,669	149,489,188
1880	54,182,967	15,717,575	69,900,542	72,899,697	13,240,006	86,139,703	156,040,245
1881	71,620,725	18,867,604	90,488,329	83,944,701	13,375,117	97,319,818	187,808,147
1882	85,757,433	25,387,751	111,145,184	94,137,657	7,628,453	101,766,110	212,911,294
1883	91,588,339	30,273,157	121,861,496	87,702,431	9,751,773	97,454,204	219,315,700
1884	80,010,498	25,962,480	105,972,978	79,833,098	9,389,106	89,222,204	195,195,182
1885	73,269,618	26,486,157	99,755,775	79,131,735	8,079,646	87,211,381	186,967,156
1886	70,658,819	25,333,318	95,992,137	77,756,704	7,438,079	85,194,783	181,186,920
1887	78,120,679	26,986,531	105,107,210	80,960,909	8,549,333	89,510,242	194,617,452
1888	69,645,824	31,025,804	100,671,628	81,382,072	8,803,394	90,185,466	190,857,094
1889	74,475,139	34,623,057	109,098,196	80,272,456	6,938,455	87,210,911	196,309,107
1890	77,106,286	34,576,287	111,682,573	85,257,586	9,051,781	94,309,367	205,991,940
1891	74,536,036	36,997,918	111,533,954	88,671,738	8,798,631	94,470,369	209,004,323
1892	69,160,737	45,999,676	115,160,413	99,032,466	13,121,791	112,154,257	227,314,670
1893	69,873,571	45,297,259	115,170,830	105,488,798	8,941,856	114,430,654	229,601,484
1894	62,779,182	46,291,729	109,070,911	103,851,764	11,833,805	115,685,569	224,756,480
1895	58,557,055	42,118,236	100,675,891	102,828,441	6,485,043	109,313,484	209,989,375
1896	67,239,759	38,121,402	105,361,161	109,707,805	6,606,738	116,314,543	221,675,704
1897	66,220,765	40,397,062	106,617,827	123,632,540	10,825,163	134,457,703	241,075,530
1898	74,625,088	51,682,074	126,307,162	144,548,662	14,980,883	159,529,545	285,836,707
1899	89,433,172	59,913,287	149,346,459	137,360,792	17,520,088	154,880,880	304,227,339
1900	104,346,795	68,160,083	172,506,878	168,972,301	14,265,254	183,237,555	355,744,433
1901	105,969,756	71,730,938	177,700,694	177,431,757	17,077,757	194,509,143	372,209,837
1902	118,657,496	77,822,694	196,480,190	196,019,763	13,951,101	209,970,864	406,451,054
1903	136,796,065	88,017,654	224,813,719	214,401,674	10,828,087	225,229,761	450,043,480
1904	148,909,576	94,680,443	243,590,019	198,414,439	12,641,239	211,055,678	454,645,697
1905	150,928,787	100,688,332	251,617,119	190,854,946	10,617,115	201,472,061	453,089,180
1906	173,046,109	110,236,095	283,282,204	235,483,956	11,173,846	246,657,802	529,940,006
1907 (9 months)	152,065,529	97,672,345	249,737,834	180,545,306	11,541,927	192,087,233	441,825,107
1908	218,160,047	133,719,908	351,879,955	246,960,968	16,407,984	263,368,952	615,248,907
1909	175,014,160	113,203,355	288,217,515	242,603,584	17,318,782	259,922,366	548,139,881
1910	227,264,346	142,551,081	369,815,427	279,247,551	19,516,442	298,763,993	668,579,420
1911	282,723,812	169,021,296	451,745,108	274,316,553	15,683,657	290,000,210	741,745,318
1912	335,304,060	186,144,249	521,448,309	290,223,857	17,492,294	307,716,151	829,164,460
1913	441,606,805	228,482,181	670,089,066	355,754,600	21,313,755	377,068,355	1,047,157,421
1914	410,258,744	208,198,400	618,457,144	431,588,439	23,848,785	455,437,224	1,073,894,368
1915	279,792,195	175,654,117	455,446,312	409,418,836	52,023,673	461,442,509	916,888,821
1916	289,366,527	218,450,632	507,817,159	741,610,638	37,689,432	779,300,070	1,287,117,229
1917	461,733,609	383,622,697	845,356,306	1,151,375,768	27,835,332	1,179,211,100	2,024,567,406
1918	542,341,522	420,202,224	962,543,746	1,540,027,788	46,142,004	1,586,169,792	2,548,713,538

[1] Including exports to the United States estimated "short" in the years 1868-1900.

2.—Movement of Coin and Bullion, 1868-1918.

Year.	Total Imports.	Exports.			Total Imports and Exports of Coin and Bullion.
		Canadian.	Foreign.	Total.	
	$	$	$	$	$
1868	4,395,147	4,866,168	–	4,866,168	9,761,315
1869	4,247,229	4,218,208	–	4,218,208	8,465,437
1870	4,335,529	8,002,278	–	8,002,278	12,337,807
1871	2,733,094	6,690,350	–	6,690,350	9,423,444
1872	2,753,749	4,010,398	–	4,010,398	6,764,147
1873	3,005,465	3,845,987	–	3,845,987	6,851,452
1874	4,223,282	1,995,835	–	1,995,835	6,219,117
1875	2,210,089	1,039,837	–	1,039,837	3,249,926
1876	2,220,111	1,240,037	–	1,240,037	3,460,148
1877	2,174,089	–	733,739	733,739	2,907,828
1878	803,726	–	168,989	168,989	972,715
1879	1,639,089	–	704,586	704,586	2,343,675
1880	1,881,807	–	1,771,755	1,771,755	3,653,562
1881	1,123,275	–	971,005	971,005	2,094,280
1882	1,503,743	–	371,093	371,093	1,874,836
1883	1,275,523	–	631,600	631,600	1,907,123
1884	2,207,666	–	2,184,292	2,184,292	4,391,958
1885	2,954,244	–	2,026,980	2,026,980	4,981,224
1886	3,610,557	–	56,531	56,531	3,667,088
1887	532,218	–	5,569	5,569	537,787
1888	2,175,472	–	17,534	17,534	2,193,006
1889	575,251	–	1,978,256	1,978,256	2,553,507
1890	1,083,011	–	2,439,782	2,439,782	3,522,793
1891	1,811,170	129,328	817,599	946,927	2,758,097
1892	1,818,530	306,447	1,502,671	1,809,118	3,627,648
1893	6,534,200	309,459	3,824,239	4,133,698	10,667,898
1894	4,023,072	310,006	1,529,374	1,839,380	5,862,452
1895	4,576,620	256,571	4,068,748	4,325,319	8,901,939
1896	5,226,319	207,532	4,491,777	4,699,309	9,925,628
1897	4,676,194	327,298	3,165,252	3,492,550	8,168,744
1898	4,390,844	1,045,723	3,577,415	4,623,138	9,013,982
1899	4,705,134	1,101,134	2,914,780	4,016,025	8,721,159
1900	8,297,438	1,670,068	6,987,100	8,657,168	16,954,606
1901	3,537,294	–	1,978,489	1,978,489	5,515,783
1902	6,311,405	–	1,669,422	1,669,422	7,980,827
1903	8,976,797	–	619,963	619,963	9,596,760
1904	7,874,313	–	2,465,557	2,465,557	10,339,870
1905	10,308,435	–	1,884,811	1,844,811	12,153,246
1906	7,078,603	–	9,928,828	9,928,828	17,007,431
1907 (9 mos.)	7,517,008	–	13,189,964	13,189,964	20,706,972
1908	6,548,661	–	16,637,654	16,637,654	23,186,315
1909	9,988,442	2	1,589,791	1,589,793	11,578,235
1910	6,017,589	–	2,594,536	2,594,536	8,612,125
1911	10,206,210	–	7,196,155	7,196,155	17,402,365
1912	26,033,881	–	7,601,099	7,601,099	33,634,980
1913	5,427,979	–	16,163,702	16,163,702	21,591,681
1914	15,235,305	1,219	23,559,485	23,560,704	38,796,009
1915	131,992,992	667	29,365,701	29,366,368	161,359,360
1916	34,260,202	315	103,572,117	103,572,432	137,832,634
1917	28,081,120	86,087	196,460,961	196,547,048	224,628,168
1918	12,279,173	290,281	3,201,122	3,491,403	15,770,576

3.—Duties Collected on Exports, 1868-1892, and on Imports for Home Consumption, 1868-1918.

Year.	Duties collected on Exports.	Duties collected on Imports.	Year.	Duties collected on Exports.	Duties collected on Imports.
	$	$		$	$
1868	17,986	8,801,446	1881	8,141	18,492,645
1869	14,403	8,284,507	1882	8,810	21,700,028
1870	37,912	9,425,028	1883	9,756	23,162,553
1871	36,066	11,807,590	1884	8,515	20,156,448
1872	24,809	13,020,684	1885	12,305	19,121,254
1873	20,152	12,997,578	1886	20,726	19,427,398
1874	14,565	14,407,318	1887	31,397	22,438,309
1875	7,243	15,354,139	1888	21,772	22,187,869
1876	4,500	12,828,614	1889	42,207	23,742,316
1877	4,103	12,544,348	1890	93,674	23,921,234
1878	4,161	12,791,532	1891	64,803	23,416,266
1879	4,272	12,935,269	1892	108	20,550,474
1880	8,896	14,129,953			

Year.	Duties collected on Imports.	Year.	Duties collected on Imports.	Year.	Duties collected on Imports.
	$		$		$
1893	21,161,711	1902	32,425,532	1911	73,312,368
1894	19,379,822	1903	37,110,355	1912	87,576,037
1895	17,887,269	1904	40,954,349	1913	115,063,688
1896	20,219,037	1905	42,024,340	1914	107,180,578
1897	19,891,997	1906	46,671,101	1915	79,205,910[1]
1898	22,157,788	1907 (9 mos)	40,290,172	1916	103,940,101[1]
1899	25,734,229	1908	53,331,074	1917	147,631,455[1]
1900	28,889,110	1909	48,059,792	1918	161,595,628[1]
1901	29,106,980	1910	61,024,239		

[1] Includes war tax.

NOTE.—Duties on Exports were not collected after the year 1892.

4.—Ratio of Exports to Imports and Value per capita of Exports, Imports and Total Trade, 1868-1918.

Year.	Excess of Imports over Total Exports.	Excess of Total Exports over Imports.	Percentage Rate of total Exports to Imports entered for consumption.	Estimated Population.	Value per capita of—		
					Exports.	Imports.	Total Trade.
	$	$	p.c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
1868.....	14,388,439	–	78.56	3,372,000	15.63	19.90	35.53
1869.....	6,898,368	–	89.08	3,413,000	16.48	18.50	34.98
1870.....	1,330,862	–	98.01	3,454,000	18.98	19.37	38.35
1871.....	16,731,120	–	80.13	3,518,000	19.18	23.94	43.12
1872.....	26,326,102	–	74.92	3,611,000	21.77	29.06	50.83
1873.....	38,565,194	–	69.03	3,668,000	23.43	33.94	57.37
1874.....	35,824,794	–	70.92	3,825,000	22.84	32.20	55.04
1875.....	40,561,426	–	65.45	3,887,000	19.77	30.21	49.68
1876.....	12,786,709	–	86.18	3,949,000	20.18	23.43	43.61
1877.....	18,984,740	–	79.83	4,013,000	18.72	23.45	42.17
1878.....	11,241,173	–	87.56	4,079,000	19.41	22.16	41.57
1879.....	7,915,850	–	89.94	4,146,000	17.07	18.98	36.05
1880.....	–	16,239,161	123.23	4,215,000	20.43	16.58	37.01
1881.....	–	6,831,489	107.55	4,337,000	22.44	20.86	43.30
1882.....	9,379,074	–	91.56	4,384,000	23.21	25.35	48.56
1883.....	24,407,292	–	79.97	4,433,000	21.98	27.49	49.47
1884.....	16,750,774	–	84.19	4,485,000	19.89	23.63	43.52
1885.....	12,544,394	–	87.42	4,539,000	19.21	21.98	41.19
1886.....	10,797,354	–	88.75	4,589,000	18.56	20.92	39.48
1887.....	15,596,968	–	85.16	4,638,000	19.30	22.66	41.96
1888.....	10,486,162	–	89.58	4,688,000	19.23	21.47	40.70
1889.....	21,887,285	–	79.94	4,740,000	18.40	23.02	41.42
1890.....	17,373,206	–	84.44	4,793,000	19.68	23.30	42.98
1891.....	14,063,585	–	87.39	4,844,000	20.12	23.02	43.14
1892.....	3,006,156	–	97.39	4,889,000	22.94	23.55	46.49
1893.....	740,176	–	99.36	4,936,000	23.18	23.33	46.51
1894.....	–	6,614,658	106.06	4,984,000	23.21	21.88	45.09
1895.....	–	8,637,593	108.58	5,034,000	21.71	20.00	41.71
1896.....	–	10,953,382	110.40	5,086,000	22.87	20.72	43.59
1897.....	–	27,839,876	126.11	5,142,000	26.15	20.73	46.88
1898.....	–	33,222,383	126.30	5,199,000	30.68	24.29	54.97
1899.....	–	5,534,421	103.71	5,259,000	29.45	28.40	57.85
1900.....	–	10,730,677	106.22	5,322,000	34.43	32.41	66.84
1901.....	–	16,808,449	109.46	5,403,000	36.00	32.89	68.89
1902.....	–	13,490,674	106.87	5,532,000	37.96	35.52	73.48
1903.....	–	416,042	100.19	5,673,000	39.87	39.63	79.50
1904.....	32,534,341	–	86.64	5,825,000	36.23	42.82	78.05
1905.....	50,145,058	–	80.07	5,992,000	33.62	41.99	75.61
1906.....	36,624,402	–	87.07	6,171,000	39.97	45.90	85.87
1907.....	57,650,641	–	76.92	6,302,000	30.48	39.63	70.11
1908.....	88,511,003	–	74.85	6,491,000	40.57	54.21	94.78
1909.....	28,295,149	–	90.18	6,695,000	38.82	43.05	81.87
1910.....	71,051,434	–	81.79	6,917,000	43.19	53.46	96.65
1911.....	161,744,898	–	64.20	7,158,000	40.51	63.11	103.62
1912.....	213,732,158	–	59.01	7,343,000	41.91	71.01	112.92
1913.....	293,020,711	–	56.27	7,530,000	50.07	88.99	139.06
1914.....	163,019,920	–	73.64	7,725,000	58.96	80.06	139.02
1915.....	–	5,996,197	101.32	7,928,000	58.20	57.45	115.65
1916.....	–	271,482,911	153.46	8,140,000	95.74	62.39	158.13
1917.....	–	333,854,794	139.49	8,361,000	141.04	101.10	242.14
1918.....	–	623,647,945	164.79	8,593,000	184.59	112.01	296.60

5.—Exports to the United Kingdom, to the United States and to Other Countries of Merchandise the produce of Canada, 1868-1918.

Fiscal Year.	United Kingdom.	United States.	Other Countries.	Totals.
	$	$	$	$
1868	17,905,808	22,387,846	5,249,523	45,543,177
1869	20,486,389	23,640,188	5,196,727	49,323,304
1870	22,512,991	27,398,930	6,169,271	56,081,192
1871	21,733,556	26,715,690	6,732,110	55,181,356
1872	25,223,785	29,984,440	7,735,802	62,944,027
1873	31,402,234	33,421,725	8,421,647	73,245,606
1874	35,769,190	30,380,556	7,777,002	73,926,748
1875	34,199,134	25,683,818	7,607,941	67,490,893
1876	34,379,005	27,451,150	8,031,694	69,861,849
1877	35,491,671	22,160,666	8,212,543	65,864,880
1878	35,861,110	22,131,343	7,747,681	65,740,134
1879	29,393,424	23,149,909	7,546,245	60,089,578
1880	35,208,031	26,762,705	8,125,455	70,096,191
1881	42,637,219	31,015,109	7,269,051	80,921,379
1882	39,816,813	41,687,638	8,538,260	90,042,711
1883	39,538,067	36,096,501	8,651,139	84,285,707
1884	37,410,870	31,631,622	8,089,587	77,132,079
1885	36,479,051	32,618,593	7,085,874	76,183,518
1886	36,694,263	31,503,292	6,777,951	74,975,506
1887	38,714,331	32,273,033	6,976,656	77,964,020
1888	33,648,284	37,323,161	7,326,305	78,297,750
1889	33,504,281	36,449,288	7,248,235	77,201,804
1890	41,499,149	33,291,207	7,545,158	82,335,514
1891	43,243,784	34,829,436	7,684,524	85,757,744
1892	54,949,055	31,317,857	9,417,341	95,684,253
1893	58,409,606	33,813,802	9,783,082	102,006,490
1894	60,878,056	29,297,598	10,411,199	100,586,853
1895	57,903,564	32,303,773	9,321,014	99,528,351
1896	62,717,941	34,460,428	9,200,383	106,378,750
1897	69,533,852	39,717,057	10,434,501	119,685,412
1898	93,065,019	34,361,795	12,494,118	139,920,932
1899	85,113,681	34,766,955	12,920,626	132,801,262
1900	96,562,875	52,534,977	14,412,938	163,510,790
1901	92,857,525	67,893,673	16,590,188	177,431,386
1902	109,347,345	66,567,784	20,104,634	196,019,763
1903	125,199,980	67,766,367	21,435,327	214,401,674
1904	110,120,892	66,856,885	21,436,662	198,414,439
1905	97,114,867	70,426,765	23,313,314	190,854,946
1906	127,456,465	83,546,306	24,481,185	235,483,956
1907 (9 months)	98,691,186	62,257,299	19,596,821	180,545,306
1908	126,194,124	90,814,871	29,951,973	246,960,968
1909	126,384,724	85,334,806	30,884,054	242,603,584
1910	139,482,945	104,199,675	35,564,931	279,247,551
1911	132,156,924	104,115,823	38,043,806	274,316,553
1912	147,240,413	102,041,222	40,942,222	290,223,857
1913	170,161,903	139,725,953	45,866,744	355,754,600
1914	215,253,969	163,372,825	52,961,645	431,588,439
1915	186,668,554	173,320,216	49,430,066	409,418,836
1916	451,852,399	201,106,488	88,651,751	741,610,638
1917	742,147,537	280,616,330	128,611,901	1,151,375,768
1918	845,480,069	417,812,807	276,734,912	1,540,027,788

NOTE.—For the years 1868 to 1900, the amounts estimated "short" were not included

6.—Imports from the United Kingdom, from the United States and from Other Countries of Merchandise entered for Home Consumption, 1868-1918.

Fiscal Year.	United Kingdom.	United States.	Other Countries.	Totals.
	$	$	$	$
1868	37,617,325	22,660,132	6,812,702	67,090,159
1869	35,496,764	21,497,380	6,160,797	63,154,941
1870	37,537,095	21,697,237	7,667,742	66,902,074
1871	48,498,202	27,185,586	8,530,600	84,214,388
1872	62,209,254	33,741,995	9,004,118	104,955,367
1873	67,996,945	45,189,110	11,323,074	124,509,129
1874	61,424,407	51,706,906	10,049,574	123,180,887
1875	60,009,084	48,930,358	8,469,126	117,408,568
1876	40,479,253	44,099,880	7,933,974	92,513,107
1877	39,331,621	49,376,008	5,418,765	94,126,394
1878	37,252,769	48,002,875	5,140,207	90,395,851
1879	30,967,778	42,170,306	5,564,435	78,702,519
1880	33,764,439	28,193,783	7,942,320	69,900,542
1881	42,885,142	36,338,701	11,264,486	90,488,329
1882	50,356,268	47,052,935	13,735,981	111,145,184
1883	51,679,762	55,147,243	15,034,491	121,861,496
1884	41,925,121	49,785,888	14,261,969	105,972,978
1885	40,031,448	45,576,510	14,147,817	99,755,775
1886	30,033,000	42,818,651	14,140,486	95,992,137
1887	44,741,356	44,795,908	15,569,946	105,107,210
1888	39,167,644	46,440,296	15,063,688	100,671,628
1889	42,251,189	50,029,419	16,817,588	109,098,196
1890	43,277,009	51,365,661	17,039,903	111,682,573
1891	42,018,943	52,033,477	17,481,534	111,533,954
1892	41,063,711	51,742,132	22,354,570	115,160,413
1893	42,529,340	52,339,796	20,301,694	115,170,830
1894	37,035,963	50,746,091	21,288,857	109,070,911
1895	31,059,332	50,179,004	19,437,555	100,675,891
1896	32,824,505	53,529,390	19,007,266	105,361,161
1897	29,401,188	57,023,342	20,193,297	106,617,827
1898	32,043,461	74,824,923	19,438,773	126,307,162
1899	36,931,323	88,467,173	23,947,963	149,346,459
1900	44,279,983	102,080,177	26,146,718	172,506,878
1901	42,819,995	107,149,325	27,731,374	177,700,694
1902	49,022,726	114,744,696	32,712,768	196,480,190
1903	58,793,038	128,790,237	37,230,444	224,813,719
1904	61,724,616	143,010,578	38,854,825	243,590,019
1905	60,342,704	152,431,626	38,842,789	251,617,119
1906	69,183,915	168,798,376	45,299,913	283,282,204
1907 (9 months)	64,415,415	148,598,061	36,724,398	249,737,874
1908	94,417,314	204,648,885	52,813,756	351,879,955
1909	70,682,101	170,056,178	47,479,236	288,217,515
1910	95,336,427	217,502,415	56,976,585	369,815,427
1911	109,934,665	274,844,858	66,965,585	451,745,108
1912	116,906,212	330,428,502	74,113,595	521,448,309
1913	138,742,767	435,769,050	95,577,249	670,089,066
1914	132,070,362	395,565,328	90,821,454	618,457,144
1915	90,158,119	296,632,486	68,655,707	455,446,312
1916	77,404,361	370,496,574	59,916,224	507,817,159
1917	107,096,584	664,219,653	74,040,069	845,356,306
1918	81,324,283	791,906,125	89,313,338	962,543,746

7.—Values of Exports from Canada to the United Kingdom, to the United States, to Other Countries and to All Countries, by Classes of Merchandise, in five-year averages and for the fiscal years 1911-1918.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.

Five year averages and Fiscal Years.	United Kingdom.	United States.	Other Countries.	All Countries, Domestic.	All Countries, Foreign.	All Countries, Domestic and Foreign.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868-70 (3 yrs)	4,351,631	7,882,788	675,706	12,910,125	[1]	12,910,125
1871-75	6,671,196	7,447,890	896,245	15,015,331	[1]	15,015,331
1876-80	9,384,915	8,687,568	1,079,634	19,152,117	7,073,387	26,225,504
1881-85	7,940,534	11,341,045	1,126,160	20,407,739	6,327,318	26,735,057
1886-90	5,759,239	8,734,096	954,168	15,447,503	4,647,322	20,094,825
1891-95	11,732,535	4,498,334	2,014,413	18,245,282	6,147,039	24,392,321
1896-00	18,185,661	1,995,339	2,938,763	23,119,763	9,533,823	32,653,586
1901-05	25,133,710	3,648,626	5,955,968	34,738,304	8,750,732	43,489,036
1906-10	51,527,333	4,690,418	7,466,218	63,683,969	9,113,570	72,797,539
1911	61,393,720	10,385,705	10,821,859	82,601,284	7,457,829	90,059,113
1912	81,784,731	11,685,611	13,673,033	107,143,375	8,311,111	115,454,486
1913	106,537,156	27,215,879	16,392,626	150,145,661	8,810,034	158,955,695
1914	146,230,104	32,506,548	19,483,377	198,220,029	8,595,689	206,815,718
1915	95,834,460	19,405,521	19,506,069	134,746,050	35,604,014	170,350,064
1916	196,077,876	18,620,236	34,963,082	249,661,194	17,213,996	266,875,190
1917	266,210,322	45,138,630	62,064,749	373,413,701	7,451,069	380,864,770
1918	403,456,560	101,877,411	62,379,613	567,713,584	10,036,766	577,750,350

ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCE.

1868-70 (3 yrs)	3,470,524	5,377,809	418,579	9,266,912	[1]	9,266,912
1871-75	6,755,882	6,128,055	503,696	13,387,633	[1]	13,387,633
1876-80	9,237,142	4,908,570	566,933	14,712,645	852,296	15,564,941
1881-85	15,177,091	6,372,773	526,642	22,076,506	1,102,096	23,178,602
1886-90	16,501,400	6,946,676	558,598	24,006,674	1,012,335	25,019,009
1891-95	26,223,970	3,645,801	643,996	30,513,767	1,244,390	31,758,157
1896,00	39,469,536	4,514,262	605,462	44,589,260	1,256,795	45,846,055
1901-05	55,778,082	5,182,806	1,363,839	62,324,727	662,755	62,987,482
1906-10	47,453,100	7,803,531	1,194,545	56,451,176	724,207	57,175,383
1911	40,636,575	10,063,544	1,544,055	52,244,174	809,663	53,053,837
1912	36,923,024	9,864,524	1,423,106	48,210,654	1,010,243	49,220,897
1913	30,335,784	12,866,948	1,581,861	44,784,593	988,634	45,773,227
1914	26,735,114	24,728,798	1,885,207	53,349,119	1,262,953	54,612,072
1915	38,222,698	34,186,056	1,981,989	74,390,743	2,565,259	76,956,002
1916	67,821,789	29,051,195	6,009,292	102,882,276	2,936,914	105,819,190
1917	93,299,158	28,575,395	5,920,915	127,795,468	7,517,342	135,312,810
1918	112,196,873	48,551,028	11,995,180	172,743,081	7,125,087	179,868,168

FISHERIES PRODUCE.

1868-70 (3 yrs)	261,397	985,197	2,156,329	3,402,923	[1]	3,402,923
1871-75	513,070	1,269,409	2,984,053	4,766,532	[1]	4,766,532
1876-80	1,037,612	1,759,661	3,550,297	6,347,570	58,529	6,406,099
1881-85	1,838,937	3,005,591	3,137,585	7,982,113	25,701	8,007,814
1886-90	1,758,642	2,823,884	2,854,773	7,437,299	77,112	7,514,411
1891-95	3,366,495	3,409,915	3,209,347	9,985,757	224,550	10,210,307
1896-00	4,266,576	3,229,683	3,166,240	10,662,449	118,087	10,780,586
1901-05	3,800,480	4,197,481	3,709,474	11,707,435	25,127	11,732,562
1906-10	4,153,822	4,437,372	5,256,441	13,847,635	44,614	13,892,249
1911	4,435,891	4,980,741	6,258,912	15,675,544	114,315	15,789,859
1912	5,132,047	5,378,664	6,193,967	16,704,678	110,514	16,815,192
1913	3,946,471	5,747,688	6,642,562	16,336,721	106,101	16,442,822
1914	7,008,888	6,852,009	6,762,663	20,623,560	111,289	20,734,849
1915	5,448,902	8,521,901	5,716,265	19,687,068	131,669	19,818,737
1916	6,731,794	8,867,139	6,779,044	22,377,977	213,307	22,591,284
1917	7,316,744	10,717,048	6,855,461	24,889,253	429,502	25,318,755
1918	6,746,036	16,122,442	9,733,673	32,602,151	619,024	33,221,175

[1] Not separately stated prior to 1876.

7.—Values of Exports from Canada to the United Kingdom, to the United States, to Other Countries and to All Countries, by Classes of Merchandise, in five-year averages and for the fiscal years 1911-1918—con.

FOREST PRODUCE.

Five-year averages and Fiscal Years.	United Kingdom.	United States.	Other Countries.	All Countries, Domestic.	All Countries, Foreign.	All Countries, Domestic and Foreign.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868-70 (3 yrs)	10,368,800	8,094,241	1,770,228	20,233,269	[1]	20,233,269
1871-75	13,872,407	9,423,951	2,529,683	25,826,041	[1]	25,826,041
1876-80	12,007,936	4,912,106	1,674,162	18,594,204	551,197	19,145,401
1881-85	12,491,267	9,539,660	2,193,604	24,224,531	1,173,534	25,398,065
1886-90	10,714,758	9,962,383	1,731,722	22,408,863	1,541,613	23,950,476
1891-95	10,574,531	12,577,298	1,482,227	24,634,056	919,202	25,553,258
1896-00	14,544,194	12,205,380	1,776,656	28,526,230	247,499	28,773,729
1901-05	14,747,317	15,506,453	2,714,811	32,968,581	145,227	33,113,808
1906-10	11,400,778	25,442,049	3,888,204	40,731,031	198,768	40,929,799
1911	11,965,131	28,785,427	4,688,499	45,439,057	158,542	45,597,599
1912	10,950,840	25,483,532	4,458,302	40,892,674	212,213	41,104,887
1913	10,103,469	29,951,880	3,199,711	43,255,060	424,563	43,679,623
1914	10,647,123	29,304,546	2,840,468	42,792,137	593,950	43,386,087
1915	9,914,548	31,030,873	1,705,262	42,650,683	486,098	43,136,781
1916	14,147,250	34,619,722	2,504,428	51,271,400	426,884	51,698,284
1917	14,860,590	36,902,651	4,143,968	55,907,209	488,091	56,395,300
1918	4,522,523	44,726,350	2,650,831	51,899,704	60,645	51,960,349

MANUFACTURES.

1868-70 (3 yrs)	1,167,472	829,903	360,405	2,357,780	[1]	2,357,780
1871-75	1,221,958	1,238,702	486,204	2,946,864	[1]	2,946,864
1876-80	1,956,514	1,036,740	871,601	3,864,855	710,796	4,575,651
1881-85	1,320,117	1,330,968	682,305	3,333,390	745,285	4,078,675
1886-90	1,511,085	1,723,732	813,488	4,048,305	495,314	4,543,619
1891-95	2,677,734	3,011,203	1,609,628	7,298,565	783,335	8,081,900
1896-00	4,683,367	3,516,510	2,899,465	11,099,342	1,046,583	12,145,925
1901-05	6,662,550	6,984,218	5,584,337	19,231,105	2,478,872	21,709,977
1906-10	6,875,522	11,436,443	8,209,673	26,521,638	3,702,821	30,224,459
1911	6,973,820	16,524,005	11,785,293	35,283,118	5,149,408	40,432,526
1912	6,852,710	16,312,751	12,670,823	35,836,284	6,672,701	42,508,985
1913	7,158,746	21,321,458	15,212,504	43,692,708	8,832,374	52,525,082
1914	8,583,540	30,391,764	18,468,148	57,443,452	10,158,786	67,602,238
1915	24,848,359	42,164,753	18,526,389	85,539,501	9,529,024	95,068,525
1916	148,477,303	58,202,141	35,355,554	242,034,998	8,017,225	250,052,223
1917	339,013,448	91,990,586	46,395,642	477,399,676	9,913,090	487,312,766
1918	300,715,681	151,940,077	183,946,758	636,602,516	24,337,914	660,840,430

MINERAL PRODUCE.

1868-70 (3 yrs)	666,335	1,004,320	132,730	1,803,385	[1]	1,803,385
1871-75	582,829	3,366,538	226,395	4,175,762	[1]	4,175,762
1876-80	409,727	2,637,275	183,491	3,230,493	74,599	3,305,092
1881-85	375,996	2,500,124	251,663	3,127,783	160,862	3,288,645
1886-90	519,797	3,451,809	256,988	4,228,594	250,749	4,479,343
1891-95	485,094	5,113,029	362,825	5,960,948	242,450	6,203,398
1896-00	218,096	13,638,433	497,518	14,354,047	244,518	14,598,565
1901-05	782,159	32,367,609	1,238,069	34,387,837	187,891	34,575,728
1906-10	2,194,298	31,381,056	2,061,333	35,636,687	306,840	35,943,527
1911	6,726,015	33,129,505	2,932,041	42,787,561	290,879	43,078,440
1912	5,555,599	33,259,580	2,509,337	41,324,516	186,066	41,510,582
1913	12,066,622	42,541,751	2,834,173	57,442,546	140,484	57,583,030
1914	16,027,128	39,491,127	3,520,799	59,039,054	194,852	59,233,906
1915	12,219,937	37,558,209	1,962,843	51,740,989	325,548	52,066,537
1916	12,425,248	51,425,708	2,738,905	66,589,861	7,329,537	73,919,398
1917	15,545,227	66,974,768	3,096,912	85,616,907	219,514	85,836,421
1918	13,964,195	54,072,417	5,723,890	73,760,502	1,928,373	75,688,875

[1]Not separately stated prior to 1876.

7.—Values of Exports from Canada to the United Kingdom, to the United States, to Other Countries and to All Countries, by Classes of Merchandise, in five-year averages and for the fiscal years 1911-18—concluded.

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCE.

Five-year averages and Fiscal Years.	United Kingdom.	United States.	Other Countries.	All Countries, Domestic.	All Countries, Foreign.	All Countries, Domestic and Foreign.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868-70 (3 yrs)	15,569	301,398	24,530	341,497	[1]	341,497
1871-75	48,238	362,699	28,625	439,562	[1]	439,562
1876-80	32,802	389,236	6,604	428,642	100,516	529,158
1881-85	32,460	519,732	8,823	561,015	110,023	671,038
1886-90	47,141	525,417	5,123	577,681	131,762	709,443
1891-95	16,454	56,913	995	74,362	275,261	349,623
1896-00	31,243	68,635	8,410	108,288	392,320	500,608
1901-05	23,823	33,102	9,526	66,451	772,457	838,908
1906-10	37,035	39,723	19,378	96,136	1,100,976	1,197,112
1911	25,772	246,896	13,147	285,815	1,703,021	1,988,836
1912	41,462	56,560	13,654	111,676	989,446	1,101,122
1913	13,655	80,349	3,307	97,311	2,011,565	2,108,876
1914	22,072	98,033	983	121,088	2,931,266	3,052,354
1915	179,650	453,173	30,979	663,802	3,382,061	4,045,863
1916	6,171,139	320,347	301,446	6,792,932	1,551,569	8,344,501
1917	5,902,048	317,392	134,114	6,353,554	1,816,724	8,170,278
1918	3,878,201	523,082	304,967	4,706,250	2,134,195	6,840,445

TOTAL EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

1868-70 (3 yrs)	20,301,729	24,475,655	5,538,507	50,315,891	4,860,081	55,175,972
1871-75	29,665,580	29,237,246	7,654,900	66,557,726	9,961,750	76,519,476
1876-80	34,066,648	24,331,155	7,932,723	66,330,526	9,421,319	75,751,845
1881-85	39,176,404	34,609,893	7,926,782	81,713,079	9,644,819	91,357,898
1886-90	36,812,062	34,167,996	7,174,861	78,154,919	8,156,208	86,311,127
1891-95	55,076,813	32,312,493	9,323,432	96,712,738	9,836,225	106,548,963
1896-00	81,398,674	39,168,242	11,892,513	132,459,429	12,839,625	145,299,054
1901-05	106,928,122	67,920,295	20,576,025	195,424,442	13,023,060	208,447,502
1906-10	123,641,889	85,230,591	28,095,793	236,968,273	15,191,796	252,160,069
1911	132,156,924	104,115,823	38,043,806	274,316,553	15,683,657	290,000,210
1912	147,240,413	102,041,222	40,942,222	290,223,857	17,492,294	307,716,151
1913	170,161,903	139,725,953	45,866,744	355,754,600	21,313,755	377,068,355
1914	215,253,969	163,372,825	52,961,645	431,588,439	23,848,785	455,437,224
1915	186,668,554	173,320,486	49,429,796	409,418,836	52,023,673	461,442,509
1916	451,852,399	201,106,488	88,651,751	741,610,638	37,689,432	779,300,070
1917	742,147,537	280,616,470	128,611,761	1,151,375,768	27,835,332	1,179,211,100
1918	845,480,069	417,812,807	276,234,912	1,540,027,788	46,142,004	1,586,169,792

[1]Not separately stated prior to 1876.

NOTE.—The statistics of this table are exclusive of coin and bullion, and of exports to the United States estimated "short" for the years 1868-1900.

8.—Value of Exports to the United Kingdom, to the United States and to All Countries, by Classes of Merchandise the Produce of Canada, 1914-1917.

Classes.	1914.			1915.			1916.			1917.		
	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Agricultural produce	146,230,104	32,506,548	198,220,029	95,834,460	19,405,251	134,746,050	196,077,876	18,620,236	249,661,194	266,210,322	45,138,610	373,413,701
Animals and their produce	26,735,114	24,728,798	53,349,119	38,222,698	34,186,056	74,390,743	67,821,789	29,051,195	102,882,276	93,299,158	28,575,365	127,795,468
Fisheries produce	7,008,888	6,852,009	20,623,560	5,448,902	8,521,901	19,687,068	6,731,794	8,867,139	22,377,977	7,316,744	10,717,048	24,889,253
Forest produce	10,647,123	29,304,546	42,792,137	9,914,548	31,030,873	42,650,683	14,147,250	34,619,722	51,271,400	14,860,590	36,902,651	55,907,209
Manufactures	8,583,540	30,391,764	57,443,452	24,848,359	42,164,753	85,539,501	148,477,303	58,202,141	242,034,998	339,093,448	91,990,586	477,399,676
Mineral produce	16,027,128	39,491,127	59,039,054	12,219,937	37,558,209	51,740,989	12,425,248	51,425,708	66,589,861	15,545,227	66,974,768	85,616,907
Miscellaneous produce	22,072	98,033	121,088	179,650	453,173	663,802	6,171,139	320,347	6,792,932	5,902,048	317,302	6,353,554
Total	**215,253,969**	**163,372,825**	**431,588,439**	**186,668,554**	**173,320,216**	**409,418,836**	**451,852,399**	**201,106,488**	**741,610,638**	**742,147,537**	**280,616,330**	**1,151,375,768**
RATIOS OF EACH CLASS IN PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTALS.												
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Agricultural produce	67.92	19.90	45.92	51.34	11.20	32.91	43.39	9.26	33.66	35.87	16.09	32.43
Animals and their produce	12.42	15.14	12.36	20.48	19.72	18.17	15.01	14.45	13.87	12.57	10.18	11.10
Fisheries produce	3.26	4.19	4.78	2.92	4.92	4.81	1.49	4.41	3.02	0.99	3.82	2.16
Forest produce	4.95	17.94	9.92	5.31	17.90	10.42	3.13	17.20	6.91	2.00	13.15	4.86
Manufactures	3.99	18.60	13.31	13.31	24.33	20.89	32.86	28.95	32.64	45.68	32.78	41.46
Mineral produce	7.45	24.17	13.68	6.55	21.67	12.64	2.75	25.57	8.98	2.09	23.87	7.44
Miscellaneous produce	.01	.06	.03	.09	.26	.16	1.37	.16	.92	0.80	0.11	0.55
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

9.—Value of Imports from the United Kingdom, from the United States and from All Countries, by Classes of Merchandise entered for Home Consumption, 1914-1917.

Classes.	1914.			1915.			1916.			1917.		
	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Agricultural produce	2,644,109	42,067,495	53,544,539	1,951,276	43,183,964	52,449,384	1,318,844	47,794,990	54,018,369	1,564,466	62,262,318	69,768,892
Animals and their produce	3,579,810	15,514,944	29,880,211	2,874,649	15,329,058	27,873,971	4,801,505	22,686,093	37,555,794	4,151,322	43,525,226	54,929,204
Fisheries produce	246,858	835,520	2,331,772	207,930	588,717	1,856,298	124,505	570,986	1,591,073	115,410	1,005,255	2,476,279
Forest produce	82,005	16,601,319	16,789,413	15,174	9,553,706	9,613,891	5,222	5,216,715	5,240,154	5,276	6,882,021	6,902,193
Manufactures	115,569,081	242,037,553	417,555,537	76,868,104	166,466,376	286,214,321	64,026,407	205,603,653	305,474,649	91,412,835	324,738,797	468,502,848
Mineral produce	1,968,719	66,614,695	71,694,173	1,834,897	51,081,049	54,171,002	1,148,997	45,451,050	48,022,694	2,041,517	65,804,011	69,740,069
Miscellaneous produce	7,979,780	11,893,802	26,661,499	6,406,089	10,429,616	23,267,445	5,978,881	43,173,087	55,914,426	7,805,758	160,002,025	173,036,821
Total	**132,070,362**	**395,565,328**	**618,457,144**	**90,158,119**	**296,632,486**	**455,446,312**	**77,404,361**	**370,496,574**	**507,817,159**	**107,096,584**	**664,219,653**	**845,356,306**

Ratios of Each Class in Percentage of the Totals.

	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Agricultural produce	2.00	10.63	8.66	2.16	14.56	11.52	1.71	12.91	10.64	1.46	9.37	8.25
Animals and their produce	2.71	3.92	4.83	3.19	5.17	6.12	6.20	6.12	7.40	3.88	6.55	6.50
Fisheries produce	.19	.21	.38	.23	.20	.41	.16	.15	.31	0.10	0.15	0.29
Forest produce	.06	4.20	2.71	.02	3.22	2.11	.01	1.41	1.03	–	1.04	0.82
Manufactures	87.51	61.19	67.52	85.25	56.11	62.84	82.72	55.49	60.15	85.36	48.89	55.42
Mineral produce	1.49	16.84	11.59	2.04	17.22	11.89	1.48	12.27	9.46	1.91	9.91	8.25
Miscellaneous produce	6.04	3.01	4.31	7.11	3.52	5.11	7.72	11.65	11.01	7.29	24.09	20.47
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

10.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1914-1917.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1914.			
			United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.
	I. Agricultural produce—totals...	$	**146,230,104**	**32,506,548**	**198,220,029**	**95,834,460**
1	Balsam	$	4,536	17,591	22,617	2,878
2	Cider	gal.	150,683	40	151,073	85,362
		$	19,580	10	19,737	15,169
3	Flax	cwt.	–	6,065	6,065	1.110
		$	–	46,369	46,369	7,022
	Fruits—					
4	Apples, dried	lb.	424,200	376,466	6,082,476	2,307,481
		$	25,877	24,035	411,789	138,048
5	Apples, green or ripe	bbl.	858,413	18,230	947,382	1,041,913
		$	3,137,267	62,431	3,465,475	2,460,413
6	Berries, all kinds	"	–	91,705	91,935	–
7	Canned or preserved	"	375,913	14,546	394,719	433,146
8	All other	"	110,695	40,673	220,147	41,962
	Total fruits	"	**3,649,752**	**233,390**	**4,584,065**	**3,073,569**
	Grain and products of—					
9	Barley	bush.	10,905,712	1,584,851	13,032,369	4,388,577
		$	5,514,016	709,092	6,513,557	2,520,084
10	Beans	bush.	–	8,737	11,377	530
		$	–	23,011	28,850	1,030
11	Buckwheat	bush.	16,093	138,707	172,802	225,309
		$	9,653	100,959	120,353	176,845
12	Indian corn	bush.	17,421	11,095	30,813	139,511
		$	13,937	7,580	23,542	106,848
13	Oats	bush.	13,903,389	18,928,221	34,996,664	8,537,236
		$	5,644,951	6,802,403	13,379,849	4,067,540
14	Peas, whole	bush.	12,187	82,424	121,359	25,587
		$	27,538	162,020	240,274	66,013
15	Peas, split	bush.	644	11,647	21,371	–
		$	1,486	8,327	22,971	–
16	Rye	bush.	95,413	16,978	112,436	87,282
		$	64,393	11,473	75,888	93,291
17	Wheat	bush.	108,574,397	7,522,027	120,426,579	64,301,202
		$	106,696,231	6,891,624	117,719,217	66,363,044
18	Other grains	bush.	–	–	3,610	–
		$	–	–	4,760	–
	Total grains	bush.	**133,525,256**	**28,304,687**	**168,929,380**	**77,705,234**
		$	**117,972,205**	**14,716,489**	**138,129,261**	**73,394,695**
19	Bran	cwt.	28,717	1,806,242	2,077,713	77,986
		$	25,355	1,509,595	1,789,939	53,042
20	Cereal foods	"	1,408,413	25,120	2,166,330	1,474,907
21	Flour of wheat	bbl.	2,794,657	19,436	4,832,183	3,137,146
		$	11,584,843	85,745	20,581,079	15,901,713
22	Indian meal	bbl.	430	200	3,939	–
		$	2,400	400	14,639	–
	Oatmeal	bbl.	108,138	2,035	111,527	57,505
		$	473,220	9,085	488,589	275,786
24	Meal, all other	bbl.	30	1,933	2,042	–
		$	50	7,096	7,534	–
25	Malt	bush.	–	–	4,337	–
		$	–	–	4,256	–
	Total flour, meal and malt.	"	**12,060,613**	**102,326**	**21,096,097**	**16,177,499**

10.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1914-1917.—con.

1915.		1916.			1917.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
19,405,251	**134,746,050**	**196,077,876**	**18,620,236**	**249,661,194**	**266,210,322**	**145,138,610**	**373,413,701**	
20,526	23,954	7,386	4,746	12,254	2,054	3,545	5,599	1
3,275	88,736	39,257	–	40,501	–	46	78	2
528	15,715	7,423	–	7,750	–	28	38	
5,619	6,729	923	9,890	10,813	2,793	19,423	22,216	3
27,208	34,230	15,232	71,063	86,295	83,762	193,387	277,149	
170,810	4,488,050	730,267	140	1,420,122	247,825	–	560,320	4
9,796	276,060	47,570	9	110,428	18,791	–	45,657	
27,520	1,117,336	525,316	6,413	577,451	503,840	8,554	570,854	5
61,445	2,657,115	1,588,370	18,792	1,766,171	1,730,051	27,217	1,979,574	
106,412	106,545	1,208	158,123	160,615	3	127,795	128,139	6
31,243	476,497	799,554	37,990	864,984	386,387	18,041	430,970	7
12,915	80,804	14,863	32,826	55,324	6,477	22,586	48,934	8
221,811	**3,597,021**	**2,451,565**	**247,740**	**2,957,522**	**2,141,709**	**195,639**	**2,633,274**	
366,101	5,576,646	4,915,517	366,573	5,928,373	9,056,229	500,536	9,681,327	9
203,118	3,362,025	3,229,986	225,843	3,775,341	7,299,093	376,965	7,799,811	
12,526	28,661	510	3,835	10,439	17	9,456	10,148	10
32,773	73,508	1,072	14,013	34,472	150	50,581	53,866	
115,531	343,349	83,739	321,380	489,578	10,042	162,933	198,598	11
93,696	272,516	65,395	250,692	383,415	12,634	171,626	206,039	
69,608	376,663	–	30,810	33,943	1,828,974	24,314	1,856,942	12
50,945	256,090	–	27,639	30,906	1,549,752	23,160	1,577,797	
3,825,549	17,768,166	17,597,470	1,364,479	26,816,322	52,307,798	3,298,380	66,368,832	13
1,536,465	8,961,126	8,606,102	632,748	14,637,849	26,510,014	1,420,153	33,918,479	
213,224	261,354	30,233	104,147	166,699	18,894	112,408	161,798	14
417,331	532,171	105,741	249,624	448,446	74,903	296,575	454,808	
13,885	41,624	–	11,525	21,895	–	37,966	41,117	15
39,483	107,677	–	34,556	64,471	–	141,287	151,398	
146,055	263,422	153,883	426,437	644,720	626,585	436,474	1,135,416	16
138,855	259,622	136,017	362,654	556,017	722,939	480,247	1,293,412	
4,092,026	71,913,385	140,414,411	8,365,331	157,745,469	152,043,222	18,200,283	189,643,846	17
4,223,505	74,293,548	153,708,244	8,842,441	172,896,445	193,697,313	23,736,060	244,394,586	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
8,853,965	**96,573,270**	**163,195,763**	**10,994,517**	**191,857,438**	**215,872,867**	**22,782,750**	**269,098,024**	
6,736,171	**88,018,283**	**165,852,557**	**10,640,210**	**192,827,362**	**229,866,798**	**26,696,654**	**289,850,196**	
871,358	1,038,134	–	–	–	–	–	–	19
778,626	946,331	76,040	1,602,153	1,787,398	89,308	1,555,644	1,812,135	
24,559	1,970,402	1,746,361	28,095	1,950,706	1,420,457	60,143	1,645,460	20
52,429	4,952,337	3,894,511	251,220	6,400,214	4,030,978	184,841	7,425,723	21
232,967	24,610,946	21,812,179	1,259,898	35,767,044	26,006,600	1,267,933	47,473,474	
6	2,560	–	272	2,184	4,725	35	6,704	22
25	9,549	–	735	8,043	29,210	179	38,298	
1,025	60,320	82,012	10,609	92,913	86,104	668	90,902	23
3,928	287,844	416,825	52,672	471,298	505,890	3,783	535,318	
90	432	293	133	460	1,750	182	1,934	24
337	1,616	1,322	672	2,136	10,170	912	11,093	
1,600	4,481	–	–	63,568	–	2,576	88,460	25
1,536	4,141	–	–	63,778	–	2,576	122,780	
238,793	**24,914,096**	**22,230,326**	**1,313,977**	**36,312,299**	**26,551,870**	**1,275,383**	**48,180,963**	

10.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1914-1917—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1914. United Kingdom.	1914. United States.	1914. All Countries.	1915. United Kingdom.
	I. Agricultural produce—con.					
1	Hay	ton	26,916	154,337	192,515	6,411
		$	296,331	1,358,621	1,787,050	88,813
2	Hops	lb.	248,660	892	252,692	167,935
		$	56,802	303	57,890	35,430
3	Maple sugar	lb.	38,726	1,883,878	1,925,343	80,029
		$	3,862	155,476	159,619	6,670
4	Maple syrup	gal.	2,880	1,732	5,205	2,216
		$	2,769	1,893	5,284	2,389
	Seeds—					
5	Clover	bush.	24,226	86,458	118,601	18,485
		$	226,222	798,771	1,094,330	152,848
6	Flaxseed	bush.	8,579,713	10,164,536	20,647,327	675,318
		$	10,482,556	11,910,681	24,816,333	928,346
7	Grass	bush.	7,268	76,850	110,873	5,499
		$	8,816	67,598	106,708	6,461
8	All other	"	1,644	48,973	58,631	73
	Total seeds	"	**10,719,238**	**12,826,023**	**26,076,002**	**1,087,728**
9	Straw	ton	–	4,948	5,118	24
		$	–	27,578	28,964	194
10	Tobacco leaf	lb.	4,220	163,122	196,524	1,419
		$	429	54,022	66,126	624
11	Trees, shrubs and plants	"	860	31,839	34,224	18
	Vegetables—					
12	Canned or preserved	$	7,194	3,708	17,655	262,918
13	Potatoes	bush.	20	1,001,287	1,980,844	102,090
		$	13	434,956	1,127,541	71,477
14	Turnips	bush.	–	1,684,961	1,707,062	–
		$	–	304,711	309,582	–
15	All other	"	195	107,703	123,479	73,970
	Total vegetables	"	**7,402**	**851,078**	**1,578,257**	**408,335**
16	All other agricultural products	"	1,957	548,825	572,198	5,478
	II. Animals and their produce—totals		**26,735,114**	**24,728,978**	**53,349,119**	**38,222,698**
	Animals, living—					
17	Cattle, 1 year old or less	NO.	–	20,685	20,782	–
		$	–	251,047	252,078	–
18	Cattle, over 1 year old	NO.	9,778	185,761	198,147	–
		$	697,807	6,792,039	7,654,716	–
19	Horses, 1 year old or less	NO.	–	82	82	–
		$	–	4,067	4,067	–
20	Horses, over 1 year old	NO.	34	3,245	3,486	7,736
		$	8,670	741,311	779,564	1,382,345
21	Hogs	NO.	–	27,688	28,207	–
		$	–	442,199	446,430	–
22	Sheep, 1 year old or less	NO.	–	13,237	13,324	–
		$	–	70,309	70,719	–
23	Sheep, over 1 year old	NO.	500	4,441	7,219	–
		$	4,000	38,147	57,774	–
24	Poultry and other, n.e.s	"	2,185	178,983	189,735	10,760
	Total animals, living	"	**712,662**	**6,518,102**	**9,455,083**	**1,393,105**

10.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1914-1917—con.

1915.		1916.			1917.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
59,964	131,875	86,661	39,797	225,407	142,363	20,506	198,914	1
629,728	2,232,558	2,231,209	503,764	5,849,428	3,386,859	240,967	4,219,091	
1,211	170,226	322,110	40,041	362,197	563,852	814	564,666	2
242	35,892	58,341	10,007	68,366	103,850	314	104,164	
1,381,590	1,462,416	49,879	1,698,770	1,749,095	63,306	2,743,450	2,807,252	3
124,704	131,477	6,116	172,619	178,791	7,802	290,667	298,542	
3,598	6,165	2,352	2,352	5,170	6,900	3,792	11,294	4
3,944	6,687	2,635	2,632	5,794	7,577	3,888	12,124	
19,650	44,735	18,833	17,343	38,895	38,006	90,489	131,023	5
167,370	375,205	146,194	146,956	322,270	351,358	826,672	1,205,114	
7,006,249	7,689,525	13,951	1,930,592	1,944,543	216,398	4,979,534	5,195,937	6
9,420,263	10,359,703	47,511	2,926,421	2,973,932	381,860	10,354,044	10,735,913	
63,140	73,806	3,815	55,815	59,832	224	33,819	34,425	7
53,598	69,118	10,023	53,953	64,579	920	49,267	51,300	
4,651	5,755	4,156	14,793	20,507	5	13,883	14,325	8
9,645,882	**10,809,781**	**207,884**	**3,142,123**	**3,381,288**	**734,143**	**11,243,866**	**12,006,652**	
4,816	4,962	31	7,073	7,337	–	9,035	9,160	9
28,502	29,618	271	39,549	41,798	–	46,688	47,788	
28,724	36,445	122	67,259	89,974	22,339	180,175	208,029	10
18,336	21,644	61	24,119	28,396	5,841	58,971	68,512	
20,748	22,538	22,509	18,769	43,517	10	34,515	36,590	11
11,627	299,412	587,722	8,915	637,617	885,624	7,044	5,597,053	12
89,610	1,192,258	10	53,922	684,455	2	1,645,155	2,872,738	13
34,765	696,783	7	27,046	445,191	2	1,837,583	3,299,092	
2,138,701	2,150,399	1,600	1,931,395	1,945,623	–	2,303,500	2,316,318	14
284,171	286,461	336	314,973	318,439	–	1,009,623	1,013,509	
129,124	217,627	563,657	135,123	2,395,265	922,616	299,790	2,220,292	15
459,687	**1,500,283**	**1,151,722**	**486,057**	**3,796,512**	**1,808,242**	**3,154,040**	**12,129,946**	
425,256	435,540	10,238	312,613	325,718	40	84,271	85,478	16
34,186,056	**74,390,743**	**67,821,789**	**29,051,195**	**102,882,276**	**93,299,158**	**28,575,365**	**127,795,468**	
34,048	34,082	–	56,409	56,455	–	59,136	59,171	17
415,889	416,038	–	626,721	627,005	–	924,002	924,402	
149,604	151,821	1,752	170,775	185,105	–	104,979	107,011	18
8,736,700	8,851,496	105,120	10,523,073	11,998,755	–	6,824,905	6,959,440	
16	16	–	7	7	–	4	4	19
1,272	1,272	–	495	495	–	290	290	
2,513	10,398	21,833	2,857	26,811	9,499	5,988	25,273	20
438,652	1,841,095	3,899,822	496,609	4,700,191	1,898,820	1,008,289	4,384,916	
243,031	243,311	–	9,435	9,925	–	1,180	1,501	21
3,114,437	3,117,005	–	67,499	70,710	–	30,682	32,570	
35,293	35,293	–	74,178	74,350	–	43,513	43,545	22
211,714	211,714	–	443,225	444,260	–	322,149	322,345	
6,349	7,539	–	18,739	20,128	–	14,935	15,679	23
68,320	74,898	–	141,614	149,505	–	167,526	173,094	
400,174	417,474	701	389,675	403,197	5,415	484,497	492,909	24
13,387,158	**14,930,992**	**4,005,643**	**12,686,911**	**18,394,118**	**1,904,235**	**9,762,340**	**13,289,966**	

10.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1914-1917—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1914.			
			United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.
	II. Animals and their produce—con.					
	Aminal products—					
	Meats, viz.—					
1	Bacon	lb.	23,620,861	214,897	23,859,754	72,036,025
		$	3,717,266	41,704	3,763,195	11,080,424
2	Beef	lb.	190,787	12,637,839	13,133,205	1,330,282
		$	13,077	1,085,102	1,127,908	179,998
3	Hams	lb.	1,664,787	220,695	1,890,182	9,198,208
		$	236,468	32,570	269,911	1,376,151
4	Mutton	lb.	–	53,751	65,167	–
		$	–	9,471	10,804	–
5	Pork	lb.	54,784	1,512,688	1,811,204	5,849,254
		$	9,257	170,961	202,391	781,643
6	Poultry, dressed or undressed	"	514	59,425	73,972	64,791
7	Game, dressed or undressed	"	–	4,596	4,831	–
8	Tongues	lb.	–	–	–	12,272
		$	–	–	–	2,369
9	Canned	lb.	279,922	170,564	638,583	6,039,495
		$	31,518	24,958	94,961	1,627,964
10	All other, n.e.s	lb.	955,290	1,641,171	2,849,082	1,011,256
		$	95,297	132,184	266,879	96,862
	Total meats	"	**4,103,397**	**1,560,971**	**5,814,852**	**15,210,202**
	Other animal products—					
11	Bones	cwt.	171	65,012	65,183	–
		$	500	94,086	94,586	–
12	Butter	lb.	138,349	500,623	1,228,750	585,605
		$	31,950	111,894	309,046	150,612
13	Casein	lb.	–	270,486	270,483	–
		$	–	11,071	11,071	–
14	Cheese	lb.	142,138,799	1,346,128	144,478,346	135,900,614
		$	18,533,880	187,335	18,868,785	18,936,704
15	Eggs	doz.	–	62,273	124,002	3,100,247
		$	–	19,602	37,150	850,808
16	Furs, dressed	"	1,261	10,035	11,550	6,300
17	Furs, undressed	"	3,059,305	2,139,228	5,557,926	1,297,702
18	Grease and grease scraps	lb.	512,750	3,460,104	4,088,872	83,623
		$	22,059	88,250	116,116	3,889
19	Glue stock	"	–	26,719	26,719	341
20	Hair	"	7,084	225,302	237,100	6,210
21	Hides and skins, other than fur	"	6,408	9,062,045	9,090,687	7,634
22	Horns and hoofs	"	75	14,252	16,634	–
23	Honey	lb.	1,140	14,032	16,069	101
		$	211	1,554	1,842	14
24	Lard	lb.	36,046	69,603	125,619	1,807,146
		$	2,705	6,546	11,519	213,207
25	Milk and cream, condensed	lb.	–	5,573,737	9,339,382	208,073
		$	–	301,177	666,941	12,075
26	Milk and cream, fresh	gal.	–	1,631,097	1,631,117	–
		$	–	1,337,300	1,337,325	–
27	Oils, neat's foot and other	gal.	51	3,495	240,358	35,488
		$	44	3,090	247,143	40,146
28	Sausage casings	"	32,972	181,488	366,931	91,121
29	Sheep pelts	"	3,278	134,410	137,688	–
30	Tallow	lb.	1,485,576	664,993	2,348,750	10,000
		$	102,419	43,891	157,987	700
31	Wool	lb.	448,957	2,382,803	2,841,184	560
		$	93,330	552,610	648,675	125
32	All other	"	21,574	97,840	125,763	1,803
	Total other animal products	"	**21,919,055**	**14,649,725**	**38,079,184**	**21,619,391**

0.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1914-1917—con.

1915.		1916.			1917.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
4,606,235	76,801,419	144,150,309	615,901	144,918,867	206,510,025	138,406	207,213,267	1
707,334	11,811,825	25,563,698	124,176	25,710,767	42,875,774	36,061	43,011,439	
17,036,698	18,828,257	13,912,371	9,433,072	47,422,564	15,179,195	10,039,593	45,546,176	2
1,761,145	1,988,489	2,009,427	938,232	5,994,833	2,213,837	1,085,772	5,750,435	
8,744,079	17,958,874	7,376,160	832,523	8,732,857	3,373,030	30,652	4,403,244	3
1,273,810	2,652,917	1,186,172	113,042	1,379,346	601,988	5,376	766,595	
1,029,021	1,064,963	–	45,973	99,593	89,249	44,543	167,993	4
119,911	124,087	–	7,800	14,360	13,452	9,185	27,491	
15,178,341	21,288,226	10,198,476	2,268,989	13,142,169	12,279,429	1,037,598	13,987,460	5
1,791,592	2,599,844	1,645,333	245,939	1,990,856	2,301,740	121,524	2,522,926	
138,614	212,992	40,662	59,054	111,878	22,050	28,749	70,474	6
2,143	2,340	–	3,725	4,147	–	9,050	9,324	7
178,897	192,469	194,745	290,435	485,180	141,406	148,548	290,474	8
22,074	24,703	22,203	36,892	59,095	23,560	21,972	45,604	
260,075	9,882,662	9,759,909	119,681	11,031,893	4,287,392	91,679	6,676,094	9
39,826	2,340,081	2,582,893	24,293	2,730,616	1,181,788	11,658	1,717,758	
3,107,698	4,403,437	1,868,510	1,821,486	3,939,164	1,553,727	2,112,642	3,762,168	10
198,625	310,663	101,719	85,928	200,644	93,650	125,169	225,697	
6,055,074	**22,067,941**	**33,152,107**	**1,639,081**	**38,196,542**	**49,327,839**	**1,454,516**	**54,147,743**	
71,060	72,790	–	72,244	74,459	–	84,389	85,876	11
93,448	95,665	–	89,820	90,391	–	120,160	124,796	
1,367,171	2,724,913	1,950,137	205,029	3,441,183	7,121,568	253,038	7,990,435	12
268,541	639,625	597,223	42,665	1,018,769	2,220,197	59,068	2,491,992	
230,045	230,045	–	50,564	50,564	–	50,588	50,588	13
13,923	13,923	–	3,282	3,282	–	5,196	5,196	
253,809	137,601,661	167,414,411	103,308	168,961,583	179,568,863	91,399	180,733,426	14
39,461	19,213,501	26,398,013	22,514	26,690,500	36,463,272	24,930	36,721,136	
436,569	3,592,899	7,565,884	270,973	7,898,322	4,843,115	275,669	5,167,343	15
98,271	965,640	2,191,687	63,469	2,273,412	1,702,636	90,242	1,810,380	
19,506	29,862	2,605	106,386	110,198	18,379	33,476	70,747	16
1,320,887	2,726,961	929,217	3,644,097	49,668,139	869,455	4,801,423	5,684,720	17
2,268,909	2,411,238	–	4,393,600	4,405,400	–	24,163	24,184	18
71,255	77,947	–	92,098	92,506	–	54,912	55,025	
41,009	41,350	–	35,789	35,789	–	60,144	60,144	19
276,061	283,191	10,675	384,372	395,047	3,590	317,775	321,858	20
7,420,149	7,434,210	2,382	6,536,088	6,555,810	8,511	6,719,066	6,738,177	21
14,243	16,186	–	6,758	7,108	–	12,324	12,842	22
6,728	6,929	970	9,701	11,013	2,037	10,948	13,910	23
762	792	186	1,227	1,491	164	1,284	1,808	
795,029	2,689,036	4,809	1,660	24,998	1,372,016	375	1,405,633	24
83,523	305,933	481	207	2,980	279,483	65	284,597	
15,455,340	18,355,975	4,909,495	7,256,991	13,247,834	3,184,461	8,505,195	15,858,622	25
945,189	1,181,300	258,448	423,724	770,566	300,117	702,240	1,371,610	
2,373,267	2,373,267	–	1,657,111	1,657,111	–	1,564,303	1,564,303	26
1,904,211	1,904,211	–	1,190,860	1,190,860	–	908,263	908,263	
64,213	228,126	145,882	71,408	218,625	108,444	31,371	147,270	27
67,536	239,638	156,925	80,470	240,500	140,606	41,101	192,447	
294,450	441,587	112,305	200,368	330,675	57,036	228,740	317,397	28
265,332	265,332	–	180,828	180,828	–	381,275	381,275	29
946,410	1,039,872	–	930,859	1,024,584	–	97,974	119,696	30
59,794	64,842	–	65,789	71,569	–	3,241	4,991	
5,657,123	5,659,970	155	4,539,795	4,546,121	–	5,836,714	5,836,764	31
1,359,003	1,359,741	50	1,495,472	1,497,684	–	2,554,468	2,554,468	
87,270	90,373	3,842	58,920	63,512	3,638	239,116	243,890	32
14,743,824	**37,391,810**	**30,664,039**	**14,725,103**	**46,291,616**	**42,067,084**	**17,358,509**	**60,357,759**	

10.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1914-1917—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1914. United Kingdom.	1914. United States.	1914. All Countries.	United Kingdom.
	III. Fisheries produce—totals	$	**7,008,888**	**6,852,009**	**20,623,560**	**5,448,902**
1	Codfish, including haddock, ling and pollock, fresh	lb.	–	2,052,064	2,052,064	300
		$	–	66,149	66,149	9
2	Codfish, dry salted	cwt.	25,073	198,833	746,482	12,411
		$	92,511	1,131,347	4,564,731	54,134
3	Codfish, wet salted and pickled	cwt.	–	16,828	18,854	14,360
		$	–	66,252	76,350	54,000
4	Codfish, smoked	lb.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
5	Codfish tongues and sounds	lb.	–	197,105	198,535	–
		$	–	34,772	34,872	–
	Total codfish	"	**92,511**	**1,298,520**	**4,742,102**	**108,143**
6	Halibut, fresh	lb.	326,410	4,278,312	4,610,435	194,000
		$	18,802	262,939	282,304	14,300
7	Halibut, pickled	bbl.	4	1	5	–
		$	20	4	24	–
	Total halibut	"	**18,822**	**262,943**	**282,328**	**14,300**
8	Herring, fresh or frozen	lb.	–	10,283,574	10,662,576	–
		$	–	141,146	143,116	–
9	Herring, pickled	bbl.	1,499	57,960	342,147	30,651
		$	6,704	144,964	793,401	30,656
10	Herring, canned	lb.	–	32,450	32,640	59,046
		$	–	1,815	1,834	8,500
11	Herring, smoked	lb.	29,460	2,339,120	3,606,225	4,950
		$	768	54,337	89,931	256
	Total herring	"	**7,472**	**342,262**	**1,028,282**	**39,412**
12	Lobsters, fresh	lb.	–	4,943,930	4,943,930	–
		$	–	707,486	707,486	–
13	Lobsters, canned	lb.	2,875,206	2,273,849	8,271,662	2,796,102
		$	1,010,367	808,296	2,983,987	1,123,691
	Total lobsters	"	**1,010,367**	**1,515,782**	**3,691,473**	**1,123,691**
14	Mackerel, fresh	lb.	–	4,023,944	4,047,121	–
		$	–	216,307	216,516	–
15	Mackerel, pickled	bbl.	–	22,728	29,444	–
		$	–	272,665	343,692	–
	Total mackerel	"	–	**488,972**	**560,208**	–
16	Oysters	"	421	3,516	4,060	194
17	Salmon, fresh	lb.	1,095,924	3,148,401	4,432,562	854,429
		$	127,356	219,994	364,564	92,023
18	Salmon, smoked	lb.	38,496	5,954	45,100	100
		$	6,416	615	7,116	10
19	Salmon, canned	lb.	48,862,562	1,181,205	61,097,424	23,385,101
		$	5,436,727	115,360	6,631,437	4,018,304
20	Salmon, dog	lb.	–	238,702	3,403,658	–
		$	–	3,805	42,193	–
21	Salmon, pickled	bbl.	66	4,149	48,058	43
		$	1,063	90,376	372,019	471
	Total salmon	"	**5,571,562**	**430,150**	**7,417,329**	**4,110,808**

10.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1914-1917—con.

1915.		1916.			1917.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
8,521,901	**19,687,068**	**6,731,794**	**8,867,139**	**22,377,977**	**7,316,744**	**10,717,048**	**24,889,253**	
3,402,657	3,403,157	–	2,574,900	2,574,900	15,433	50,635	66,076	1
110,984	111,004	–	109,762	109,762	101,809	209,170	311,024	
244,334	659,903	33,716	263,472	864,573	5,145	285,889	793,921	2
1,357,079	4,121,962	171,965	1,440,573	5,418,039	33,146	1,807,887	5,827,439	
82,681	101,603	7,028	118,316	127,015	–	142,914	151,542	3
314,200	397,886	24,400	408,668	438,006	–	526,680	559,234	
–	–	127,296	1,733,687	1,880,154	107,524	1,203,044	1,352,832	4
–	–	7,019	98,238	106,589	9,656	102,413	115,838	
137,723	138,723	–	235,789	236,009	–	243,011	243,011	5
30,725	30,786	–	49,750	49,765	–	42,544	42,544	
1,812,988	**4,661,638**	**203,384**	**2,106,991**	**6,122,161**	**144,611**	**2,688,694**	**6,856,079**	
7,071,875	7,270,514	1,627,700	5,859,100	7,499,700	877,500	3,607,600	4,487,500	6
437,148	451,912	147,326	398,450	546,950	91,359	349,182	440,801	
163	163	–	213	213	–	45	45	7
2,296	2,296	–	2,742	2,742	–	725	725	
439,444	**454,208**	**147,326**	**401,192**	**549,692**	**91,359**	**349,907**	**441,526**	
29,735,473	30,725,723	–	31,229,300	31,267,400	–	27,626,000	27,985,000	8
492,896	506,536	–	330,438	330,838	–	396,702	401,590	
45,508	331,056	–	74,403	201,024	4	67,484	239,661	9
167,131	821,252	–	389,291	760,292	20	359,739	867,076	
405	619,934	46,500	72,964	1,036,923	72,232	118,844	2,352,929	10
17	53,338	6,000	5,665	103,512	8,941	9,920	215,798	
3,811,052	4,193,419	64,700	2,339,368	2,965,974	13,600	5,061,383	5,631,772	11
129,079	141,963	2,631	165,337	186,475	936	197,373	223,160	
789,123	**1,523,089**	**8,631**	**890,731**	**1,381,117**	**9,897**	**963,734**	**1,707,624**	
5,500,586	5,500,586	–	6,278,376	6,278,376	–	6,146,803	6,146,803	12
849,368	849,368	–	934,522	934,522	–	1,037,779	1,037,779	
2,268,838	7,518,741	3,662,148	1,920,601	8,339,903	5,022,479	2,720,566	9,315,078	13
892,442	3,013,782	1,236,278	533,072	2,672,179	2,025,560	967,441	3,639,332	
1,741,810	**3,863,150**	**1,236,278**	**1,467,594**	**3,606,701**	**2,025,560**	**2,005,220**	**4,677,111**	
3,229,558	3,229,558	–	4,583,600	4,583,600	25,000	2,169,600	2,194,600	14
156,487	156,487	–	220,664	220,664	1,750	120,670	122,420	
19,691	27,776	7	26,612	33,642	–	28,265	31,799	15
219,967	299,208	91	329,624	410,199	–	435,996	485,417	
376,454	**455,695**	**91**	**550,288**	**630,863**	**1,750**	**556,666**	**607,837**	
6,511	6,915	158	3,066	3,351	144	3,200	3,508	16
4,688,580	5,569,545	1,496,000	3,127,700	4,644,400	781,300	4,212,100	5,006,500	17
292,559	387,543	183,621	274,504	460,737	100,254	348,501	450,227	
1,852	2,160	–	2,786	2,816	–	1,455	2,039	18
271	313	–	300	304	–	199	268	
274,745	34,655,108	35,225,051	18,725	49,142,882	34,772,879	567,758	48,332,927	19
17,216	4,948,723	4,930,625	2,584	6,306,056	4,898,555	42,994	6,288,257	
5,528,710	6,312,230	–	20,545,600	20,545,600	–	18,411,600	18,721,300	20
44,638	53,667	–	224,893	224,893	–	259,754	263,758	
8,126	40,692	793	5,765	13,704	–	5,273	7,254	21
163,196	306,438	8,824	97,873	145,101	–	88,361	116,426	
517,880	**5,696,684**	**5,123,070**	**600,154**	**7,137,091**	**4,998,809**	**739,809**	**7,118,936**	

10.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1914-1917—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1914.			1917.
			United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.
	III. Fisheries produce—con.					
1	Salmon or lake trout	lb.	–	711,000	712,045	–
		$	–	38,982	39,035	–
2	Sea fish, other, fresh	lb.	–	1,953,457	1,960,857	1,800
		$	–	95,819	96,109	36
3	Sea fish, other, pickled	bbl.	–	10,173	21,598	261
		$	–	62,443	113,642	979
4	Sea fish, other, preserved	lb.	229,657	2,356,346	3,088,747	115,150
		$	23,358	107,510	145,144	22,968
	Total sea fish, other	"	**23,358**	**265,772**	**354,895**	**23,983**
5	Smelts	lb.	–	6,028,034	6,028,034	–
		$	–	332,792	332,792	–
6	Fish, bait and clams	bbl.	18	85,849	85,868	250
		$	112	140,452	140,567	1,750
7	Fish, all other, fresh	$	–	1,476,666	1,477,027	–
8	Fish, all other, pickled	bbl.	–	561	700	–
		$	–	6,436	8,381	–
9	Fish oil, cod	gal.	28,734	335,177	353,517	4,248
		$	9,531	100,457	112,790	1,275
10	Fish oil, seal	gal.	–	858	858	3,120
		$	–	269	269	312
11	Fish oil, whale	gal.	427,571	234,880	662,451	25,633
		$	198,169	95,725	293,894	8,934
12	Fish oil, other	gal.	100,683	29,095	129,778	35,795
		$	32,770	8,029	40,799	8,572
	Total fish oil	gal.	**556,988**	**600,010**	**1,166,604**	**68,796**
		$	**240,470**	**204,480**	**447,752**	**19,093**
13	Furs or skins, the produce of fish or marine animals	"	42,029	3,174	45,203	7,528
14	Other articles of the fisheries	"	1,764	41,110	52,126	–
	IV. Forest produce—totals	$	**10,647,123**	**29,304,546**	**42,792,137**	**9,914,548**
15	Ashes, pot and pearl	bbl.	403	15	434	436
		$	17,965	553	19,218	22,081
16	Ashes, other	"	–	29,644	29,644	–
	Total ashes	"	**17,965**	**30,197**	**48,862**	**22,081**
17	Bark for tanning	cord	–	4,833	4,833	–
		$	–	25,577	25,577	–
18	Firewood	cord	–	16,308	16,403	–
		$	–	49,272	49,608	–
19	Knees and futtocks	NO.	–	30,526	30,526	–
		$	–	33,404	33,404	–
20	Lathwood	cord	–	72	72	–
		$	–	258	258	–
	Logs—					
21	Elm	"	31,211	2,510	33,721	8,132
22	Hemlock	"	–	11,276	11,276	–
23	Oak	"	–	811	811	–
24	Pine	"	–	62,743	62,743	–
25	Spruce	"	–	95,483	95,483	–
26	All other	"	76,525	537,683	614,355	17,953
	Total logs	"	**107,736**	**710,506**	**818,389**	**26,085**

10.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1914-1917.—con.

1915.		1916.			1917.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
1,360,875	1,360,875	–	2,106,000	2,106,000	–	1,939,100	1,939,100	1
76,947	76,947	–	119,787	119,787	–	122,006	122,006	
1,615,684	1,619,084	4,700	2,102,100	2,117,000	174,500	1,220,600	1,408,300	2
81,579	81,684	129	130,909	131,663	11,227	88,636	100,568	
2,336	11,867	5	10,191	22,962	–	232	275	3
20,656	68,058	32	35,506	91,589	–	1,096	1,712	
1,566,140	1,726,892	5,168	284,215	314,998	–	143,438	154,747	4
92,145	118,284	260	24,670	26,295	–	13,896	14,826	
194,380	**268,026**	**421**	**191,085**	**249,547**	**11,227**	**103,628**	**117,106**	
7,073,036	7,073,036	20	5,797,100	5,801,400	–	6,015,300	6,015,400	5
427,873	427,873	280	361,231	361,669	–	485,034	485,038	
28,894	29,382	–	8,028	9,825	–	9,686	9,772	6
65,316	67,733	–	17,484	19,331	–	17,828	18,405	
1,735,943	1,735,943	–	1,707,146	1,707,172	12,107	2,099,117	2,112,224	7
4,396	4,441	–	1,914	1,914	–	493	494	8
18,770	19,058	–	11,920	11,920	–	4,421	4,425	
581,928	596,137	4,880	514,352	532,782	5,810	314,569	326,443	9
185,478	188,798	2,072	214,329	221,915	6,284	214,644	224,518	
6,566	9,686	3,570	4,977	8,547	–	17,247	17,247	10
2,114	2,426	1,609	1,725	3,334	–	9,041	9,041	
172,870	334,233	–	319,076	319,076	6,000	278,846	284,846	11
70,717	144,388	–	134,366	134,366	4,000	194,218	198,218	
14,741	50,636	–	50,425	51,293	–	44,894	45,694	12
4,342	12,994	–	15,851	16,281	–	22,150	22,310	
776,105	**990,682**	**8,450**	**888,830**	**911,698**	**11,810**	**655,556**	**674,230**	
262,651	**348,606**	**3,681**	**366,271**	**375,896**	**10,284**	**440,053**	**454,087**	
5,042	12,574	6,717	12,373	19,156	5,020	38,477	43,497	13
50,769	68,947	1,757	59,826	82,523	5,976	99,254	119,844	14
31,030,873	**42,650,683**	**14,147,250**	**34,619,722**	**51,271,400**	**14,860,590**	**36,902,651**	**55,907,209**	
1	453	308	173	481	135	–	135	15
47	22,685	21,713	3,168	24,881	11,087	–	11,087	
34,359	34,359	–	43,549	43,549	–	31,583	31,583	16
34,406	**57,044**	**21,713**	**46,717**	**68,430**	**11,087**	**31,583**	**42,670**	
5,675	5,675	–	4,440	4,440	–	1,221	1,221	17
42,370	42,370	–	22,239	22,239	–	7,248	7,248	
23,133	23,296	–	17,286	17,386	–	14,594	14,719	18
80,257	80,776	–	55,717	56,088	–	42,215	42,872	
11,344	11,364	–	12,190	12,190	–	29,789	29,789	19
15,844	15,877	–	10,629	10,629	–	39,356	39,356	
12	12	–	584	584	–	730	730	2
42	42	–	2,920	2,920	–	3,650	3,650	
5,626	13,758	2,282	2,748	5,030	2,343	2,939	5,282	21
63,822	63,822	–	89,687	89,687	–	14,682	14,682	22
238	238	–	400	400	–	1,910	1,910	23
100,715	100,715	–	30,540	30,540	–	8,370	8,370	24
490,738	491,209	–	185,787	186,047	1,564	243,183	245,260	25
571,238	589,191	45,172	722,043	767,295	66,047	482,604	548,651	26
1,232,377	**1,258,933**	**47,454**	**1,031,205**	**1,078,999**	**69,954**	**753,688**	**824,155**	

10.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1914-1917—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1914. United Kingdom.	1914. United States.	1914. All Countries.	1915. United Kingdom.
	IV. Forest produce—con.					
	Lumber—					
1	Basswood	M. ft.	117	510	687	197
		$	3,187	9,345	14,992	7,195
2	Battens	"	3,542	–	5,426	4,379
3	Deals, pine	st. hund.	19,000	1,061	20,382	13,318
		$	1,322,326	61,616	1,408,709	1,073,420
4	Deals, spruce and other	st. hund.	136,147	11,876	149,638	126,417
		$	5,947,348	513,883	6,547,854	5,829,977
5	Deal ends	st. hund.	6,179	536	7,124	5,767
		$	249,088	30,408	294,195	241,310
6	Laths	M.	2,863	597,420	608,921	777
		$	8,055	1,669,547	1,699,221	2,104
7	Palings and pickets	$	15,850	197,364	227,230	25,153
8	Planks and boards	M. ft.	74,571	802,685	999,079	68,348
		$	1,772,005	15,249,032	19,514,128	1,580,251
9	Scantling	M. ft.	27,282	56,628	87,233	25,817
		$	367,335	847,290	1,264,881	381,730
10	Shingles	M.	52	662,512	689,150	782
		$	292	1,738,879	1,775,619	2,475
11	Shooks, box and other	"	121,781	22,908	189,777	85,618
12	Staves and headings	"	12,956	36,511	70,249	18,106
13	All other lumber	"	187,930	71,573	260,595	89,662
	Total lumber	"	**10,011,695**	**20,448,356**	**33,272,876**	**9,341,380**
14	Match blocks	"	–	6,739	6,739	923
15	Masts and spars	NO.	–	57	299	–
		$	–	455	3,499	–
16	Piling	"	–	175,509	176,959	–
17	Poles, hop, hoop, telegraph and other	"	1,347	120,750	127,354	–
18	Shingle bolts, pine or cedar	cord	–	13,582	13,582	–
		$	–	47,132	47,132	–
19	Posts, sleepers and railroad ties	"	–	247,996	247,996	4,542
	Timber, square—					
20	Ash	"	3,146	–	3,414	1,086
21	Birch	"	122,904	780	133,805	113,874
22	Elm	"	73,997	572	78,742	95,965
23	Oak	$	71,835	644	72,479	71,578
24	Pine, red	"	12,150	–	12,150	–
25	Pine, white	"	204,482	624	205,106	236,656
26	All other	"	19,053	9,304	30,499	75
	Total timber, sq.	"	**507,567**	**11,924**	**536,195**	**519,234**
27	Wood, blocks and other, for pulp	cord	–	1,089,384	1,089,384	–
		$	–	7,388,770	7,388,770	–
28	Other articles of the forest	"	813	7,701	8,519	303
	V. Manufactures—totals		**8,583,540**	**30,391,764**	**57,443,452**	**24,848,359**
	Agricultural implements, viz.—					
29	Drills	NO.	626	13	10,904	748
		$	34,781	760	663,437	36,642
30	Mowing machines	NO.	878	3	26,503	1,258
		$	30,270	140	903,889	42,885
31	Reapers	NO.	10	–	5,293	4
		$	660	–	301,610	220
32	Harvesters and binders	NO.	2,278	2	29,276	1,442
		$	233,131	380	3,068,797	146,059

10.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1914-1917—con.

1915.		1916.			1917.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
926	1,283	205	1,060	1,300	28	1,125	1,153	1
24,514	38,053	7,013	26,230	34,513	1,326	25,095	26,421	
–	4,379	–	1,646	1,646	–	–	–	2
873	14,399	13,329	811	14,508	14,697	1,678	16,517	3
55,951	1,148,738	1,170,784	48,441	1,249,595	1,454,461	105,476	1,574,279	
10,988	138,500	171,181	5,673	187,894	157,141	6,089	191,384	4
507,388	6,393,420	8,826,107	263,483	9,677,355	8,594,803	290,158	10,340,039	
301	6,582	5,326	115	5,740	5,835	118	6,817	5
11,041	269,849	212,092	4,022	226,938	251,725	4,848	287,148	
629,357	635,974	25	787,056	792,855	139	692,216	694,569	6
1,785,507	1,798,219	70	2,236,244	2,246,677	416	2,002,229	2,008,068	
83,100	114,122	11,198	224,230	238,568	14,493	150,811	165,560	7
831,319	975,420	107,918	1,070,644	1,256,289	107,564	1,084,017	1,300,753	8
15,978,499	18,921,445	2,188,164	20,132,978	23,880,341	2,316,849	21,497,341	25,976,526	
50,029	76,565	40,546	44,170	93,734	68,919	47,982	137,193	9
802,338	1,196,559	659,733	713,237	1,535,731	1,244,345	815,104	2,389,294	
1,333,165	1,359,069	–	1,783,963	1,796,473	–	1,784,900	1,806,262	10
2,945,159	2,987,764	–	3,619,409	3,644,159	–	4,007,092	4,047,232	
21,550	158,397	355,114	9,014	460,681	454,917	4,832	545,194	11
45,688	77,762	23,034	48,311	85,710	72,075	77,545	153,828	12
19,156	108,818	52,239	17,988	70,959	25,528	24,179	49,707	13
22,279,891	**33,217,525**	**13,505,548**	**27,345,233**	**43,352,973**	**14,430,938**	**29,004,710**	**47,563,296**	
4,267	5,190	–	5,636	5,636	367	–	367	14
63	168	–	102	189	–	–	–	15
535	2,416	–	559	1,871	–	924	6,796	
170,111	171,758	–	143,391	143,391	–	156,095	159,044	16
160,611	162,153	1,600	70,355	72,155	–	168,188	168,240	17
7,744	7,769	–	8,665	8,665	–	5,796	5,796	18
24,705	24,780	–	29,239	29,239	–	19,900	19,900	
148,812	247,862	107,916	72,323	180,252	67,613	169,964	237,638	19
–	1,086	2,757	–	2,757	33	–	33	20
732	119,386	230,173	–	230,173	91,579	–	91,579	21
603	98,988	54,471	–	54,471	131,101	11	131,112	22
1,673	73,251	26,444	2,610	29,054	12,662	10,268	22,930	23
–	–	2,952	525	3,477	–	–	–	24
–	237,220	129,529	2,408	131,937	36,042	1,468	41,600	25
2,938	3,024	16,693	9,847	26,540	9,214	26,598	37,938	26
5,946	**532,955**	**463,019**	**15,390**	**478,409**	**280,631**	**38,345**	**325,192**	
1,010,914	1,010,914	–	879,934	879,934	–	982,671	982,671	27
6,817,311	6,817,211	–	5,743,847	5,743,847	–	6,448,189	6,448,189	
13,388	13,691	–	24,322	24,322	–	18,596	18,596	28
42,164,753	**85,539,501**	**148,477,303**	**58,202,141**	**242,034,998**	**339,013,448**	**91,990,586**	**477,399,676**	
39	3,996	2,239	62	7,409	1,424	68	3,849	29
2,704	260,318	118,663	4,983	495,304	76,871	6,189	272,531	
3	7,512	1,093	327	6,220	898	281	8,126	30
195	260,709	38,746	11,932	222,920	32,100	9,833	295,406	
2	902	–	–	471	414	2	2,572	31
111	48,301	–	–	27,364	21,794	120	168,250	
59	6,799	4,539	322	9,960	1,571	76	7,392	32
7,312	695,858	469,479	34,534	1,056,896	170,975	15,906	841,048	

10.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1914-1917—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1914. United Kingdom.	1914. United States.	1914. All Countries.	United Kingdom.
	V. Manufactures—con.					
	Agricultural implements—con.					
1	Ploughs	NO.	621	360	14,331	502
		$	8,400	9,062	408,883	9,766
2	Harrows	NO.	721	126	7,329	380
		$	8,345	5,585	126,853	4,738
3	Hay rakes	NO.	572	–	9,764	317
		$	13,402	–	293,788	6,427
4	Seeders	NO.	–	21	21	–
		$	–	1,140	1,140	–
5	Threshing machines	NO.	–	–	1,928	–
		$	–	–	712,270	–
6	Cultivators	NO.	421	195	7,180	183
		$	10,526	4,643	182,953	4,641
7	All other	"	71,705	32,050	388,956	49,982
8	Parts of	"	77,347	39,289	879,214	53,524
	Total	"	**488,367**	**93,049**	**7,931,790**	**354,884**
9	Asbestos, manufactures of	$	7,256	14,754	98,274	37,169
10	Books, pamphlets, maps, etc	"	208,247	232,061	496,579	133,971
11	Biscuits and bread	cwt.	–	332	2,029	578
		$	–	1,989	16,227	4,430
12	Binder twine	lb.	9,020	3,641,850	4,690,820	1,550,610
		$	735	364,204	453,530	105,611
13	Bricks	M.	1	1,032	1,048	–
		$	5	8,172	8,454	–
14	Brooms and whisks	"	4,680	211	16,989	1,271
15	Buttons	"	80	746	1,144	5
16	Cartridges, gun, rifle, etc	"	7,432	4,094	13,353	116,014
17	Charcoal	"	–	3,073	3,073	–
18	Cement	"	–	1,061	2,393	–
19	Clay, manufactures of	"	7,350	24,874	36,628	77
20	Clothing and wearing apparel	"	99,019	150,952	446,524	6,288,694
21	Coke	ton	–	73,285	73,299	–
		$	–	332 620	332 685	–
22	Cordage, rope and twine	"	1,129	9,807	60,127	1,220
23	Cotton fabrics	yd.	8,260	118,192	356,081	813,894
		$	876	7,870	82,636	158,649
24	Cottons, other	"	6,000	8,329	24,591	33,275
25	Cotton waste	lb.	3,661	482,251	511,399	231,625
		$	289	21,356	22,969	12,403
	Drugs, chemicals and medicines—					
26	Acetate of lime	cwt.	57,199	14,266	147,096	76,671
		$	120,075	29,269	316,481	130,519
27	Acid sulphuric	cwt.	–	62,442	62,451	–
		$	–	37,357	37,413	–
28	Calcium carbide	cwt.	–	3,156	54,411	–
		$	–	9,656	161,026	–
29	Gum chicle	lb.	–	–	–	10,000
		$	–	–	–	4,750
30	Phosphorus	lb.	629,390	–	629,390	558,050
		$	88,521	–	88,521	84,458
31	Senega root	lb.	40,153	308,295	405,039	4,540
		$	24,354	187,031	245,870	2,510
32	All other drugs, etc	"	207,132	358,382	846,050	241,190
	Total drugs, etc	"	**440,082**	**621,695**	**1,695,361**	**463,427**

10.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1914-1917—con.

1915.		1916.			1917.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
532	13,573	1,723	983	15,248	2,437	460	22,375	1
15,987	339,301	38,569	22,064	323,301	76,421	13,172	649,254	
584	6,164	915	394	4,279	579	847	6,920	2
18,993	92,691	10,257	17,368	79,813	6,671	29,068	106,612	
197	2,055	361	1	2,409	141	16	1,847	3
9,867	47,773	8,250	57	54,989	2,746	289	38,913	
10	11	–	3	3	–	–	18	4
659	670	–	185	185	–	–	1,801	
285	2,043	–	17	923	–	–	1,522	5
321,611	866,993	–	14,358	500,715	–	–	465,209	
210	5,831	381	243	6,327	184	349	3,918	6
6,023	143,807	10,376	6,978	177,431	5,307	10,985	129,429	
78,232	263,776	169,126	55,520	343,635	43,459	22,056	239,712	7
51,891	648,892	97,608	116,164	571,797	158,598	120,055	833,173	8
513,585	**3,669,089**	**961,074**	**284,143**	**3,854,350**	**594,942**	**227,673**	**4,041,333**	
13,254	78,329	95,518	4,226	118,287	95	4,502	6,858	9
237,915	420,026	73,267	214,016	317,859	54,774	220,668	308,432	10
370	3,032	1,631	236	6,058	335	395	3,018	11
2,805	26,452	14,316	2,035	51,698	2,452	2,859	35,579	
9,440,818	12,281,708	3,061,643	7,569,325	17,336,927	2,131,500	65,716	117,728	12
872,592	1,077,021	228,966	710,727	1,529,540	233,059	634,053	1,186,870	
1,431	1,482	–	971	1,074	–	2,057	2,075	13
11,542	12,020	–	7,301	8,506	–	16,539	16,704	
–	14,471	2,455	60	16,071	12,900	361	22,060	14
339	394	27	257	7,079	–	499	18,540	15
97,718	221,137	73,071,562	15,451	73,904,584	238,148,300	1,905,610	240,302,414	16
1,991	3,878	9	25,458	25,467	–	50,277	50,277	17
445	1,065	–	1,635	5,139	–	1,154	2,727	18
17,319	17,396	–	33,707	34,649	–	68,430	69,403	19
120,752	7,344,388	8,171,865	66,465	9,148,878	4,989,090	92,420	6,356,750	20
52,874	52,874	–	43,770	43,790	–	38,883	38,900	21
240,818	240,818	–	196,114	196,214	–	179,932	180,019	
16,530	47,180	16,773	27,824	91,665	8,562	19,778	100,744	22
14,442	1,222,964	1,710,927	34,949	2,418,857	481,995	23,387	846,099	23
3,972	282,828	415,127	8,788	614,739	74,357	4,740	224,946	
69,799	151,343	1,089,693	27,670	1,161,556	132,671	101,303	255,038	24
1,369,448	1,606,881	–	1,042,914	1,049,775	–	9,654	16,860	25
60,132	72,736	–	39,352	39,551	–	664	1,132	
59,088	151,390	55,544	9,885	69,337	95,383	–	95,383	26
111,136	269,591	116,079	16,877	140,174	311,419	–	311,419	
64,095	64,098	92,769	67,633	160,446	16,420	5,069	21,502	27
41,308	41,335	134,826	59,154	194,026	52,002	7,396	59,489	
235,316	363,427	68,577	901,891	1,129,749	100,056	1,324,164	1,551,788	28
731,416	1,117,118	199,399	2,811,185	3,485,670	249,985	3,810,202	4,379,564	
1,882,049	1,897,872	40,000	1,719,429	1,824,049	10,000	4,072,570	4,084,820	29
913,776	921,804	20,000	954,887	1,017,103	6,000	2,346,283	2,353,987	
–	558,050	604,100	–	604,100	880,070	–	880,070	30
–	84,458	84,599	–	84,599	134,948	–	134,948	
348,217	373,843	4,600	491,481	510,489	–	184,295	184,295	31
157,177	171,319	1,284	148,231	154,443	–	90,915	90,915	
513,159	893,341	202,622	597,285	1,304,171	418,608	462,134	1,833,795	32
2,467,972	**3,498,966**	**758,809**	**4,587,619**	**6,380,186**	**1,172,962**	**6,716,930**	**9,164,117**	

10.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1914-1917—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1914. United Kingdom.	1914. United States.	1914. All Countries.	1915. United Kingdom.
	V. Manufactures—con.					
1	Electrical apparatus	$	25,183	66,849	106,816	17,012
2	Electrotypes	"	64	4,344	4,719	66
3	Extract of hemlock bark	bbl.	1,267	11	1,969	2,371
		$	15,170	309	23,771	28,512
4	Explosives and fulminates, n.e.s.	"	7,900	96,492	228,312	51,543
5	Fertilizers	"	1,405	2,436,765	2,539,789	877
6	Fur manufactures	"	21,597	23,992	53,070	17,097
7	Glass and glassware, n.e.s.	"	8,819	13,586	32,453	14,016
8	Grindstones, manufactured	"	–	54,103	54,584	–
9	Guns, rifles, etc	"	10,218	11,550	130,568	153,224
10	Gypsum or plaster, ground	"	–	12,763	14,225	216
11	Hats and caps	"	1,270	3,353	21,521	917
12	Gasoline launches	NO.	1	9	15	–
		$	200	4,845	9,545	–
13	Household effects, n.e.s.	$	264,047	2,480,156	2,841,408	356,918
14	Ice	"	–	15,497	15,922	–
15	India rubber, manufactures of	"	18,778	52,295	272,278	182,843
16	India rubber waste	lb.	127,495	4,931,964	5,061,919	–
		$	6,874	406,718	413,953	–
	Iron and steel and manufactures of—					
17	Castings, n.e.s.	$	1,654	39,664	46,648	127,522
18	Ferro silicon and ferro compounds	ton	–	–	–	39
		$	–	–	–	1,900
19	Gas buoys and parts of	"	2,000	236	18,832	1,850
20	Hardware and tools	"	29,868	83,024	201,319	141,323
21	Machinery	"	50,494	200,542	444,456	55,477
22	Pig iron	ton	99	8,562	9,310	–
		$	2,665	326,982	347,347	–
23	Scrap iron or steel	cwt.	21,714	802,499	851,279	17,206
		$	15,940	423,001	458,800	6,864
24	Sewing machines	NO.	19	488	7,055	163
		$	800	13,953	98,648	4,988
25	Stoves	NO.	11	127	1,265	38
		$	427	3,884	20,618	1,488
26	Typewriters	NO.	2,147	186	3,126	1,857
		$	142,042	10,794	204,502	119,825
27	Wire and wire nails	cwt.	–	–	–	266,919
		$	–	–	–	543,451
28	All other	"	195,162	233,385	968,074	4,442,511
	Total	"	**441,052**	**1,335,465**	**2,809,244**	**5,447,199**
29	Jewellers' sweepings	"	26,899	156,353	185,081	29,661
30	Jewellery, all kinds	"	26,772	15,865	113,589	13,811
31	Junk	cwt.	9,032[1]	89,714[1]	99,523[1]	167[1]
		$	19,048[1]	181,825[1]	203,302[1]	408[1]
32	Lamps and lanterns	"	3,101	3,131	11,268	5,211
	Leather—					
33	Boots and shoes	"	3,064	60,378	82,529	32,725
34	Harness and saddlery	"	1,702	16,966	21,288	1,651,562
35	Harness	lb.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
36	Leather, n.e.s.	lb.	1,429,401	1,061,503	2,600,577	418,275
		$	318,796	266,211	617,179	124,796

[1] Not including metallic and rubber junk.

10.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1914-1917.—con.

1915.		1916			1917.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
49,417	97,890	141,666	52,270	573,044	295,259	179,212	1,357,824	1
6,080	6,287	–	4,325	4,519	100	7,646	8,018	2
8	2,550	4,840	–	5,486	–	–	–	3
248	30,812	58,170	–	65,677	41,700	300	49,102	
158,293	265,578	6,570,075	252,713	7,080,926	30,815,956	7,543,886	40,917,856	4
1,996,591	2,163,917	3,557	2,539,285	2,705,069	–	2,726,378	3,371,384	5
8,537	29,808	19,282	10,560	37,192	18,027	10,201	38,419	6
15,332	55,553	92,103	12,582	133,743	97,506	11,582	161,347	7
45,515	45,889	–	19,926	19,971	–	36,106	36,646	8
32,321	211,324	575,628	37,481	617,795	2,175,618	23,037	2,234,021	9
24,039	31,878	–	71,541	92,446	24,148	147,281	182,863	10
1,947	16,203	118,791	3,264	134,912	205,295	3,209	226,597	11
8	11	7	4	14	455	6	463	12
4,067	6,467	140,000	5,350	147,050	15,145,150	4,266	15,149,926	
3,211,798	3,681,709	413,933	3,750,722	4,222,234	291,011	3,943,664	4,314,647	13
7,240	7,515	–	9,384	9,919	Included with miscellaneous produce.			14
106,830	446,777	2,043,774	128,090	2,494,609	1,846,086	144,284	2,436,897	15
4,221,476	4,221,476	60,600	8,718,500	8,779,100	1,634	28,805	30,439	16
276,128	276,128	6,368	580,897	587,265	20,832	208,777	229,609	
17,356	148,145	2,391	11,911	18,458	2,330	201,999	209,361	17
6,631	6,901	5,016	5,782	12,398	13,192	9,109	27,279	18
377,637	398,488	293,309	316,682	729,029	870,240	496,619	1,755,014	
1,700	20,080	–	–	326	925	1,550	2,475	19
139,267	369,714	585,442	153,767	888,120	443,343	131,713	943,755	20
193,299	351,067	256,412	379,971	763,854	521,481	709,490	1,482,870	21
8,664	10,477	–	19,691	22,350	–	19,783	19,783	22
104,444	126,975	–	266,126	307,721	–	343,906	343,906	
831,208	858,855	–	1,753,238	1,766,634	465,796	2,983,458	3,457,564	23
532,548	534,946	–	840,542	849,338	467,804	1,461,659	1,939,438	
2,522	3,026	505	594	1,715	–	–	–	24
24,351	33,244	7,919	14,618	29,300	25,037	30,345	87,700	
3,151	4,225	91	329	1,307	–	–	–	25
8,656	24,708	2,026	4,992	19,257	4,310	11,523	36,925	
156	2,674	2,900	132	3,349	2,836	124	3,323	26
8,443	173,211	196,085	11,689	228,710	196,511	5,333	224,935	
4,880	446,909	943,628	29,950	1,792,851	785,338	17,260	2,364,478	27
9,684	870,319	2,381,149	86,628	4,483,263	3,138,109	71,885	9,038,143	
614,977	7,111,529	29,724,891	2,623,935	41,395,933	17,230,663	3,891,790	25,776,213	28
2,022,362	**10,162,426**	**33,449,624**	**4,707,861**	**49,713,309**	**22,900,753**	**7,357,812**	**41,840,735**	
140,826	170,720	37,697	185,883	223,929	12,588	226,779	243,046	29
34,493	80,714	57,534	25,084	139,095	44,871	21,190	103,837	30
77,258[1]	78,508[1]	738[1]	35,590[1]	38,049[1]	4,000[1]	26,187[1]	30,561[1]	31
159,809[1]	161,221[1]	332[1]	74,160[1]	80,807[1]	1,000[1]	76,614[1]	77,824[1]	
7,081	14,294	25,952	3,013	32,783	29,150	1,965	36,444	32
104,188	188,084	88,774	87,531	537,595	720,573	151,893	951,687	33
123,523	3,981,959	3,803,933	84,160	5,999,126	746,777	22,110	787,125	34
–	–	4,692	469,326	480,874	3,884	1,359,405	1,388,339	35
–	–	2,481	182,891	189,300	1,709	630,085	64 ,408	
2,535,302	3,013,799	–	–	–	–	–	–	36
872,725	1,014,490	49,137	363,622	425,850	101,213	492,268	595,718	

[1] Not including metallic and rubber junk.

10.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1914-1917—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1914.			
			United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.
	V. Manufactures—con.					
	Leather—con.					
1	Sole	lb.	4,674,579	2,884,422	7,973,368	7,544,817
		$	1,387,792	817,116	2,336,491	2,294,902
2	Upper	lb.	129,068	209,426	367,197	896,389
		$	32,378	71,843	113,916	531,927
3	Other manufactures of	"	3,015	36,169	42,538	33,768
	Total leather	"	**1,746,747**	**1,268,683**	**3,213,941**	**4,669,680**
4	Lime	"	–	24,502	28,610	–
	Liquors—					
5	Ale and beer	gal.	53	9,631	10,287	36
		$	30	3,227	3,530	16
6	Gin	gal.	538	2,550	3,091	–
		$	562	1,943	2,507	–
7	Whiskey	gal.	10,329	273,153	337,357	7,385
		$	29,719	841,043	1,038,365	22,142
8	Wines	gal.	429	5,512	6,985	568
		$	529	3,095	4,408	392
9	Wood alcohol	gal.	155,524	–	457,787	125,405
		$	77,330	–	256,869	74,828
10	Other spirits, n.e.s.	gal.	–	438	438	–
		$	–	787	787	–
	Total liquors	gal.	**166,873**	**291,284**	**815,915**	**133,394**
		$	**108,170**	**850,095**	**1,306,466**	**97,378**
	Metals—					
11	Aluminum, in bars, blocks, etc.	cwt.	43,214	55,974	130,845	51,755
		$	605,862	821,448	1,885,074	810,227
12	Aluminum, manufactures of	"	17	6,167	6,599	448,127
13	Brass, old and scrap	cwt.	6,561	33,566	40,204	5,041
		$	67,380	303,439	371,549	54,282
14	Copper, old and scrap	cwt.	6,391	22,241	29,001	3,655
		$	87,307	283,127	377,012	45,258
15	Copper in pigs, etc	cwt.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
16	Metallic shingles and laths and corrugated roofing	"	113,221	537	161,404	54,308
17	Metals, other	"	172,944	169,676	454,318	157,350
	Musical instruments—					
18	Organs	No.	1,581	34	2,212	699
		$	91,236	16,393	144,620	39,484
19	Pianos	No.	41	114	196	41
		$	13,428	28,280	51,408	14,828
20	Other and parts of	"	58,239	8,703	86,679	66,771
	Total	"	**162,903**	**53,376**	**282,707**	**121,083**
21	Oil cake	cwt.	322,350	42,792	604,670	158,720
		$	444,349	54,140	832,394	221,482
22	Oil, n.e.s.	gal.	16,602	1,324,016	1,617,537	4,121
		$	10,347	171,292	237,854	1,608
	Paper—					
23	Paper, wall	roll	1,000	3,850	550,433	–
		$	200	622	45,328	–
24	Paper, felt	roll	368	8,688	49,301	8,715
		$	499	13,221	50,131	22,725
25	Paper, wrapping	lb.	37,269	17,202,643	18,252,017	102,260
		$	1,053	578,595	615,310	2,792

10.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1914-1917—con.

1915.		1916.			1917.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
5,932,825	13,758,727	5,035,482	8,437,114	14,315,538	2,005,542	3,704,822	5,848,971	1
1,701,704	4,096,081	1,582,389	2,408,142	4,303,778	881,222	1,415,744	2,375,120	
1,195,390	2,179,021	1,601,292	952,220	2,697,626	670,599	467,292	1,226,152	2
851,625	1,450,910	1,379,933	915,427	2,378,367	1,139,209	793,044	1,988,912	
40,445	75,765	709,181	30,635	741,306	18,995	33,775	63,751	3
3,694,210	**10,807,289**	**7,608,628**	**4,072,408**	**14,575,322**	**3,609,698**	**3,538,919**	**7,408,721**	
11,202	17,137	–	22,608	26,320	–	75,354	84,358	4
4,951	11,215	–	2,297	12,839	–	2,456	121,753	5
1,707	4,401	–	1,196	7,667	–	979	54,413	
43	147	–	909	909	–	892	898	6
61	133	–	769	769	–	991	1,006	
234,535	282,867	243,578	256,768	540,352	719,870	320,578	1,108,819	7
709,036	860,932	295,697	732,366	1,153,796	813,432	993,896	2,012,133	
1,058	2,779	296	861	3,249	500	671	12,627	8
1,995	3,298	346	2,706	5,016	530	2,511	18,389	
221,831	500,338	255,076	37,079	406,730	210,312	68,485	500,067	9
58,568	231,283	148,843	5,832	229,978	149,600	53,017	411,288	
952	985	2,290	–	54,604	3,000	163	105,543	10
1,506	1,566	2,510	–	34,685	3,000	469	74,405	
463,370	**798,331**	**501,240**	**297,914**	**1,018,683**	**933,682**	**393,245**	**1,849,707**	
772,873	**1,101,613**	**447,396**	**742,869**	**1,431,911**	**966,562**	**1,051,863**	**2,570,634**	
73,350	140,441	126,456	67,616	196,424	145,752	48,311	194,154	11
1,264,109	2,318,800	2,358,864	1,281,067	3,682,351	4,424,422	1,401,843	5,830,056	
4,581	452,708	71,320	51,430	173,387	–	24,118	27,275	12
22,301	27,342	1,107	214,654	215,761	367	400,138	400,505	13
204,249	258,531	13,800	2,854,532	2,868,332	8,807	6,886,519	6,895,326	
16,948	21,119	826	56,613	57,439	433	83,311	83,744	14
189,793	241,050	13,400	977,574	990,974	7,041	2,057,480	2,064,521	
–	–	–	–		432	1,576	2,008	15
–	–	–	–	–	9,461	45,085	54,546	16
1,489	88,348	14,286	18,222	49,962	–	15,386	27,473	
218,686	402,906	1,677,852	818,048	2,563,922	289,404	801,798	2,871,781	17
32	1,093	1,029	35	1,321	42	13	282	18
1,810	63,199	63,823	14,404	94,070	2,099	18,380	39,206	
156	239	47	140	262	2	156	405	19
37,329	61,547	14,085	31,844	59,908	650	45,194	95,857	
19,209	100,820	160,476	23,727	201,014	29,708	26,103	97,873	20
58,348	**225,575**	**238,384**	**69,975**	**354,992**	**32,457**	**89,677**	**232,936**	
25,248	279,334	296,459	28,061	353,463	266,896	13,925	292,317	21
36,334	392,330	469,321	43,038	583,679	410,940	18,232	451,766	
981,789	1,095,044	42,310	4,690,845	4,951,406	208,018	5,724,154	6,462,044	22
117,741	156,091	20,140	604,355	712,712	51,604	1,018,729	1,374,547	
24,936	783,895	5,300	12,867	764,243	3,730	31,671	1,187,588	23
2,486	53,916	766	1,231	54,050	1,367	3,265	98,372	
25,484	78,793	–	–	–	–	–	–	24
15,113	85,066	63,216	39,082	148,288	55,196	150,297	251,656	
9,200,553	13,539,646	3,039,200	7,605,000	15,771,900	11,462,400	1,547,800	20,265,100	25
279,111	408,360	91,638	227,900	492,122	432,669	87,738	801,418	

10.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1914-1917—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1914.			1915.
			United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.
	V. Manufactures—con.					
	Paper—con.					
1	Paper, printing	lb.	5,969,300	506,124,800	585,157,900	8,925,200
		$	122,207	9,818,539	11,386,845	180,598
2	Paper, n.e.s.	"	381,717	149,087	577,422	386,923
	Total paper	"	**505,676**	**10,560,064**	**12,675,036**	**593,038**
3	Paints and varnishes	"	22,371	14,960	133,356	70,287
4	Paintings, all kinds	"	71,733	58,488	134,006	13,924
5	Plumbago, manufactures of	"	7,210	32,088	40,076	8,378
6	Photographs	"	1,396	7,026	8,806	1,117
7	Rags	lb.	4,546,500	49,749,000	54,774,900	5,201,800
		$	287,837	514,179	820,644	388,611
8	Ships sold to other countries	ton	–	374	6,080	–
		$	–	21,050	128,493	–
9	Soap	lb.	92,545	7,423	445,814	151,080
		$	9,513	646	27,400	13,927
10	Starch	lb.	132,828	860	160,473	58,340
		$	6,577	56	7,927	1,555
11	Stationery	"	12,326	13,476	67,211	15,262
12	Stone, granite, marble, etc., dressed	"	550	5,454	7,179	–
13	Sugar, all kinds	lb.	–	1,477	1,909	–
		$	–	106	126	–
14	Sugar-house syrup	gal.	–	153,520	153,520	76,718
		$	–	10,779	10,779	11,582
15	Tar	"	42	28,515	35,827	15
16	Tin, manufactures of	$	1,815	46,374	53,683	79,733
	Tobacco—					
17	Cigars	M.	4	–	32	1
		$	220	–	1,373	25
18	Cigarettes	M.	–	46	51	118
		$	–	172	203	1,351
19	Stems and cuttings	lb.	15,040	383,201	767,626	–
		$	1,326	15,256	55,685	–
20	All other, n.e.s.	lb.	705	5,753	10,267	4,391
		$	663	4,450	7,773	4,185
	Total tobacco	"	**2,209**	**19,878**	**65,034**	**5,561**
21	Tow	cwt.	–	1,275	1,275	–
		$	–	3,267	3,267	–
	Vehicles—					
22	Automobiles	NO.	291	81	6,306	23
		$	320,407	138,978	3,571,862	76,050
23	Automobiles, parts of	"	1,895	36,341	235,857	130,001
24	Carriages	NO.	16	73	544	1
		$	2,042	7,784	37,232	96
25	Carriages, parts of	"	14	1,466	34,687	14,808
26	Carts	NO.	–	26	1,692	4
		$	–	780	51,093	240
27	Wagons	NO.	1	159	177	2,053
		$	100	8,649	9,406	309,595
28	Bicycles	NO.	23	70	97	21
		$	3,145	4,805	8,255	2,405
29	Bicycles, parts of	"	527	1,382	10,236	78
30	Other vehicles	"	1,400	27,188	55,945	15,009
31	Vinegar	gal.	–	–	330	–
		$	–	–	82	–

10.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1914-1917—con.

1915.		1916.			1917.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
628,953,000	729,204,700	10,444,800	815,402,800	926,408,000	5,591,400	963,242,200	1,080,619,700	1
12,126,982	14,091,662	210,046	15,839,780	17,974,292	137,412	20,973,548	23,594,134	
429,793	839,334	542,154	767,297	1,352,518	386,333	845,713	1,327,066	2
12,853,485	**15,478,338**	**907,820**	**16,875,290**	**20,021,270**	**1,012,977**	**22,060,561**	**26,072,646**	
20,705	169,454	204,002	43,817	349,298	547,316	107,580	962,988	3
50,858	66,346	4,477	76,759	81,746	8,012	43,279	51,401	4
51,960	62,138	2,222	138,658	141,348	8,001	344,622	352,906	5
8,643	10,137	436	6,801	7,297	193	10,869	11,560	6
60,418,500	65,992,200	3,458,700	48,480,400	52,131,600	1,288,700	36,453,800	38,458,900	7
680,969	1,080,769	339,862	549,026	890,808	117,333	500,059	637,011	
13,237	14,303	–	723	1,505	2,159	43	4,917	8
391,500	448,900	–	7,500	44,100	369,866	25,000	624,966	
5,853	584,337	212,198	7,633	687,721	125,596	32,245	831,282	9
492	34,118	37,272	750	59,958	7,735	3,399	58,149	
5,650	76,158	104,620	313,300	428,100	–	901,375	925,875	10
224	2,439	3,731	10,009	14,385	–	65,087	66,939	
14,786	63,780	17,570	11,974	74,579	8,450	16,713	108,546	11
1,713	1,832	–	5,754	8,496	–	1,546	2,687	12
9,270	12,550	459,394	237	629,274	34,437,834	34,633	57,788,131	13
453	640	22,650	18	31,714	2,026,577	1,968	3,496,589	
58,190	134,008	114,850	24,689	139,539	–	116,983	116,983	14
5,193	16,775	19,537	2,642	22,179	–	11,491	11,491	
36,063	41,736	–	19,465	25,347	–	41,535	52,153	15
12,656	98,870	78,583	3,711	96,354	9,647	21,449	36,072	16
2	18	3	1	14	–	1	7	17
33	762	108	15	523	–	10	230	
7	185	296,417	6	296,525	277,418	10	277,510	18
68	1,754	717,924	77	718,491	537,190	64	537,769	
69,018	293,963	–	370,693	478,723	14,985	940,792	988,678	19
6,120	27,515	–	9,451	20,648	2,472	24,822	31,702	
7,344	13,293	255,798	9,848	267,925	176,627	4,844	183,440	20
3,602	8,308	130,174	5,674	137,178	87,641	3,796	92,684	
9,823	**38,339**	**848,206**	**15,217**	**876,840**	**627,303**	**28,692**	**662,385**	
1,356	1,356	–	10	10	–	–	–	21
1,947	1,947	–	18	18	–	–	–	
76	5,238	2,536	50	17,283	166	60	9,766	22
97,013	2,645,824	2,350,198	75,138	8,897,801	218,218	61,047	4,604,899	
35,558	408,629	77,703	17,689	533,361	89,595	77,198	1,007,207	23
26	59	–	7	76	–	5	110	24
1,721	4,438	–	808	5,968	–	239	5,146	
1,223	43,527	3,289	2,649	25,586	–	57	20,231	25
7	598	–	10	746	333	2	1,032	26
275	15,769	–	295	20,142	70,243	35	91,150	
78	2,142	52	60	117	1,086	57	1,349	27
3,144	313,174	32,880	3,208	36,232	99,945	3,570	136,045	
91	118	470	87	577	271	78	404	28
7,987	10,648	43,520	2,720	47,017	45,004	3,356	52,330	
407	3,226	424	1,684	15,285	11,254	600	24,527	29
13,095	52,535	398,005	17,038	1,790,939	396,304	67,316	8,455,812	30
–	20	6,117	25	6,332	–	–	–	31
–	5	1,468	8	1,526	–	–	–	

10.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1914-1917—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1914.			
			United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.
	V. Manufactures—con.					
	Wood—					
1	Barrels, empty	NO.	177	7,713	12,405	69
		$	493	8,941	14,228	439
2	Household furniture	"	35,572	69,319	411,074	30,076
3	Doors, sashes and blinds	"	13,400	2,019	20,699	4,975
4	Matches and match splints	"	–	–	334	12,893
5	Mouldings, trimmings and other household furnishings	"	378	1,057	5,601	35
6	Pails, tubs, churns and other hollow woodenware	$	31	808	4,553	516
7	Spool wood and spools	"	26,152	904	27,056	87,479
8	Wood pulp, chemically prepared	cwt.	3,881	1,373,887	1,515,633	450
		$	5,412	2,660,013	2,923,083	800
9	Wood pulp, mechanically ground	cwt.	1,862,589	2,915,601	4,816,170	2,195,036
		$	1,162,470	2,253,621	3,441,741	1,495,521
10	Other manufactures of	"	217,513	83,331	396,842	192,091
	Total wood and mfs. of	"	**1,461,421**	**5,080,013**	**7,245,211**	**1,824,825**
11	Woollens	"	26,542	27,800	81,555	113,629
12	Other articles of manufactures	"	147,801	441,362	906,053	447,219
	VI. Mineral produce—totals		**16,027,128**	**39,491,127**	**59,039,054**	**12,219,937**
13	Arsenic	lb.	–	2,948,700	2,948,700	–
		$	–	117,497	117,497	–
14	Asbestos	ton	7,937	78,650	105,971	14,726
		$	255,067	2,087,750	2,891,669	513,877
15	Asbestos sand	ton	1,024	26,772	28,433	967
		$	11,234	145,289	162,767	12,223
16	Coal	ton	18,549	1,166,908	1,498,820	28,663
		$	61,604	2,653,206	3,703,765	96,834
17	Cobalt	"	–	–	–	–
18	Chromite (chromite iron)	ton	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
19	Feldspar	ton	–	18,898	18,898	22
		$	–	75,988	75,988	176
20	Gold-bearing quartz, dust, nuggets, etc	"	3,381	13,322,654	13,326,755	105,324
21	Gypsum or plaster, crude	ton	–	395,952	395,952	–
		$	–	480,779	480,779	–
	Metals—					
22	Copper, fine, contained in ore, matte, regulus, etc	lb.	6,805,093	76,443,805	83,250,198	11,062,501
		$	512,093	8,977,486	9,489,729	853,900
23	Copper, black or coarse, cement copper and copper in pigs	lb.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
24	Lead, metallic, contained in ore, etc	lb.	–	274,760	274,600	–
		$	–	7,562	7,562	–
25	Lead, pig	lb.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
26	Nickel, fine, contained in ore, matte or speiss	lb.	6,479,250	43,989,648	50,580,536	10,838,477
		$	960,621	4,398,920	5,374,738	1,601,251
27	Platinum, contained in concentrates or other forms	oz.	–	153	153	–
		$	–	7,784	7,784	–
28	Silver, metallic, contained in ore, concentrates, etc	oz.	24,260,358	9,729,445	36,758,276	16,533,652
		$	13,925,884	5,406,172	20,971,538	8,848,064

10.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1914-1917—con.

1915.		1916.			1917.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
7,724	14,330	116	10,375	19,222	–	8,602	14,923	1
8,848	16,913	267	6,813	15,008	–	8,094	14,802	
85,789	299,679	160,842	60,283	396,223	57,332	33,292	344,418	2
497	12,440	6,167	54	18,872	–	852	9,676	3
–	13,363	48,845	509	55,693	–	78	1,043	4
3,068	4,731	30,722	1,605	33,901	7,473	4,239	15,213	5
514	4,046	2,574	140	4,997	140	4,035	5,146	6
10,707	98,247	119,557	4,328	124,068	216,635	7,524	224,204	7
2,289,661	2,424,328	19,023	3,288,816	3,494,816	668,750	3,952,580	4,733,997	8
4,550,196	4,806,622	36,777	6,405,616	6,801,011	2,677,923	11,107,819	14,032,920	
3,855,266	6,163,702	362,531	3,875,972	4,649,203	494,474	5,495,221	6,651,914	9
2,893,618	4,459,539	299,264	2,967,153	3,575,537	379,488	5,487,424	6,371,133	
97,366	360,372	303,806	108,515	472,560	129,269	103,586	360,243	10
7,650,603	**10,075,952**	**1,008,821**	**9,555,016**	**11,497,870**	**3,468,260**	**16,756,943**	**21,378,798**	
67,455	1,301,671	160,809	48,389	657,475	294,886	130,044	725,148	11
516,820	1,448,987	459,280	432,075	1,270,933	376,719	1,658,347	2,434,659	12
37,558,209	**51,740,989**	**12,425,248**	**51,425,708**	**66,589,861**	**15,545,227**	**66,974,768**	**85,616,907**	
3,265,500	3,265,500	175,500	5,080,000	5,255,500	19,900	37,460	37,659	13
120,242	120,242	5,156	196,960	202,116	2,671	206,813	209,484	
51,447	74,904	18,461	63,538	88,833	15,378	70,608	95,994	14
1,437,653	2,227,387	642,865	2,007,994	2,962,010	682,601	3,002,861	4,141,968	
18,729	19,928	310	25,640	26,050	495	40,751	41,570	15
98,314	111,727	3,094	166,036	170,030	4,118	306,233	313,642	
1,189,234	1,512,487	61,077	1,460,582	1,971,124	122,963	1,303,125	1,899,185	16
3,360,887	4,466,258	210,845	4,297,035	6,032,035	650,234	4,176,123	6,817,034	
–	–	–	–	–	602,314	374,580	1,063,312	17
79	79	–	11,735	11,735	–	13,163	13,163	18
878	878	–	133,756	133,756	–	178,244	178,244	
13,627	13,649	–	–	–	–	–	–	19
56,492	56,668	548	237,526	240,593	612	370,082	371,556	
15,294,355	15,406,510	–	16,870,394	16,870,394	195,434	19,475,592	19,671,026	20
322,680	322,680	–	301,629	301,629	–	226,604	226,604	21
378,648	378,648	–	347,795	347,795	–	256,366	256,366	
51,614,537	62,677,038	13,754,500	77,049,900	90,804,400	14,461,300	112,028,500	126,489,800	22
5,319,457	6,173,357	1,043,360	9,774,964	10,818,324	1,080,133	21,664,692	22,744,825	
9,861,780	9,861,780	–	20,241,900	20,241,900	–	–	–	23
1,371,889	1,371,889	–	3,851,749	3,851,749	–	–	–	
723,100	723,100	–	1,949,700	1,949,700	–	174,620	174,620	24
12,534	12,534	–	46,718	46,718	–	1,188,282	1,188,282	
12,203	2,534,502	–	41,400	147,600	–	7,500	7,500	25
483	97,286	–	1,248	8,698	–	300	300	
34,394,086	45,412,017	11,610,100	58,832,900	70,443,000	12,400,100	70,220,300	82,620,400	26
3,439,539	5,063,656	1,779,801	5,934,968	7,714,769	1,862,796	7,062,758	8,925,554	
46	46	–	399	399	2	428	430	27
2,171	2,171	–	25,426	25,426	200	32,627	32,827	
8,106,728	25,355,305	16,323,672	9,803,830	27,794,566	15,357,764	7,780,060	23,844,261	28
4,274,734	13,516,390	8,436,039	5,003,735	14,298,351	10,246,2[illegible]	5,123,012	15,870,803	

10.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1914-1917.—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1914. United Kingdom.	1914. United States.	1914. All Countries.	1915. United Kingdom.
	Mineral produce—con.					
1	Mica	lb.	144,900	517,045	707,934	126,397
		$	35,563	156,097	208,526	31,856
2	Mineral pigments, iron oxides, ochres, etc	lb.	1,655,700	1,204,200	3,951,900	982,500
		$	6,417	8,351	19,638	5,940
3	Mineral wax	cwt.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
4	Mineral water	gal.	–	84	1,757	800
		$	–	21	610	40
5	Oils, mineral, coal and kerosene, crude	gal.	–	3,650	3,650	–
		$	–	379	379	–
6	Oils, mineral, coal and kerosene, refined	gal.	–	18,876	21,793	–
		$	–	2,725	3,119	–
7	Gasoline and naphtha	gal.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
	Total oils	gal.	–	**22,526**	**25,443**	–
		$	–	**3,104**	**3,498**	–
	Ores—					
8	Antimony	ton	–	–	–	332
		$	–	–	–	18,285
9	Corundum	ton	150	673	831	142
		$	20,927	77,707	99,744	14,970
10	Iron	ton	11,800	951,450	113,650	–
		$	45,312	326,983	398,023	–
11	Manganese	ton	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
12	Other	ton	180	10,991	11,437	112
		$	178,995	292,113	734,993	113,249
	Total ores	ton	**12,130**	**106,814**	**125,918**	**586**
		$	**245,234**	**696,803**	**1,232,760**	**146,504**
13	Phosphates	ton	–	187	187	–
		$	–	497	497	–
14	Plumbago, crude ore and concentrates	cwt.	1,540	28,496	30,127	–
		$	6,730	73,569	81,209	–
15	Pyrites	ton	–	46,293	46,293	–
		$	–	212,220	212,220	–
16	Salt	lb.	–	147,300	369,900	1,500
		$	–	1,084	2,140	15
17	Sand and gravel	ton	–	685,143	685,143	–
		$	–	485,578	485,578	–
18	Stone, ornamental, granite, marble, etc., unwrought	ton	–	160	160	–
		$	–	5,396	5,396	–
19	Stone, building, freestone, limestone, etc	ton	–	192,327	192,327	–
		$	–	93,007	93,007	–
20	Stone, crushed	ton	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–

10.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1914-1917—con.

1915.		1916.			1917.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
717,221	852,752	118,361	745,802	864,163	109,881	1,228,512	1,342,138	1
184,082	217,800	34,161	194,739	228,900	47,787	381,740	431,373	
1,198,100	3,276,700	742,000	2,519,800	3,261,800	–	2,802,400	2,802,400	2
10,422	20,744	3,045	18,780	21,825	–	24,432	24,432	
–	–	–	–	–	31,411	49,967	94,324	3
–	–	–	–	–	101,535	130,720	269,938	
181	981	–	147	147	–	234	234	4
42	82	–	39	39	–	23	23	
17,120	17,120	–	24,474	24,933	–	120,368	135,567	5
1,177	1,177	–	1,059	1,109	–	9,928	11,304	
–	1,256	151,864	139,435	487,510	–	20,909	68,758	6
–	235	12,276	12,112	53,744	–	2,725	9,141	
–	–	–	–	–	–	17,298	34,550	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	3,766	9,534	
17,120	**18,376**	**151,864**	**163,909**	**512,443**	–	**158,575**	**238,875**	
1,177	**1,412**	**12,276**	**13,171**	**54,853**	–	**16,419**	**29,979**	
5	337	928	141	1,069	622	49	671	8
1,484	19,769	67,667	10,106	77,773	33,810	8,027	41,837	
717	933	42	137	179	–	78	78	9
60,023	82,358	4,280	17,636	21,916	–	11,203	11,203	
130,496	130,496	–	82,869	82,884	–	171,697	171,707	10
345,119	345,119	–	213,801	213,861	–	556,471	556,518	
90	90	–	539	539	–	640	640	11
1,950	1,950	–	26,620	26,620	–	71,147	71,147	
12,549	12,764	133	48,049	48,185	115	70,068	70,205	12
400,421	645,873	181,074	1,035,498	1,217,262	29,569	1,270,887	1,301,425	
143,857	**144,620**	**1,103**	**131,735**	**132,856**	**737**	**242,532**	**243,301**	
808,997	**1,095,069**	**253,021**	**1,303,661**	**1,557,432**	**63,379**	**1,917,735**	**1,982,130**	
60	60	–	282	282	–	14	14	13
180	180	–	3,403	3,403	–	200	200	
9,388	9,944	–	8,060	8,060	–	3,976	3,976	14
21,490	24,120	–	18,976	18,976	–	10,334	10,334	
95,901	95,901	–	145,021	145,021	–	151,056	151,056	15
393,085	393,085	–	550,330	550,330	–	536,014	536,014	
408,000	951,900	64,900	246,800	837,300	6,300	83,900	601,900	16
1,847	5,509	667	1,811	5,536	161	703	4,082	
959,039	959,039	–	774,189	774,189	–	1,161,841	1,161,841	17
802,012	808,012	–	319,608	319,608	–	392,032	392,032	
95	95	–	44,992	44,992	–	946	946	18
399	399	–	18,599	18,599	–	2,154	2,154	
62,600	62,600	–	28,658	28,658	–	132,693	132,693	19
45,950	45,950	–	21,552	21,552	–	108,562	108,562	
28,995	28,995	–	42,003	42,003	–	23,593	23,593	20
20,080	20,080	–	25,016	25,016	–	25,193	25,193	

10.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1914-1917—concluded.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1914. United Kingdom.	1914. United States.	1914. All Countries.	1917. United Kingdom.
	VI. Mineral produce—concluded.					
1	Stone, for manufacture of grindstones, rough	ton	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
	Total stone	ton	–	**192,487**	**192,487**	–
		$	–	**98,403**	**98,403**	–
2	Other articles of the mine	"	3,300	74,313	83,404	3,933
	VII. Miscellaneous produce—totals.	"	**22,072**	**98,033**	**121,088**	**179,650**
3	Coffee	lb.	9,454	53,478	66,933	6,000
		$	2,231	8,342	11,517	1,440
4	Contractors' outfits	"	–	–	–	–
5	Dried fruits, n.e.s.	lb.	1,110	1,880	3,380	–
		$	102	216	352	–
6	Rice	lb.	–	100	100	–
		$	–	3	3	–
7	Rice meal	lb.	946,400	1,667,400	2,613,800	–
		$	7,817	38,059	45,876	–
8	Other miscellaneous articles	"	11,922	51,413	63,340	178,210
	Coin—					
9	Gold and silver	"	54	1,015	1,219	–
10	Copper	"	–	–	–	45

11.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1914-1917.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1914. United Kingdom.	1914. United States.	1914. All Countries.	1917. United Kingdom.
	I. Agricultural produce—totals	$	**2,644,109**	**42,067,495**	**53,544,539**	**1,951,276**
11	Bamboo reeds cut to length	"	479	5,999	9,582	121
	Breadstuffs, etc., viz.—					
12	Biscuits, all kinds	lb.	2,275,872	514,804	2,928,648	1,659,902
		$	299,103	49,327	361,106	211,043
13	Macaroni and vermicelli	lb.	214,376	592,838	10,543,569	122,836
		$	9,924	31,148	493,330	7,281
14	Rice, all kinds	lb.	7,270,434	2,475,710	61,904,867	6,539,662
		$	227,799	91,245	1,542,247	184,502
15	Rice and sago flour, etc	lb.	76,792	301,913	979,043	144,156
		$	2,447	14,785	31,737	4,802
16	Other breadstuffs	lb.	77,175	615,001	4,368,291	92,410
		$	4,764	21,130	117,815	4,669
	Total breadstuffs	lb.	**9,914,649**	**4,500,266**	**80,724,418**	**8,558,966**
		$	**544,037**	**207,635**	**2,546,235**	**412,297**

10.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1914-1917—concluded.

1915.		1916.			1917.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
54	54	–	180	180	–	356	356	1
294	294	–	900	900	–	1,764	1,764	
91,744	**91,744**	–	**115,833**	**115,833**	–	**157,588**	**157,788**	
66,723	**66,723**	–	**66,067**	**66,067**	–	**137,673**	**137,673**	
93,876	102,652	370	38,819	39,398	5,010	8,478	13,774	2
453,173	**663,802**	**6,171,139**	**320,347**	**6,792,932**	**5,902,048**	**317,302**	**6,353,554**	
90,401	107,397	4,000	366	11,565	2,050	72,691	84,102	3
17,041	21,117	1,000	106	3,086	515	9,263	11,889	
167,191	186,831	–	89,985	103,524	–	101,953	105,293	4
3,154	3,329	–	30	4,354	40,320	–	41,800	5
81	105	–	3	467	2,415	–	2,610	
1,915,108	2,207,680	200	2,848,434	5,864,830	–	931,625	3,272,525	6
76,154	84,498	9	111,260	226,475	–	34,560	126,155	
4,310,910	4,310,910	–	3,978,240	3,978,240	676,000	4,472,200	5,148,200	7
109,242	109,242	–	104,927	104,927	11,306	130,548	141,764	
83,464	262,009	6,170,130	14,066	6,354,453	5,887,812	40,978	5,965,843	8
482	567	–	–	200	18	35	85,970	9
100	100	–	115	115	–	117	117	10

11.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1914-1917.

1915.		1916.			1917.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
43,183,964	**52,449,384**	**1,318,844**	**47,794,990**	**54,018,369**	**1,564,466**	**62,262,318**	**69,768,892**	
1,989	3,331	124	9,813	15,342	876	12,570	18,701	11
905,173	2,646,814	687,942	705,546	1,441,586	560,479	1,095,693	1,724,483	12
68,552	287,935	112,470	51,865	168,061	104,080	88,589	198,725	
1,092,481	6,701,681	4,154	1,679,688	2,564,933	3,050	1,830,908	1,973,272	13
60,959	307,144	319	102,097	155,333	353	122,226	131,635	
963,004	72,891,845	1,248,291	828,897	79,454,700	64,439	2,995,719	67,472,419	14
41,996	1,571,232	34,153	38,283	1,550,566	2,463	116,033	1,499,582	
160,292	768,627	20,628	315,036	1,116,155	22,418	527,016	1,802,809	15
8,082	24,479	1,133	18,758	38,000	1,577	25,139	51,122	
599,689	3,781,668	38,217	561,086	3,367,054	425,515	637,747	4,414,105	16
19,946	96,257	2,462	22,901	103,207	22,915	33,159	198,047	
3,720,639	**86,790,635**	**1,999,232**	**4,090,253**	**87,944,428**	**1,075,901**	**7,087,083**	**77,387,088**	
199,535	**2,290,378**	**150,537**	**233,904**	**2,015,167**	**131,388**	**385,146**	**2,079,111**	

11.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1914-1917—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1914.			
			United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.
	I. Agricultural produce—con.					
	Grain and products of—					
1	Beans	bush.	30,494	30,888	177,434	27,409
		$	60,114	84,619	349,330	49,825
2	Indian corn for distillation purposes	bush.	–	1,056,546	1,056,546	1,000
		$	–	740,768	740,768	600
3	Indian corn	bush.	6	5,614,094	6,141,933	15
		$	12	3,612,203	3,950,934	66
4	Oats	bush.	2,707	59,266	61,974	2,282
		$	2,668	23,519	26,189	2,167
5	Peas	bush.	25,886	31,574	125,972	4,130
		$	51,986	108,227	267,659	8,138
6	Wheat	bush.	140	133,229	133,370	–
		$	260	115,410	115,675	–
7	Other grains	bush.	47	57,385	58,370	10
		$	80	40,605	41,828	22
	Total grains	bush.	**59,280**	**6,982,982**	**7,755,599**	**34,846**
		$	**115,120**	**4,725,351**	**5,492,383**	**60,818**
8	Bran, mill feed, etc	"	10,456	19,549	30,167	5,565
9	Cereal foods, prepared	"	25,399	317,470	346,761	16,040
10	Indian or corn meal	bbl.	–	51,024	51,034	–
		$	–	168,803	168,818	–
11	Oatmeal	lb.	30,346	7,568	37,914	25,201
		$	1,475	450	1,925	1,465
12	Wheat flour	bbl.	23	55,144	55,207	38
		$	124	239,461	239,833	211
13	Other grain products	"	140,028	139,396	291,223	85,205
	Total grain products	"	**177,482**	**885,129**	**1,078,727**	**108,486**
	Grand total breadstuffs	"	**836,639**	**5,818,115**	**9,117,345**	**581,601**
14	Broom corn	"	–	323,445	324,590	61
15	Cane and rattans, not manufactured	"	2,343	65,295	68,551	2,582
16	Cider	gal.	1,823	3,933	5,897	1,484
		$	1,820	1,363	3,341	1,301
17	Cocoa beans, not roasted, crushed or ground	lb.	759,129	3,702,080	6,887,757	931,500
		$	110,540	524,614	961,334	126,195
18	Cocoanuts	no.	–	166,803	4,057,737	–
		$	–	7,661	117,665	–
19	Cotton wool or raw cotton	lb.	–	76,993,026	76,993,026	1,016
		$	–	9,752,437	9,752,437	183
20	Fibre, Mexican, istle or tampico	cwt.	209	1,538	1,857	47
		$	2,395	16,397	20,317	588
21	Fibre, vegetable, n.e.s	cwt.	1,315	5,540	7,450	754
		$	13,062	50,263	70,187	7,691
22	Florists' stock	"	15,379	65,742	467,695	12,878
	Fruits, dried, including nuts—					
23	Apples	lb.	–	259,034	259,034	–
		$	–	15,576	15,576	–
24	Currants	lb.	193,705	2,069,396	10,670,300	88,273
		$	9,030	129,311	545,213	4,519
25	Dates	lb.	452,861	3,602,157	4,371,230	309,949
		$	15,801	210,045	243,194	9,616

11.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1914-1917—con.

1915.		1916.			1917.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
29,581	170,273	114	130,774	211,534	40,467	524,919	678,328	1
76,722	323,991	321	388,353	561,169	128,966	2,307,407	2,748,245	
901,401	903,401	–	378,961	378,961	–	1,280,244	1,280,244	2
688,980	690,355	–	265,573	265,573	–	1,051,491	1,051,491	
8,101,779	9,361,826	16	7,548,545	7,818,191	–	9,700,605	9,752,282	3
5,907,047	6,734,199	43	5,601,919	5,764,025	–	9,118,622	9,159,616	
1,407,133	1,411,400	3,648	2,757,463	2,762,388	–	1,376,023	1,376,023	4
696,167	701,365	3,721	1,229,813	1,234,031	–	705,826	705,826	
28,765	68,549	1,720	11,224	26,667	501	23,917	33,514	5
80,419	144,094	5,110	32,116	61,418	2,188	71,358	96,791	
1,870,174	1,870,174	78	224,321	224,399	–	83,261	83,264	6
1,803,338	1,803,338	20	253,117	253,137	–	97,438	97,441	
98,778	99,737	72	39,375	42,944	–	7,577	8,001	7
78,771	79,953	118	27,748	30,301	–	8,356	8,657	
12,437,611	**13,885,270**	**5,648**	**11,090,663**	**11,465,084**	**40,968**	**12,996,546**	**13,211,656**	
9,331,444	**10,477,295**	**9,333**	**7,798,639**	**8,169,654**	**131,154**	**13,360,498**	**13,868,067**	
47,778	56,710	8,333	43,700	52,455	2,132	30,563	32,747	8
241,738	261,087	11,760	183,699	197,226	12,658	210,557	224,708	9
61,367	61,367	–	53,427	53,428	–	49,657	49,657	10
217,108	217,108	–	180,819	180,823	–	205,038	205,038	
9,351	34,552	9,676	5,481	15,157	6,044	7,388	13,432	11
454	1,919	579	343	922	417	470	887	
54,558	54,705	7	34,460	34,590	–	45,353	45,393	12
255,731	256,533	47	179,414	180,597	–	273,354	273,671	
193,077	285,640	33,890	156,056	196,658	38,033	225,075	271,848	13
955,886	**1,078,997**	**54,609**	**744,031**	**808,681**	**53,240**	**945,057**	**1,008,899**	
10,486,865	**13,846,670**	**214,479**	**8,776,574**	**10,993,502**	**315,782**	**14,690,701**	**16,956,077**	
285,513	285,574	–	337,688	337,688	106	449,031	449,137	14
46,931	50,101	314	89,675	99,202	1,507	114,712	125,535	15
1,943	3,534	595	1,544	2,145	1,225	3,263	4,490	16
1,101	2,514	568	1,013	1,670	1,224	2,426	3,651	
2,784,300	5,760,873	889,755	3,343,900	6,696,169	1,708,418	5,316,300	10,833,547	17
345,450	710,407	143,277	555,745	1,099,536	257,854	777,361	1,570,524	
319,539	3,908,817	–	256,463	4,267,912	–	698,593	4,005,086	18
10,207	83,758	–	7,439	88,688	–	28,222	127,597	
73,031,437	73,032,453	1,073	96,922,778	96,967,906	46,346	87,547,882	87,763,411	19
6,533,448	6,533,631	176	10,250,699	10,254,895	3,640	13,070,003	13,096,542	
864	960	25	1,894	1,919	–	4,250	4,250	20
11,538	13,004	297	20,824	21,121	–	50,970	50,970	
7,107	8,128	806	11,958	13,286	902	7,877	8,847	21
79,418	90,382	11,138	149,415	168,501	13,275	109,904	124,043	
56,007	322,945	3,821	52,622	219,764	8,188	69,811	239,902	22
115,366	115,366	–	668,256	668,256	–	1,893,628	1,893,628	23
7,336	7,336	–	41,251	41,251	–	107,252	107,252	
2,929,150	10,928,641	45,536	3,214,659	8,655,754	142,634	2,154,263	5,129,783	24
200,120	583,167	2,264	273,552	575,191	17,146	305,643	619,031	
2,837,443	3,199,934	286,324	3,517,388	3,825,766	509,596	3,901,237	4,425,177	25
195,668	208,017	10,610	265,727	278,179	27,360	399,567	428,087	

11.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1914-1917—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1914.			
			United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.
	I. Agricultural produce—con.					
	Fruits, dried, including nuts—con.					
1	Figs	lb.	245,795	1,185,701	3,277,450	158,709
		$	9,677	74,340	186,226	7,867
2	Prunes and plums	lb.	23,693	10,382,578	10,592,068	23,408
		$	969	538,262	550,175	1,321
3	Raisins	lb.	586,629	11,532,005	21,664,379	226,734
		$	30,546	668,831	1,242,253	11,659
4	Other dried fruits	lb.	332,033	3,581,452	4,275,201	330
		$	22,010	238,466	278,151	37
5	Nuts, all kinds	lb.	917,659	8,303,790	19,568,801	639,235
		$	100,782	636,733	1,918,689	72,425
	Total dried fruits	lb.	**2,752,375**	**40,916,113**	**74,678,463**	**1,446,638**
		$	**188,815**	**2,511,564**	**4,979,477**	**107,444**
	Fruits, green—					
6	Apples	bbl.	–	330,904	330,907	–
		$	–	1,104,292	1,104,302	–
7	Bananas	bunches	–	2,624,887	2,635,099	–
		$	–	2,657,615	2,663,453	–
8	Berries, all kinds	"	–	680,160	681,001	–
9	Cherries	lb.	–	1,072,300	1,084,797	–
		$	–	119,021	120,397	–
10	Cranberries	bush.	–	73,626	73,629	–
		$	–	133,072	133,078	–
11	Grapes	lb.	1,443,156	6,045,250	7,712,447	635,276
		$	117,429	351,488	490,128	48,086
12	Oranges, lemons, limes, etc	"	118,560	3,464,376	4,338,086	44,383
13	Peaches	lb.	–	12,136,954	12,137,209	–
		$	–	353,440	353,483	–
14	Pineapples	no.	–	4,259,935	4,272,285	–
		$	–	344,258	345,130	–
15	Plums	bush.	–	123,527	123,531	–
		$	–	316,524	316,560	–
16	All other	"	1,397	465,091	472,887	120
	Total fruits, green	"	**237,386**	**9,989,337**	**11,018,505**	**92,589**
17	Fruits, preserved	"	69,456	423,203	634,775	62,661
18	Hay	ton	–	19,923	19,923	–
		$	–	288,023	288,023	–
19	Hemp, dressed and undressed	cwt.	7,391	42,498	55,572	3,057
		$	56,489	351,336	448,970	24,522
20	Hops	lb.	117,942	1,513,593	1,957,042	137,673
		$	44,663	375,957	579,871	31,973
21	Malt	bush.	5,475	247,143	283,862	3,830
		$	6,507	192,547	238,373	4,090
22	Manila grass	cwt.	9,956	148,250	189,010	4,534
		$	71,882	1,108,141	1,384,031	24,947
23	Oils, vegetable	gal.	196,129	3,088,667	3,630,223	150,028
		$	175,145	1,575,962	2,014,819	129,558
24	Oils, vegetable	lb.	187,645	96,027	293,512	154,337
		$	13,297	7,084	21,075	10,074
25	Pickles	gal.	313,154	125,582	568,045	204,171
		$	292,525	69,631	424,576	201,997
26	Plants and trees	"	18,283	349,655	408,585	14,713
27	Seeds, garden, field, etc	"	83,482	1,229,125	1,367,085	210,043

11.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1914-1917—con.

1915.		1916.			1917.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
1,394,498	3,279,422	33,624	1,147,838	1,741,471	2,616	2,456,732	4,323,697	1
91,323	188,696	1,321	74,777	99,527	165	169,416	246,201	
8,040,254	8,263,372	24,252	10,985,491	11,016,893	753	11,469,317	11,492,071	2
514,809	528,262	1,356	587,549	590,049	234	753,781	755,727	
16,100,284	22,618,070	24,262	23,516,992	24,275,811	2,639	27,972,744	28,820,607	3
1,060,375	1,441,771	2,808	1,544,766	1,619,028	317	2,186,679	2,270,687	
3,971,424	4,116,280	1,750	5,927,050	6,064,324	3,377	5,472,768	5,669,273	4
246,295	256,669	292	288,270	297,500	96	379,475	394,266	
9,138,936	17,241,610	297,470	10,527,498	16,318,342	305,352	14,611,213	21,313,857	5
734,895	1,721,680	49,568	876,563	1,596,003	56,861	1,253,004	2,328,613	
44,527,355	**69,762,695**	**713,218**	**59,505,172**	**72,566,617**	**966,967**	**69,931,902**	**83,068,093**	
3,050,821	**4,935,598**	**68,219**	**3,952,455**	**5,096,728**	**102,179**	**5,554,817**	**7,149,864**	
269,305	269,359	–	274,966	275,130	–	277,951	277,968	6
646,751	646,994	–	742,201	742,692	–	791,743	791,804	
2,548,726	2,549,926	–	2,192,898	2,192,898	–	2,188,051	2,188,051	7
2,295,692	2,296,381	–	2,230,826	2,230,826	–	2,615,891	2,615,891	
607,177	607,319	–	435,464	435,870	–	547,463	547,714	8
936,507	938,704	–	564,779	565,806	–	495,546	495,546	9
102,155	102,397	–	48,598	48,725	–	59,740	59,740	
84,582	84,768	–	51,153	51,153	–	78,534	78,534	10
109,257	109,500	–	96,731	96,731	–	150,308	150,308	
5,533,640	6,200,160	453,092	5,637,637	6,191,479	543,381	5,821,046	6,600,829	11
266,886	317,183	44,822	274,028	327,927	52,848	368,946	440,542	
3,746,792	4,246,619	33,538	3,564,060	3,881,729	16,512	4,405,134	4,742,922	12
12,733,661	12,733,661	–	13,182,317	13,182,317	–	11,467,030	11,467,030	13
340,739	340,739	–	240,582	240,582	–	353,538	353,538	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
302,831	305,372	–	269,919	270,504	–	268,906	270,350	
104,896	104,904	–	110,662	110,662	–	114,024	114,030	15
251,762	251,791	–	182,685	182,685	–	293,597	293,615	
405,522	420,328	152	291,562	298,682	154	534,340	547,691	16
9,075,564	**9,644,623**	**78,512**	**8,376,656**	**8,756,953**	**69,514**	**10,389,606**	**10,814,115**	
289,267	465,201	15,015	188,778	252,569	8,916	512,130	611,463	17
16,078	16,078	–	9,881	9,881	–	4,748	4,748	18
208,294	208,294	–	137,387	137,387	–	73,366	73,366	
46,460	55,370	8,054	38,332	50,914	2,144	10,480	15,846	19
259,826	318,914	76,750	292,051	401,516	29,132	106,928	165,745	
1,185,195	1,367,106	134,014	636,346	770,360	146,262	766,791	913,058	20
221,193	278,310	38,787	97,088	135,875	51,829	116,295	168,126	
75,696	88,002	1,440	32,120	33,560	1,260	10,953	12,213	21
66,981	80,375	2,139	29,369	31,508	3,218	13,626	16,844	
246,839	283,660	6,773	369,733	382,233	7,261	307,292	323,441	22
1,671,608	1,883,551	62,127	2,553,221	2,653,816	68,712	2,854,119	2,987,332	
3,292,094	3,694,930	208,765	4,600,426	5,033,897	231,450	3,442,800	3,913,763	23
1,526,181	1,943,471	178,837	2,866,001	3,277,129	281,483	3,181,537	3,782,722	
76,983	231,752	105,020	65,889	191,179	209,773	185,542	395,405	24
5,829	15,925	7,563	5,834	15,520	20,961	20,804	41,773	
51,399	358,741	65,713	65,818	212,149	32,246	129,175	259,152	25
31,366	288,910	68,689	34,439	139,602	45,041	70,308	159,108	
233,357	278,513	9,830	166,340	196,011	16,573	171,254	212,705	26
1,800,977	2,058,436	196,534	2,107,682	2,377,157	46,182	1,422,528	1,500,292	27

11.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1914-1917.—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1914. United Kingdom.	1914. United States.	1914. All Countries.	United Kingdom.
	I. Agricultural produce—con.					
1	Seed, flax	lb.	39	56,336	68,712	–
		$	50	2,336	2,906	–
2	Seeds, all other	"	130,614	28,547	285,426	139,582
	Total seeds	"	**214,146**	**1,260,008**	**1,655,417**	**349,625**
3	Straw	ton	–	311	312	–
		$	–	3,342	3,357	–
4	Sugar, maple, and maple syrup	lb.	–	23,092	23,092	–
		$	–	2,249	2,249	–
5	Tobacco, unmanufactured	lb.	97,806	15,515,446	17,598,449	124,419
		$	29,641	4,353,184	5,109,641	30,226
	Vegetables—					
6	Melons	NO.	210	2,008,137	2,008,710	120
		$	21	170,083	170,142	8
7	Potatoes	bush.	31	415,597	415,884	33
		$	48	353,548	353,763	31
8	Potatoes, sweet, and yams	bush.	414	66,541	69,758	31
		$	251	57,291	59,536	33
9	Tomatoes and corn in cans, etc	lb.	10,326	1,559,272	1,852,667	2,248
		$	944	46,414	72,285	311
10	Tomatoes, fresh	bush.	750	267,283	269,111	–
		$	520	431,411	434,180	–
11	Vegetables and baked beans in cans, etc	lb.	437,739	2,491,092	8,148,802	248,797
		$	31,082	187,332	626,255	16,914
12	Vegetables, n.o.p	"	181,466	1,270,598	1,590,769	124,809
	Total	"	**214,332**	**2,516,677**	**3,306,930**	**142,106**
13	Other agricultural produce	"	28,885	58,264	112,821	21,550
	II. Animals and their produce—totals	$	**3,579,810**	**15,514,944**	**29,880,211**	**2,874,649**
	Animals, living					
14	Cattle	NO.	174	7,255	9,727	47
		$	28,225	215,310	269,757	10,125
15	Dogs	NO.	211	670	888	113
		$	12,123	25,675	38,098	6,911
16	Fowls, domestic, pure bred	NO.	1,613	27,123	28,761	492
		$	4,417	53,640	58,238	3,087
17	Hogs	"	1,550	4,378	5,928	150
18	Horses	NO.	1,519	6,436	8,099	178
		$	344,900	858,369	1,258,867	52,656
19	Sheep	NO.	176	209,919	210,095	280
		$	5,722	638,268	643,990	3,924
20	Other animals	"	3,974	190,359	236,701	2,413
	Total animals, living	"	**400,911**	**1,985,999**	**2,511,585**	**79,266**
21	Bones, crude, and bone dust, etc	cwt.	16,106	64,196	120,025	40,273
		$	56,935	116,310	209,505	97,204
22	Bristles	lb.	111,983	67,191	257,251	70,790
		$	102,427	54,880	214,998	61,019
23	Eggs	doz.	790	10,795,682	11,274,036	1,143
		$	211	2,561,221	2,630,364	337
24	Feathers	"	49,491	40,032	121,070	15,575
25	Fur skins, not dressed	"	250,269	1,388,415	2,241,877	68,239

11.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1914-1917—con.

1915.		1916.			1917.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
11,872	12,376	–	2,936,080	4,343,136	–	8,680	56,280	1
353	366	–	65,149	96,941	–	427	5,182	
76,779	289,699	42,578	91,744	151,422	72,205	184,835	270,860	2
1,878,109	**2,348,501**	**239,112**	**2,264,575**	**2,625,520**	**118,387**	**1,607,790**	**1,776,334**	
198	198	–	93	93	–	22	22	3
2,955	2,955	–	1,187	1,187	–	317	317	
20,564	20,564	2,400	5,756	8,156	–	6,652	7,006	4
2,099	2,009	145	588	733	–	679	688	
17,155,278	18,595,957	95,957	19,806,720	20,834,672	43,087	16,792,089	17,702,637	5
4,226,593	4,718,488	27,040	4,262,023	4,624,607	20,476	4,596,255	5,029,355	
2,313,917	2,315,509	–	1,846,266	1,847,288	–	2,227,513	2,227,513	6
223,334	223,558	–	106,643	106,732	–	157,213	157,213	
668,488	669,103	92	327,979	328,395	28	567,759	568,170	7
529,882	530,402	190	166,050	166,651	73	546,476	546,858	
48,296	50,964	6	57,987	60,337	–	48,261	50,862	8
49,683	52,681	7	49,588	52,168	–	57,189	60,364	
199,427	639,582	17,098	62,467	444,532	1,625	11,286,138	11,466,738	9
9,780	45,381	758	2,722	26,659	171	577,267	593,006	
297,708	298,874	–	312,703	314,490	–	271,519	273,872	10
449,151	449,746	–	416,939	418,202	–	489,714	491,104	
1,774,167	4,338,393	99,764	1,304,227	2,591,836	135,549	5,044,107	6,176,932	11
134,143	331,878	8,478	99,205	195,028	14,599	279,040	384,278	
1,156,141	1,405,713	22,158	1,149,150	1,281,237	51,426	1,438,880	1,635,362	12
2,552,114	**3,039,359**	**31,591**	**1,990,297**	**2,246,677**	**66,269**	**3,545,779**	**3,868,185**	
23,340	53,940	40,294	81,290	125,122	59,324	70,997	148,171	13
15,329,058	**27,873,971**	**4,801,505**	**22,686,093**	**37,555,794**	**4,151,322**	**43,525,226**	**54,929,204**	
1,967	2,014	122	409	532	314	3,362	3,676	14
89,463	99,588	29,596	35,752	65,398	62,482	160,956	223,438	
516	636	59	441	500	60	514	575	15
20,933	28,337	3,493	18,723	22,216	6,049	22,157	28,226	
75,647	76,148	193	34,329	34,532	166	48,187	48,357	16
42,236	45,370	1,326	27,992	29,368	1,126	37,586	38,714	
2,609	2,759	–	413	413	510	2,710	3,220	17
3,070	3,352	80	1,593	1,715	59	2,302	2,375	18
378,064	471,202	34,018	261,224	297,342	52,717	398,744	452,161	
110,726	111,006	70	68,535	68,646	244	67,761	68,005	19
364,235	368,159	750	231,160	233,345	5,640	245,876	251,516	
140,986	209,391	863	51,078	55,818	1,440	77,329	79,950	20
1,038,526	**1,224,806**	**70,046**	**626,342**	**703,990**	**129,964**	**945,358**	**1,077,225**	
64,310	109,389	3,214	62,555	67,885	59	36,741	38,942	21
119,181	220,450	6,933	91,378	101,852	383	73,714	76,151	
61,888	138,956	42,707	128,225	187,352	54,381	136,799	214,008	22
67,557	132,040	41,055	120,486	174,909	56,049	130,845	202,250	
4,191,968	4,354,611	272	3,655,703	3,783,952	25	2,950,776	3,038,843	23
950,855	1,005,976	68	770,462	786,100	28	928,722	942,278	
19,397	39,320	1,863	20,378	23,017	6,908	43,363	58,018	24
1,124,144	1,328,864	33,087	1,937,386	1,986,581	5,026	2,234,627	2,288,766	25

11.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1914-1917—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1914.			1913.
			United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.
	II. Animals and their produce—con.					
1	Fur skins, wholly or partially dressed	$	153,711	148,503	699,979	62,583
2	Grease and degras	lb.	442,201	1,166,650	1,828,930	364,981
		$	15,377	60,439	87,067	10,682
3	Grease, rough	lb.	402,682	11,708,048	12,166,081	2,653
		$	24,810	765,323	794,477	198
4	Hair, cleaned or uncleaned	"	9,104	94,466	109,194	5,746
5	Hair, horse	lb.	31,470	92,426	126,258	15,984
		$	26,865	74,691	102,140	17,323
6	Hatters' furs	"	12,675	56,832	92,689	11,616
7	Hides and skins, raw	lb.	3,302,408	11,912,603	39,016,872	3,636,412
		$	706,690	2,094,514	8,777,694	753,856
8	Honey	lb.	16,201	265,935	538,560	10,902
		$	1,539	38,674	55,985	1,351
9	Milk, condensed	lb.	85,079	247,001	453,417	15,095
		$	5,320	17,791	38,416	1,515
10	Milk and cream, fresh	"	–	236,772	236,772	–
11	Oils, animal	gal.	5,537	60,873	66,410	6,293
		$	2,691	37,974	39,665	2,328
	Provisions, viz.—					
12	Butter	lb.	91,900	262,840	7,317,259	66,259
		$	24,322	73,419	1,823,994	16,949
13	Cheese	lb.	49,472	336,041	1,512,108	35,628
		$	12,066	68,733	299,223	8,366
14	Lard and lard compound, etc	lb.	310,726	6,733,993	7,089,650	575,362
		$	40,417	743,173	792,025	51,939
	Meats, viz.—					
15	Bacon and hams, shoulders and sides	lb.	48,153	7,060,936	7,113,029	13,227
		$	10,767	1,171,691	1,182,899	2,875
16	Beef, salted	lb.	2,740	640,191	642,931	5,861
		$	220	52,271	52,491	517
17	Beef, fresh	lb.	–	235,284	5,561,911	–
		$	–	43,828	390,049	–
18	Canned meats and canned poultry and game	lb.	1,523,044	544,451	2,466,763	1,010,340
		$	276,086	105,479	430,803	173,600
19	Extracts of meats, fluid beef, etc	"	212,347	282,297	550,840	182,604
20	Mutton and lamb, fresh	lb.	251,287	3,821,777	5,610,812	–
		$	25,151	425,941	566,794	–
21	Pork	lb.	3,829	12,092,507	12,102,244	6,850
		$	414	1,203,411	1,204,505	693
22	Poultry and game	"	14,144	258,387	293,513	7,164
23	Other meats	lb.	–	3,004,758	4,007,851	–
		$	7,661	496,998	595,959	4,110
	Total meats	"	**546,790**	**4,040,303**	**5,267,853**	**371,563**
24	Rennet	$	2,306	32,507	53,261	5,266
25	Sausage casings	"	68,131	84,604	162,662	82,571
26	Silk, raw, etc	"	19,653	360,163	413,821	22,192
27	Wax, bees'	lb.	1,046	54,863	87,762	9,931
		$	379	18,310	29,131	4,001
28	Wool	lb.	3,929,650	776,350	7,252,119	3,795,798
		$	1,014,157	171,001	1,872,089	1,108,157
29	Other articles	"	32,563	148,895	202,675	14,807

11.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1914-1917—con.

1915.		1916.			1917.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
135,252	375,675	40,402	239,820	349,168	50,930	504,906	687,595	1
1,495,780	1,916,816	659,935	2,833,127	3,493,062	254,770	1,981,085	2,235,855	2
80,474	94,457	27,154	153,116	180,270	17,756	130,197	147,953	
11,840,628	11,869,101	18,271	7,824,418	7,900,459	7,854	6,993,327	7,048,573	3
749,463	751,756	1,264	536,221	542,360	799	688,660	693,602	
61,872	72,428	2,055	32,233	35,881	3,352	44,841	49,372	4
50,488	67,401	1,155	150,606	151,761	20,246	170,691	194,095	5
41,544	59,622	1,351	98,790	100,141	15,133	120,509	137,820	
91,285	105,976	759	90,385	91,144	5,997	190,528	196,525	6
25,252,917	59,110,483	4,237,772	18,364,233	53,457,468	3,616,391	20,359,374	44,378,911	7
5,124,285	12,828,215	874,879	4,363,538	12,440,979	914,364	6,456,845	12,858,016	
130,956	163,827	2,693	256,048	429,078	24	416,921	573,648	8
17,240	19,661	194	30,507	38,605	4	57,455	66,497	
97,336	120,845	5,916	46,512	53,258	7,872	96,392	104,264	9
6,889	9,485	712	3,177	3,987	1,146	9,122	10,268	
77,413	77,413	–	13,914	13,914	–	27,372	27,372	10
45,831	52,124	2,940	75,030	77,978	10,345	152,746	163,091	11
25,529	27,857	1,043	43,096	44,157	7,285	113,675	120,960	
1,534,232	6,822,540	64,456	3,072,050	4,309,831	2,864	846,689	997,335	12
375,394	1,678,056	20,087	745,860	1,092,800	1,082	230,232	278,834	
425,560	1,162,465	16,614	577,318	971,821	14,992	460,080	785,221	13
80,812	229,094	5,154	104,533	187,873	5,592	111,128	208,440	
2,588,184	3,237,249	2,137	7,354,409	7,969,945	17,054	4,508,615	4,525,961	14
247,484	306,030	253	663,056	666,102	2,305	661,101	663,421	
1,493,708	1,512,086	2,805	2,714,817	2,721,682	988	13,799,249	13,803,320	15
239,551	243,483	651	343,316	344,553	273	2,159,493	2,160,309	
1,005,010	1,012,641	400	5,083,739	5,090,889	–	6,737,273	6,738,748	16
78,944	79,648	30	470,872	471,567	–	737,301	737,467	
156,305	771,295	–	4,252,387	4,252,387	–	4,888,534	4,888,534	17
26,800	70,830	–	373,499	374,499	–	508,717	508,717	
283,884	1,466,556	88,595	199,245	306,205	187,388	321,580	542,240	18
46,610	244,346	24,506	30,900	58,875	54,327	64,675	124,566	
269,250	472,204	136,405	320,377	461,934	302,041	473,885	781,696	19
2,955,592	3,451,812	–	2,715,338	2,841,838	–	2,458,104	2,458,104	20
335,933	370,330	–	325,217	334,856	–	360,972	360,972	
8,488,988	8,499,505	625	52,773,737	52,783,487	–	80,368,327	80,370,697	21
820,235	821,411	76	5,851,531	5,852,595	–	12,492,239	12,492,546	
69,494	90,712	1,055	47,775	55,051	983	30,794	42,606	22
1,518,582	1,857,168	1,120	10,568,752	10,700,156	1,446	59,293,961	59,385,054	23
280,416	323,374	279	1,258,593	1,275,870	359	9,383,648	9,406,922	
2,167,233	**2,716,338**	**163,002**	**9,023,080**	**9,229,800**	**357,983**	**26,211,724**	**26,615,801**	
46,825	72,564	4,702	82,295	97,712	1,314	81,880	92,183	24
82,023	174,543	73,217	81,436	178,963	34,034	196,680	263,732	25
374,122	433,739	23,016	355,943	379,924	22,655	751,924	774,579	26
56,811	78,804	14,257	54,640	80,302	12,501	94,722	164,447	27
19,890	28,700	5,346	17,605	26,302	4,076	33,821	57,015	
7,460,638	13,193,986	9,192,059	5,357,199	21,140,729	5,959,791	5,041,437	14,581,159	28
2,094,627	3,717,039	3,393,914	2,373,292	7,999,284	2,490,973	2,460,459	6,224,967	
109,742	143,872	9,949	67,734	80,069	16,184	85,540	109,559	29

11.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1914-1917—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1914.			1915.
			United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.
	III. Fisheries produce—totals	$	**246,858**	**835,520**	**2,331,772**	**207,930**
1	Anchovies and sardines	boxes	1,314,273	56,073	7,446,699	1,002,129
		$	73,205	5,226	418,377	56,591
2	Cod, haddock, ling and pollock, all kinds	lb.	28,780	242,920	8,510,134	112
		$	1,880	13,159	442,106	8
3	Halibut	lb.	–	1,553,759	2,314,059	–
		$	–	86,286	127,129	–
4	Herring	lb.	1,417,096	297,312	7,996,894	1,495,059
		$	66,952	16,016	238,918	64,883
5	Lobster	"	220	3,491	26,110	–
6	Mackerel	lb.	6,600	4,361	14,559	360
		$	320	647	1,063	28
7	Oysters	"	75	388,431	390,449	21
8	Salmon	lb.	–	2,107,343	2,952,661	–
		$	–	61,838	112,602	28
9	Seafish, other	lb.	62,116	80,141	613,728	64,144
		$	7,774	6,897	33,100	6,230
10	Other fish, fresh, pickled, smoked, etc	"	89,879	132,720	314,682	72,311
	Total fish	"	**240,305**	**714,711**	**2,104,536**	**200,100**
	Fish oil—					
11	Cod	gal.	379	–	95,865	90
		$	397	–	39,816	92
12	Cod liver	gal.	2,131	6,107	22,466	1,186
		$	1,188	5,162	18,702	879
13	Seal	gal.	–	20	34,307	–
		$	–	20	16,745	–
14	Other	gal.	6,975	32,444	62,997	11,529
		$	3,845	11,422	24,752	6,285
	Total fish oils	gal.	**9,485**	**38,571**	**215,635**	**12,805**
		$	**5,430**	**16,604**	**100,015**	**7,256**
15	Other articles of fisheries	"	1,123	104,205	127,221	574
	IV. Forest produce—totals	$	**82,005**	**16,601,319**	**16,789,413**	**15,174**
16	Corkwood	"	858	20,696	34,212	539
17	D shovel handles	"	7	71,044	71,051	47
18	Felloes of hickory or oak, rough sawn to shape only, etc	"	–	79,861	79,861	–
19	Handle, heading, stave and shingle bolts	"	–	219,032	219,221	–
20	Hickory billets	"	–	69,995	69,995	10
21	Hickory and oak spokes, etc	"	–	231,328	231,328	–
22	Hubs for wheels, etc	"	67	74,893	74,989	24
23	Ivory nuts, vegetable	"	–	70,222	70,222	–
24	Fence posts and railroad ties	"	–	2,326,843	2,326,843	–
25	Logs and round unmanufactured timber	"	16,425	648,200	679,816	717
	Lumber and timber, planks and boards, viz.—					
26	Boards, planks, deals, etc	M. ft.	219	266,638	267,113	138
		$	8,611	4,931,371	4,945,091	4,685
27	Cherry, chestnut, etc	ft.	–	22,661	23,226,168	–
		$	–	774,658	805,169	–

11.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1914-1917—con.

1915.		1916.			1917.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
588,717	**1,856,298**	**124,505**	**570,986**	**1,591,073**	**115,410**	**1,005,255**	**2,476,279**	
86,301	5,551,898	687,364	87,350	3,602,900	542,600	721,626	4,094,009	1
7,853	317,675	35,947	6,707	224,852	43,480	52,397	346,640	
267,628	7,439,420	–	135,132	2,965,975	336	113,649	8,474,992	2
15,739	368,033	–	10,490	152,753	53	8,560	467,490	
1,104,702	1,544,680	–	634,329	904,299	–	325,711	589,840	3
54,470	79,968	–	25,163	38,927	–	24,937	43,831	
261,593	9,816,424	882,899	280,241	15,523,961	783,300	330,230	10,739,427	4
14,960	259,017	56,834	16,134	338,657	46,154	22,402	351,506	
2,650	11,950	42	4,749	42,624	41	23,737	23,778	5
2,652	3,012	–	5,047	8,247	–	16,167	16,167	6
394	422	–	579	696	–	1,900	1,900	
256,048	259,063	2	280,198	283,536	7	331,905	335,622	7
118,197	731,004	–	62,044	951,775	–	–	–	8
7,310	46,803	17	6,627	55,190	15	150,516	198,049	
49,993	461,015	4,605	49,564	1,358,614	48,984	84,869	765,534	9
4,431	24,394	495	4,387	47,302	5,731	8,622	38,229	
119,351	281,780	17,245	84,663	157,203	13,167	212,301	311,882	10
483,206	**1,649,105**	**110,582**	**439,697**	**1,341,740**	**108,648**	**861,029**	**2,118,927**	
1,394	136,728	150	2,269	101,840	–	273	147,133	11
562	54,699	360	1,639	65,355	–	184	124,213	
6,212	20,442	63	10,791	11,969	206	8,780	8,986	12
4,541	13,945	882	13,742	15,407	970	10,996	11,966	
–	10,836	–	–	43,326	–	42	46,532	13
–	4,909	–	–	21,350	–	4	30,874	
28,933	49,868	22,210	62,189	113,596	6,027	54,575	126,756	14
12,547	22,993	12,452	23,918	51,390	4,761	31,531	76,611	
36,539	**217,874**	**22,998**	**75,249**	**270,731**	**6,633**	**63,670**	**329,407**	
17,650	**96,546**	**13,694**	**44,699**	**153,502**	**5,731**	**42,715**	**243,664**	
87,861	110,647	229	86,590	95,831	1,031	101,511	113,688	15
9,553,706	**9,613,891**	**5,222**	**5,216,715**	**5,240,154**	**5,276**	**6,882,021**	**6,902,193**	
12,247	21,252	1,272	18,341	24,889	–	15,697	18,247	16
36,009	36,056	8	46,890	46,898	–	47,972	47,972	17
41,381	41,381	–	61,644	61,644	–	41,895	41,895	18
142,031	142,031	–	160,827	160,827	–	233,267	233,267	19
34,904	34,914	–	52,244	52,244	–	44,032	44,032	20
185,414	185,414	–	128,639	128,639	–	147,789	147,789	21
67,868	67,892	–	38,863	38,871	15	42,167	42,182	22
23,067	23,067	–	38,618	38,618	–	73,399	73,399	23
1,255,127	1,255,137	–	645,606	645,606	–	808,641	808,641	24
475,061	485,953	–	325,953	325,967	–	598,417	598,417	25
157,740	157,884	–	70,356	70,368	–	69,603	69,633	26
2,648,199	2,653,020	46	1,188,012	1,188,566	–	1,497,454	1,498,921	
13,619	13,663,000	–	10,224	10,234,000	–	17,034	17,059	27
460,450	462,729	–	351,537	352,031	–	568,976	570,254	

11.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1914-1917—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1914.			1913.
			United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.
	IV. Forest produce—con.					
	Lumber and timber—con.					
1	Mahogany	M. ft.	408	2,334	2,827	62
		$	47,344	282,487	338,820	8,043
2	Oak	M. ft.	34	62,272	62,848	–
		$	6,074	2,629,788	2,660,839	–
3	Pitch pine	M. ft.	–	135,348	135,348	–
		$	–	2,912,363	2,912,363	–
4	Timber, hewn and sawn	"	419	521,825	523,244	435
5	Shingles	M.	–	53,113	53,871	–
		$	–	102,622	104,166	–
6	Staves	M.	–	5,567	5,567	–
		$	–	181,624	181,624	–
7	Walnut	M. ft.	1	485	486	–
		$	73	28,691	28,764	–
8	White ash	M. ft.	–	2,417	2,417	–
		$	–	119,552	119,552	–
9	Other lumber and timber	"	1,103	198,246	203,983	639
	Total lumber and timber	"	**63,624**	**12,683,227**	**12,823,615**	**13,802**
10	Wood for fuel	cord	–	29,072	29,072	–
		$	–	89,936	89,936	–
11	Other articles of the forest	"	1,024	16,042	18,324	35
	V. Manufactures—totals	$	**115,569,081**	**242,037,553**	**417,555,537**	**76,868,104**
12	Ale, beer and porter	gal.	467,506	1,541,698	2,082,194	281,653
		$	421,874	885,207	1,338,893	242,719
13	Ale, ginger	"	32,185	1,767	34,014	25,972
14	Antiseptic surgical dressing	"	75,281	162,214	241,544	65,039
15	Asphaltum or asphalt	cwt.	15,598	715,716	1,070,354	3,705
		$	15,412	601,960	833,624	2,297
16	Baking powder	lb.	7,717	729,580	737,297	8,389
		$	933	206,390	207,323	1,051
17	Balls, cues and racks for bagatelle tables	"	5,704	19,036	28,784	3,677
18	Baskets	"	16,951	68,040	159,548	13,928
19	Belting, all kinds, except rubber and leather	"	286,877	185,045	478,388	156,028
20	Belts, surgical, trusses and suspensory bandages, etc	"	12,517	49,321	63,252	5,928
21	Belts, all kinds, n.e.s	"	21,684	71,928	94,957	14,106
22	Bells	"	20,052	74,864	127,065	18,215
23	Billiard tables	NO.	293	400	693	134
		$	67,893	35,911	103,804	25,704
24	Binder twine	lb.	1,120	36,756,592	36,757,907	1,009,890
		$	136	3,779,434	3,779,589	86,823
25	Binder twine, articles for the manufacture of	"	518	12,354	12,872	–
26	Blacking, shoe, shoemakers' ink, etc.	"	30,943	101,836	133,047	35,987
27	Blueing, laundry, all kinds	"	49,988	5,237	55,448	40,940
28	Boats	NO.	28	862	894	35
		$	4,386	31,038	35,659	3,320
29	Bolting cloths	"	70	21,794	24,788	–
30	Books, periodicals and other printed matter	"	1,608,244	4,354,747	6,463,103	1,368,546
31	Boot, shoe and stay laces	"	113,334	35,959	248,891	59,953
32	Boots, shoes and slippers, except rubber and leather	"	209,630	60,039	317,644	169,231

11.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1914-1917.—con.

1915.		1916.			1917.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
1,321	1,383	4	563	567	24	1,468	1,492	1
144,710	152,769	486	64,145	64,631	3,474	196,618	200,092	
34,079	34,454	–	25,771	26,114	–	34,484	34,633	2
1,419,823	1,437,924	–	972,994	983,541	–	1,312,091	1,315,398	
95,182	95,182	–	43,298	43,298	–	30,579	30,579	3
1,608,788	1,608,788	–	722,358	722,358	–	644,812	644,812	
543,924	544,483	385	72,014	73,903	–	92,899	92,899	4
16,232	16,606	–	5,719	5,719	–	2,762	2,762	5
28,707	29,494	–	8,682	8,682	–	5,161	5,161	
3,177	3,177	–	1,200	1,200	–	4,312	4,312	6
122,727	122,727	–	34,173	34,173	–	136,821	136,821	
384	384	2	678	680	–	1,276	1,276	7
27,561	27,561	532	45,116	45,648	–	83,509	83,509	
1,357	1,370	–	634	634	–	798	798	8
70,787	71,443	–	30,770	30,770	–	47,291	47,291	
133,933	138,843	522	152,221	154,580	1,787	107,226	114,751	9
7,209,609	**7,249,781**	**1,971**	**3,642,022**	**3,658,883**	**5,261**	**4,692,358**	**4,709,909**	
23,145	23,145	–	18,890	18,890	–	37,463	37,499	10
63,856	63,856	–	45,724	45,724	–	115,832	115,888	
7,132	7,167	–	11,344	11,344	–	20,555	20,555	11
166,466,376	**286,214,321**	**64,026,407**	**205,603,653**	**305,474,649**	**91,412,835**	**324,738,797**	**468,502,848**	
739,548	1,061,065	147,348	182,300	331,633	89,750	96,295	188,155	12
433,964	697,135	122,173	112,732	236,648	80,431	59,121	141,405	
1,753	27,743	16,103	1,040	17,160	17,008	1,165	18,243	13
185,698	251,463	45,789	251,899	297,941	41,542	268,752	310,602	14
605,193	841,377	26,422	738,761	838,149	–	610,280	644,766	15
486,232	635,204	9,725	481,069	521,834	–	442,167	457,094	
520,088	528,477	794	31,161	31,990	2,341	38,171	40,512	16
149,498	150,549	196	7,202	7,401	574	6,896	7,470	
10,912	19,921	1,908	9,514	11,422	1,755	12,228	14,472	17
42,953	93,923	13,743	31,447	70,763	4,195	53,858	102,567	18
89,113	247,912	139,830	108,360	249,644	251,672	219,947	471,738	19
37,615	44,183	3,631	38,382	42,766	4,145	56,077	60,372	20
55,772	70,505	9,136	44,230	53,622	8,514	60,720	69,634	21
48,254	96,687	5,869	49,149	74,289	1,973	62,293	79,394	22
120	254	34	35	69	5	31	36	23
5,016	30,720	5,607	2,277	7,884	1,925	1,289	3,214	
27,567,140	28,577,030	2,485,373	32,371,795	34,857,168	456,550	65,463,081	65,919,631	24
2,651,451	2,738,274	216,918	2,770,140	2,987,058	59,049	6,831,220	6,890,269	
9,947	9,947	1,387	131,271	132,658	209	112,958	113,167	25
92,013	128,223	66,408	102,222	168,630	71,012	162,809	233,880	
5,490	46,643	34,691	6,412	41,103	55,849	7,768	63,617	26
766	802	2	413	426	4	308	316	27
26,471	29,866	133	20,271	20,652	1,000	15,905	19,956	28
20,564	21,440	–	29,217	31,573	66	38,025	39,382	29
3,284,842	5,130,569	991,700	2,993,789	4,168,315	1,148,369	3,654,971	5,013,360	30
49,910	142,535	33,478	141,467	177,117	47,448	271,886	399,188	31
61,612	265,904	72,723	32,069	118,277	92,692	148,816	261,132	32

11.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1914-1917—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1914.			1915.
			United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.
	V. Manufactures—con.					
1	Braces, suspenders and parts of.....	$	13,551	67,248	89,181	9,072
	Brass and manufactures of—					
2	Brass, old and scrap.....	cwt.	138	24,980	25,358	370
		$	2,088	291,667	295,765	4,045
3	Brass, in blocks, ingots or pigs....	cwt.	–	17,663	17,862	–
		$	–	232,831	235,198	–
4	Brass tubing, not polished, etc....	lb.	344,075	1,436,659	1,955,896	164,425
		$	67,987	313,836	417,457	29,555
5	Brass rods and sheets for mfs.....	cwt.	804	46,507	47,849	–
		$	13,461	735,148	757,200	6,305
6	Brass wire, plain.....	lb.	12,051	400,883	413,276	2,294
		$	2,605	68,752	71,514	522
7	Brass, other.....	"	327,090	1,963,473	2,418,425	25,695
	Total.....	"	**413,231**	**3,605,707**	**4,195,559**	**66,122**
8	Bricks, tiles and manufactures of clay	"	247,269	1,587,395	1,838,001	152,372
9	Bricks, fire.....	"	212,273	890,143	1,110,161	48,375
10	British gum, dextrine, sizing cream, etc.....	lb.	416,939	1,023,426	1,440,365	306,854
		$	11,831	43,160	54,991	7,898
11	Brooms, whisks and brushes.....	"	119,146	295,629	691,215	76,807
12	Buttons.....	"	143,109	458,094	861,283	88,012
13	Candles.....	lb.	214,234	547,263	772,974	151,850
		$	18,697	71,242	91,268	14,681
14	Cane, reed or rattan, split or manufactured.....	"	14	4,965	6,977	252
15	Carbons.....	"	4	299,400	299,404	307
	Carriages and parts of—					
16	Automobiles and motor vehicles..	NO.	399	5,864	6,288	299
		$	621,979	6,528,086	7,213,375	252,898
17	Automobiles, passenger.....	NO.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
18	Automobiles, freight.....	NO.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
19	Automobiles, etc., parts of.....	"	31,981	3,926,077	3,966,379	22,337
20	Motor cycles and vehicles.....	NO.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
21	Buggies, carriages, pleasure carts, etc.....	NO.	22	1,561	1,583	8
		$	1,732	99,558	101,290	281
22	Wagons, farm, freight and drays..	NO.	1	8,719	8,720	1
		$	144	417,498	417,642	130
23	Cars, all kinds.....	NO.	50	8,933	8,992	212
		$	3,709	6,927,160	6,931,214	6,875
24	Cars, railway, parts of.....	NO.	18,948	416,925	444,071	3,032
25	Carriages, other, and parts of.....	"	171,135	851,588	1,023,880	111,103
	Total.....	"	**849,628**	**19,166,892**	**20,097,851**	**396,656**
26	Carpets, n.e.s.[1].....	yd.	4,847	1,753	6,800	540
		$	2,685	702	3,491	85
27	Carpet sweepers [2].....	NO.	10	5,793	5,803	6
		$	69	23,633	23,702	35
28	Cash registers and parts of.....	"	–	210,260	210,260	–
29	Celluloid and manufactures of.....	"	37,756	153,192	214,981	45,517
30	Cement.....	"	66,592	274,555	352,134	35,054

[1] Carpets, other, are included under the head of woo land manufactures of.
[2] Includes hand vacuum cleaners in 1916 and 1917.

11.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1914-1917—con.

1915.		1916.			1917.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
37,495	55,045	4,364	36,716	46,045	4,633	97,492	105,536	1
12,081	12,461	–	2,915	3,209	6	8,144	8,478	2
128,379	132,484	–	47,264	49,303	58	193,037	196,774	
8,929	8,929	–	15,201	15,201	–	7,694	7,700	3
102,067	102,067	–	228,680	228,680	–	204,295	204,423	
1,417,911	1,615,018	18,536	1,137,803	1,156,339	15,199	1,082,344	1,097,543	4
276,818	312,517	4,544	340,360	344,904	5,437	449,355	454,792	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
432,678	439,896	500	417,284	417,784	12,684	680,832	693,516	
443,540	445,992	568	330,138	330,706	265	448,538	448,803	6
70,171	70,754	223	90,929	91,152	107	204,929	205,036	
1,442,153	1,690,208	78,315	2,216,164	2,307,721	102,921	3,353,408	3,467,589	7
2,452,266	**2,747,926**	**83,582**	**3,340,681**	**3,439,544**	**121,207**	**5,085,856**	**5,222,130**	
1,182,096	1,336,546	79,480	662,000	741,482	68,171	863,496	931,773	8
431,990	482,763	90,564	626,782	717,793	131,010	1,140,963	1,271,973	9
878,657	1,188,761	277,152	3,192,361	3,469,513	280,435	3,691,538	3,971,973	10
28,176	36,174	9,012	85,296	94,308	8,355	117,595	125,950	
176,475	409,932	62,631	190,113	365,994	65,026	321,125	577,068	11
362,284	561,496	49,204	485,706	615,157	72,688	733,666	993,933	12
623,995	785,035	69,046	516,507	589,585	68,187	660,515	734,867	13
80,356	96,163	8,138	67,129	76,244	10,586	96,911	108,822	
5,132	8,844	122	4,193	6,826	221	8,377	10,336	14
222,987	223,294	–	294,561	294,561	–	373,457	373,467	15
5,158	5,476	29	8,026	8,055	–	–	–	16
4,591,182	4,888,704	23,502	5,065,827	5,089,329	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	8	12,028	12,037	17
–	–	–	–	–	29,571	7,950,806	7,981,177	
–	–	–	–	–	–	327	327	18
–	–	–	–	–	–	423,824	423,824	
2,142,895	2,166,193	13,735	4,536,731	4,550,480	26,594	7,173,423	7,200,017	19
–	–	–	–	–	4	1,097	1,101	20
–	–	–	–	–	779	176,845	177,624	
861	869	1	533	534	–	763	763	21
43,895	44,176	33	26,921	26,954	–	30,680	30,680	
3,025	3,026	75	2,680	2,935	–	5,562	5,562	22
145,960	146,090	2,373	66,954	69,327	–	153,748	153,748	
2,068	2,280	6	991	997	–	1,123	1,123	23
572,351	579,226	238	238,628	238,866	–	644,928	644,928	
85,797	94,506	3,315	224,690	228,005	8,844	795,740	804,584	24
493,278	604,520	86,971	579,341	666,336	36,689	794,054	830,743	25
8,075,358	**8,523,415**	**130,167**	**10,739,092**	**10,869,297**	**102,477**	**18,144,048**	**18,247,325**	
552	1,092	1,992	1,841	7,114	7,660	12,036	24,285	26
131	216	1,967	795	4,253	3,444	3,625	9,852	
9,249	9,255	40	16,949	16,989	–	26,143	26,143	27
43,905	43,940	165	75,069	75,234	–	105,814	105,814	
121,177	121,177	–	60,711	62,166	–	106,853	106,853	28
114,165	176,281	18,360	193,723	215,854	26,319	356,176	383,451	29
94,127	132,492	577	43,243	45,296	238	42,505	42,743	30

11.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1914-1917—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1914.			1913.
			United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.
	V. Manufactures—con.					
1	Chalk, prepared	$	1,013	42,419	46,982	1,105
2	Chicory, kiln-dried	lb.	314,622	61,250	423,555	173,573
		$	13,747	4,343	20,130	7,769
3	Church vestments	"	8,403	2,675	59,469	5,484
4	Clocks, clock cases, springs and movements	"	63,656	462,895	679,382	33,978
5	Clothes wringers	"	216	33,999	34,215	43
6	Coal and pine pitch	gal.	127,670	1,329,889	1,457,579	93,398
		$	6,509	74,733	81,249	5,267
7	Cocoa carpeting, mats and matting	"	12,711	1,671	32,780	6,001
8	Cocoa, desiccated	lb.	16,585	4,372	1,048,482	203,877
		$	1,898	645	102,285	19,191
9	Cocoa paste, chocolate paste, etc	lb.	5,167,591	952,630	7,787,246	3,689,421
		$	1,122,720	216,415	1,770,712	829,094
10	Coffee, roasted or ground, extracts of, etc	lb.	157,505	977,224	1,144,931	104,332
		$	35,419	236,075	273,250	24,779
11	Coke	ton	337	708,440	708,777	161
		$	2,199	2,058,715	2,060,914	844
12	Collars and cuffs	"	72,492	96,845	212,608	33,686
13	Combs	"	62,864	35,892	174,646	63,440
	Copper and manufactures of—					
14	Copper in blocks, pigs or ingots	cwt.	410	49,995	50,956	1
		$	6,636	778,094	792,861	10
15	Copper in bars and rods, in coil, etc	cwt.	202	270,051	270,282	–
		$	4,217	4,333,471	4,338,199	–
16	Copper in strips, sheets or plates	cwt.	329	39,531	39,877	90
		$	5,890	718,956	725,169	1,735
17	Copper tubing, not polished, etc	lb.	110,019	500,992	824,059	55,955
		$	25,108	120,940	192,322	11,024
18	Copper wire, plain, tinned or plated	lb.	3,295	495,610	498,908	10,247
		$	711	115,183	115,899	2,267
19	Copper, other	"	43,681	344,104	417,035	19,349
	Total	"	**86,243**	**6,410,748**	**6,581,485**	**34,385**
20	Cordage and twines	lb.	3,174,269	1,333,716	4,561,997	2,909,540
		$	376,722	193,341	577,938	299,067
21	Corks and other manufactures of cork bark	"	53,469	255,455	522,957	29,625
22	Corsets, corset clasps, etc	"	6,803	650,593	668,336	14,117
23	Costumes and scenery, theatrical	"	624	6,383	7,205	21
	Cotton, manufactures of—					
24	Duck, grey or white, over 8 oz., per sq. yd.	yd.	1,565,322	1,988,683	3,555,145	838,211
		$	333,047	576,444	909,886	188,459
25	Embroideries, white and cream coloured	"	257,133	42,248	1,143,703	193,537
26	Grey, unbleached cotton fabrics	yd.	23,907,033	3,025,857	26,942,693	7,422,952
		$	1,250,754	201,945	1,454,498	465,620
27	White or bleached cotton fabrics	yd.	31,194,200	8,405,231	39,930,501	23,961,673
		$	2,564,688	701,662	3,319,255	1,927,089
28	Fabrics, printed, dyed or coloured	yd.	53,514,578	14,496,992	69,103,236	37,170,111
		$	4,749,667	1,600,314	6,580,065	3,614,874
29	Handkerchiefs	"	586,014	6,111	652,616	416,384
30	Sheets, bed quilts, pillow cases, etc	"	1,019,619	88,859	1,184,927	728,419

11.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1914-1917—con.

1915.		1916.			1917.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
36,677	39,841	857	43,368	44,650	748	52,333	53,343	1
82,211	303,569	14,133	114,292	152,136	6,534	71,897	78,706	2
6,779	16,611	973	9,451	11,462	680	6,328	7,078	
2,188	30,935	6,993	1,064	28,916	2,759	1,856	23,778	3
283,414	366,369	20,288	355,875	378,385	6,688	535,654	544,732	4
26,101	26,144	–	22,135	22,135	11	33,304	33,315	5
970,871	1,064,269	47,405	477,172	524,597	17,377	1,783,889	1,801,346	6
53,107	58,374	2,580	29,202	31,786	929	78,210	79,159	
2,190	14,019	3,211	1,086	5,290	977	448	3,822	7
4,156	672,837	42,276	239	740,470	179,359	17,828	1,408,412	8
837	62,275	4,156	50	56,378	18,310	3,190	109,146	
1,345,107	6,028,927	2,274,357	2,318,174	5,020,269	2,375,965	2,300,281	5,031,493	9
337,885	1,429,893	530,356	695,942	1,330,087	726,492	806,911	1,654,184	
726,451	831,654	90,378	614,924	705,302	106,957	792,694	903,136	10
163,322	188,215	23,336	135,988	159,324	32,863	244,820	278,356	
506,638	506,799	563	693,044	693,607	850	755,702	756,602	11
1,444,992	1,445,836	4,883	1,745,828	1,750,711	8,875	2,677,849	2,686,881	
74,191	124,047	30,696	77,464	149,285	27,793	51,155	125,201	12
26,575	126,687	49,183	50,811	105,268	70,485	106,370	183,912	13
44,225	44,226	2	37,223	37,225	–	49,847	49,847	14
585,600	585,610	44	716,203	716,247	–	1,450,774	1,450,774	
144,782	144,782	–	133,446	133,446	–	189,182	189,182	15
2,056,510	2,056,610	–	2,631,652	2,631,652	–	5,591,748	5,591,748	
33,486	33,576	–	25,527	25,527	343	25,783	26,126	16
551,155	552,890	–	581,710	581,710	12,583	851,437	864,020	
500,616	622,326	7,199	711,112	718,311	4,701	947,861	952,562	17
110,369	137,491	1,356	204,468	205,824	2,671	385,570	388,241	
93,383	103,630	–	78,582	78,588	20	70,085	70,105	18
22,400	24,667	–	17,815	17,818	4	34,696	34,700	
180,018	203,687	9,102	277,881	289,826	11,479	252,793	270,281	19
3,506,052	**3,560,855**	**10,502**	**4,429,729**	**4,443,077**	**26,737**	**8,567,018**	**8,599,764**	
1,460,995	4,388,060	1,418,006	2,573,476	4,023,090	2,563,219	2,073,412	4,673,065	20
190,606	492,001	154,218	250,945	409,951	334,105	364,314	706,031	
154,620	305,233	20,588	172,063	283,434	23,515	215,764	331,813	21
519,618	536,439	8,047	457,183	465,614	7,424	510,010	517,737	22
8,247	8,322	–	4,698	4,698	17	2,979	2,996	23
1,158,956	2,000,791	236,341	1,358,757	1,595,708	703,531	2,521,452	3,224,983	24
390,473	580,430	48,416	490,299	538,809	206,359	1,118,031	1,324,390	
145,277	827,829	165,345	214,486	963,360	179,445	227,020	1,033,404	25
1,812,757	9,243,306	5,056,452	4,348,222	9,413,674	4,764,722	8,070,800	12,840,300	26
116,721	584,219	290,896	316,431	607,327	336,224	738,569	1,075,197	
7,471,140	31,684,330	18,763,014	11,999,088	30,886,907	18,730,456	23,134,986	41,931,791	27
657,583	2,622,792	1,475,962	967,307	2,459,676	1,837,358	2,151,116	3,998,444	
15,215,506	53,010,296	30,075,361	32,224,686	62,511,579	35,420,078	50,227,519	85,987,459	28
1,580,386	5,299,869	3,165,693	3,189,101	6,391,448	4,870,393	6,259,186	11,207,129	
11,049	481,483	544,228	21,004	625,902	913,485	60,918	1,059,240	29
51,449	819,378	525,630	66,867	625,785	864,246	158,947	1,096,551	30

11.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1914-1917—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1914. United Kingdom.	1914. United States.	1914. All Countries.	United Kingdom.
	V. Manufactures—con.					
	Cotton, manufactures of—con.					
1	Shirts of cotton	doz.	31,506	84,611	118,193	16,313
		$	170,981	444,092	629,471	94,4555
2	Sewing thread on spools	"	144,829	132,629	310,606	115,509
3	Sewing cotton thread in hanks	lb.	447,150	100,716	550,933	352,960
		$	243,586	50,902	295,635	183,508
4	Clothing	"	886,610	1,850,695	2,949,986	567,012
5	Lace, white and cream coloured	"	832,110	52,771	1,144,225	662,521
6	Socks and stockings.....doz.	prs.	380,327	155,498	831,537	201,846
		$	497,879	168,718	1,070,702	256,360
7	Velvets, velveteens and plush fabrics	yd.	3,030,588	177,663	3,595,984	3,007,734
		$	822,440	51,345	1,015,823	794,413
8	Cottons, other	"	1,838,045	1,440,316	3,470,192	1,446,632
	Total	"	**16,197,402**	**7,409,051**	**26,131,590**	**11,654,892**
9	Cotton waste, etc	lb.	3,121,580	3,778,846	7,233,610	1,954,453
		$	222,552	225,008	466,438	110,432
10	Cotton yarns	lb.	1,976,792	268,650	2,255,472	1,538,384
		$	920,109	131,885	1,056,343	687,733
11	Crapes	$	8,803	475	11,612	7,435
12	Curtains and shams	"	429,441	102,849	594,841	283,067
13	Drugs, dyes, chemicals, medicines	"	3,191,567	8,405,061	15,326,612	2,594,359
14	Duck for belting and hose	"	–	78,782	78,782	2,790
15	Earthenware and chinaware	"	1,873,599	571,312	3,131,105	1,133,332
16	Elastic, round or flat	"	118,919	29,253	148,249	113,341
17	Electric apparatus, motors, etc	"	945,527	7,056,427	8,404,501	712,463
18	Electric light carbons and carbon points	"	5,397	39,333	88,844	1,032
19	Embroideries, n.e.s	"	34,596	29,237	121,174	11,521
20	Emery wheels and manufactures of emery, etc	"	405	123,729	124,353	798
21	Express parcels	"	2,830	2,099,134	2,103,138	1,836
22	Fancy goods	"	1,788,248	1,127,726	4,879,431	1,243,082
23	Fertilizers	"	44,336	555,638	605,215	51,042
24	Fibreware	"	4,832	154,443	159,714	4,649
25	Fireworks	"	4,844	16,105	28,727	1,792
26	Fish hooks, nets, seines, etc	"	631,764	685,119	1,333,737	691,389
27	Flax, hemp, jute and manufactures of	"	2,753,258	203,067	3,298,599	2,825,591
28	Furniture, wood, iron or other material	"	266,787	2,660,071	3,049,874	109,391
29	Fur and manufactures of	"	439,540	215,209	719,596	219,084
	Glass and manufactures of—					
30	Common and colourless window glass.....sq. ft.		13,946,781	10,336,026	47,928,123	7,593,930
		$	461,623	417,417	1,497,422	237,813
31	Plate glass, not bevelled, in sheets not exceeding 7 sq. ft.....sq. ft.		541,509	187,625	1,400,211	315,914
		$	82,332	37,755	248,516	59,279
32	Plate glass, not bevelled, in sheets exceeding 7 sq. ft. each, and not exceeding 25 sq. ft.....sq. ft.		750,127	42,137	1,396,493	364,295
		$	151,394	9,558	280,612	82,893
33	Plate glass, n.o.p.....sq. ft.		1,016,034	68,833	1,854,882	592,672
		$	224,805	14,709	390,795	151,661
34	Glass, other, and manufactures of	"	416,885	1,615,020	2,657,175	244,226
	Total	"	**1,337,039**	**2,094,459**	**5,074,520**	**775,872**

11.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1914-1917—con.

1915.		1916.			1917.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
67,013	84,332	8,514	70,887	79,676	6,500	79,950	86,879	1
341,568	442,555	46,770	309,406	357,802	42,695	401,206	445,623	
96,005	216,002	209,815	137,301	349,777	291,248	281,236	575,688	2
133,382	486,667	427,786	237,177	664,963	735,927	253,536	989,608	3
64,815	248,486	213,361	111,122	324,483	467,918	166,071	634,037	
1,521,821	2,182,376	354,817	1,316,494	1,736,625	362,120	1,986,562	2,429,695	4
38,796	818,419	638,636	55,749	830,973	921,617	83,442	1,200,639	5
246,114	528,738	98,735	580,941	683,369	118,394	1,151,681	1,273,440	6
276,916	639,010	158,764	638,497	800,268	266,901	1,419,273	1,688,911	
142,133	3,474,654	3,480,896	369,352	4,162,886	5,899,046	583,929	6,819,629	7
42,761	979,963	1,040,858	209,149	1,401,225	2,225,595	513,344	2,907,701	
1,251,083	2,830,638	1,071,954	1,817,677	2,931,543	1,662,122	3,207,868	4,946,102	8
6,586,703	**19,573,449**	**9,951,145**	**9,860,890**	**20,945,003**	**15,447,726**	**18,772,789**	**35,622,751**	
2,412,874	4,559,923	1,043,426	2,205,448	3,272,858	1,403,736	2,170,120	3,573,856	9
168,712	288,850	95,186	190,037	286,530	187,117	246,844	433,961	
412,962	1,957,871	1,415,872	646,055	2,061,927	2,044,973	699,625	2,744,598	10
176,871	866,861	580,903	287,978	868,881	1,254,983	430,860	1,685,843	
325	8,434	9,668	567	11,520	7,666	513	9,044	11
74,399	389,272	219,535	67,904	305,277	263,086	137,906	422,457	12
8,892,280	14,122,766	2,655,085	13,244,909	17,518,124	2,092,022	15,661,385	20,180,684	13
71,635	74,425	2,483	57,244	59,727	–	90,017	90,017	14
396,845	1,940,765	950,944	297,276	1,476,753	1,534,296	470,537	2,389,326	15
19,983	134,306	91,449	34,963	126,627	116,806	66,571	183,377	16
4,821,114	5,693,512	242,666	4,229,989	4,483,070	175,399	5,571,299	5,761,711	17
36,112	44,368	67	49,802	51,719	155	65,916	66,071	18
16,689	48,317	9,443	27,134	49,013	10,587	33,564	65,690	19
85,020	86,027	307	169,299	169,607	400	429,188	429,588	20
1,822,758	1,825,184	1,057	1,725,578	1,726,650	956	1,609,771	1,610,727	21
1,077,857	3,175,566	915,431	1,578,024	2,885,501	1,081,383	2,039,358	3,694,638	22
646,864	715,336	26,223	591,240	617,463	4,387	865,617	870,175	23
97,450	102,100	690	107,671	108,391	272	323,866	324,375	24
12,902	24,670	2,556	14,006	24,268	68	17,215	24,474	25
664,527	1,368,151	447,657	852,733	1,324,237	706,986	1,024,493	1,758,670	26
670,207	4,345,123	2,871,341	1,357,971	6,598,201	3,805,336	883,308	8,510,424	27
1,313,492	1,506,756	32,170	699,859	778,387	37,484	941,220	1,019,336	28
159,057	401,889	122,904	161,376	284,625	183,474	304,601	488,101	29
20,284,118	38,444,324	371,634	17,751,575	18,123,209	202,651	25,058,842	25,271,493	30
731,241	1,247,871	18,790	703,288	722,078	12,592	1,223,607	1,236,698	
303,864	946,182	34,133	729,126	805,706	39,399	1,422,846	1,483,370	31
68,115	191,567	7,253	163,489	178,107	12,671	488,197	505,169	
190,681	807,134	7,351	389,749	436,636	2,570	431,559	447,331	32
49,141	186,080	2,668	89,590	100,735	1,007	166,453	171,002	
222,038	1,054,063	25,446	491,312	546,416	38,463	672,978	716,629	33
62,797	269,745	9,080	122,636	138,968	13,974	276,537	291,873	
1,098,662	1,629,089	112,882	1,132,673	1,311,738	155,012	1,662,223	1,834,574	34
2,009,956	**3,524,352**	**150,673**	**2,211,676**	**2,451,626**	**195,256**	**3,817,017**	**4,099,316**	

11.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1914-1917.—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1914.			1915.
			United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.
	V. Manufactures—con.					
1	Glove fasteners, metal eyelet hooks and eyelets, etc	$	11,405	184,562	219,643	9,922
2	Gloves and mitts	"	1,219,887	323,964	2,722,130	763,082
3	Gold, silver and manufactures of	"	551,882	339,045	969,182	328,589
4	Grease, axle	lb.	78,317	4,143,435	4,228,989	47,250
		$	3,822	202,108	206,392	1,707
5	Gunpowder and other explosives	"	394,975	665,003	1,113,972	307,463
6	Gutta percha, India rubber and manufactures of	"	1,995,107	2,505,727	4,690,292	1,058,786
7	Gutta percha, crude rubber, etc	lb.	1,176,725	9,728,524	11,181,466	1,488,601
		$	547,393	3,631,044	4,303,751	818,288
8	Hair and manufactures of	"	71,173	80,833	163,215	51,897
9	Hats, caps and bonnets	"	2,514,829	1,890,573	4,862,790	1,298,298
10	Hatters' bands (not cords) bindings, tips and sides, etc	"	51,044	68,454	130,596	33,425
11	Ink	"	41,748	114,289	158,739	33,776
	Iron and steel and manufactures of—					
	Agricultural Implements—					
12	Drills, seed	NO.	–	5,055	5,061	2
		$	–	99,441	99,497	109
13	Harrows and parts of	"	280	156,434	156,869	94
14	Harvesters, self-binding	NO.	–	3,770	3,770	–
		$	–	336,675	336,675	–
15	Ploughs and parts of	"	79	1,011,557	1,011,704	32
16	All other and parts of	"	73,002	1,594,156	1,670,948	60,617
17	Threshing machine separators	NO.	–	1,643	1,644	2
		$	–	926,751	926,791	2,706
18	Portable engines, with boilers, and traction engines for farm purposes	NO.	32	1,128	1,160	13
		$	48,471	2,293,649	2,342,120	21,345
19	Sewing machines	NO.	1,771	15,901	17,846	1,099
		$	26,204	306 768	336 685	16,686
20	Typewriting machines	NO.	43	12,144	12,196	35
		$	1,279	721,259	722,919	1,510
21	Adding machines	NO.	2	2,138	2,154	–
		$	430	366,282	370,564	–
22	Engines, gasoline	NO.	520	19,569	20,100	364
		$	110,617	2,456,507	2,570,138	85,180
23	Bar iron or steel, rolled	cwt.	260,786	2,056,400	2,437,569	83,369
		$	506,994	3,093,901	3,774,986	149,450
24	Iron or steel billets, weighing not less than 60 lb. per lineal yard	cwt.	64,976	565,113	764,307	1,117
		$	62,746	668,220	855,851	9,269
25	Iron in pigs	ton	22,100	173,233	195,333	8,533
		$	344,438	2,341,407	2,685,845	105,842
26	Iron and steel railway bars or rails	ton	650	178,321	179,056	148
		$	18,655	4,901,851	4,922,795	4,337
27	Rolled iron or steel angles, etc	cwt.	191,056	1,698,175	1,951,640	24,499
		$	289,096	2,492,458	2,860,109	34,891
28	Rolled iron or steel beams, etc	cwt.	437,162	3,495,401	4,256,441	36,882
		$	641,482	4,924,971	5,964,143	51,982
29	Rolled iron or steel sheets or plates, etc	cwt.	50,824	723,988	807,322	9,291
		$	92,445	1,134,427	1,269,495	14,095
30	Rolled iron or steel sheets, polished or not, No. 14 gauge and thinner	cwt.	4,700	770,692	782,549	664
		$	9,717	1,872,338	1,898,369	1,350

11.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1914-1917—con.

1915.		1916.			1917.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
169,520	200,893	5,573	290,917	304,353	15,534	639,357	663,601	1
279,072	1,768,106	482,291	313,604	1,275,464	719,697	418,335	1,717,840	2
201,370	560,766	208,766	256,401	469,258	213,103	253,049	475,919	3
3,181,072	3,228,322	89,308	4,283,020	4,372,341	27,126	5,577,259	5,604,385	4
134,667	136,374	6,497	206,488	212,989	1,935	269,855	271,790	
723,752	1,048,829	86,038	737,745	823,783	35,181	808,826	844,116	5
2,061,528	3,261,260	575,388	2,401,522	2,999,120	709,772	2,753,257	3,495,272	6
9,998,474	12,968,375	5,156,145	11,468,080	16,894,438	5,528,592	11,679,340	17,959,247	7
2,936,293	4,505,275	3,060,611	3,364,772	6,543,994	3,328,045	3,984,107	7,749,400	
44,051	100,706	28,637	40,304	77,259	30,415	65,284	98,575	8
1,589,026	3,112,807	832,922	1,643,894	2,615,171	944,577	2,339,944	3,498,020	9
82,395	121,082	27,336	112,947	143,615	46,416	184,107	246,592	10
94,747	131,987	30,251	92,564	123,943	48,481	109,092	158,300	11
5,112	5,114	–	7,930	7,930	–	5,307	5,307	12
63,771	63,880	–	68,814	68,814	–	126,398	126,398	
67,174	67,268	201	68,661	68,862	19	169,421	169,440	13
1,635	1,635	–	3,162	3,162	–	6,161	6,161	14
177,158	177,158	–	343,245	343,245	–	714,057	714,057	
497,787	497,881	925	597,720	599,010	7	1,358,192	1,358,199	15
727,865	789,411	14,556	578,201	593,024	16,332	853,830	871,241	16
597	599	–	1,002	1,003	1	1,979	1,980	17
302,495	305,201	–	624,554	624,641	678	1,284,715	1,285,393	
464	477	–	838	838	–	2,792	2,792	18
691,120	712,465	1,378	1,166,967	1,168,345	713	3,258,958	3,259,671	
14,766	15,942	1,203	14,788	15,997	992	16,041	17,034	19
301,054	319,344	20,140	307,998	328,204	16,799	364,242	381,044	
7,223	7,269	5	7,098	7,109	3	12,670	12,674	20
401,046	402,646	116	377,024	377,282	57	692,718	692,800	
1,113	1,133	–	642	643	1	1,779	1,782	21
198,441	201,403	–	145,815	146,131	350	358,624	359,284	
14,292	14,668	205	28,520	28,732	176	43,741	43,917	22
1,873,486	2,002,685	31,505	3,376,288	3,408,649	25,746	4,788,804	4,814,550	
728,249	853,881	19,607	1,388,315	1,411,847	12,281	1,512,123	1,525,585	23
1,020,028	1,223,381	51,795	2,502,357	2,565,614	32,492	4,005,215	4,044,627	
198,700	230,104	251	714,868	715,119	278	225,463	225,741	24
189,925	226,114	548	845,552	846,100	1,597	497,710	499,307	
50,403	58,936	588	50,204	50,792	342	59,628	60,388	25
620,422	726,264	9,695	731,583	741,278	6,292	1,322,102	1,336,881	
27,555	27,703	–	10,747	10,747	3	14,277	14,280	26
704,468	708,805	–	308,188	308,188	122	463,633	463,755	
507,404	542,453	683	788,423	789,106	120	917,894	918,157	27
677,877	723,221	1,411	1,190,283	1,191,694	323	2,559,292	2,559,784	
1,233,655	1,299,625	–	1,331,428	1,331,428	–	1,485,203	1,485,203	28
1,576,769	1,664,337	–	1,990,737	1,990,737	–	4,115,599	4,115,599	
274,183	286,989	1,621	343,278	344,899	14	471,757	471,838	29
407,197	425,315	6,285	558,518	564,803	66	1,531,831	1,531,978	
577,882	581,792	56	930,189	9 0,245	117	1,105,548	1,105,687	30
1,243,333	1,250,021	223	2,095,689	2,095,912	1,000	3,597,193	3,598,218	

11.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1914-1917—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1914. United Kingdom.	1914. United States.	1914. All Countries.	United Kingdom.
	V. Manufactures—con.					
	Iron and steel and manufactures of—con.					
1	Sheets, flat, of galvanized iron or steel	cwt.	20	337,133	337,279	–
		$	70	1,018,536	1,018,830	–
2	Skelp iron or steel, sheared or rolled in grooves	cwt.	11,867	2,008,856	2,020,723	–
		$	19,735	2,727,174	2,746,909	–
3	Cream separators and steel bowls for	"	43,200	303,439	401,399	41,016
4	Cream separators, materials for manufacture of	"	4,855	254,781	273,951	942
5	Rolled round wire rods, not over ⅜-in. in diameter	cwt.	107,002	1,221,019	1,396,123	54,850
		$	145,795	1,464,356	1,690,183	56,240
6	Boiler plate, not less than 30 in. in width and not less than ¼-in. in thickness	cwt.	10,599	398,248	411,833	2,231
		$	19,479	635,877	660,510	3,484
7	Axles and axle parts, n.o.p., etc.	$	16,202	302,780	369,458	22,776
8	Canada plates, Russia iron, terne plate, etc	cwt.	203,848	163,500	367,372	114,654
		$	498,631	486,254	984,971	269,178
9	Castings, iron or steel	"	1,167	1,311,343	1,401,766	41,287
10	Locomotives for railways	no.	3	161	164	1
		$	5,820	615,468	621,288	3,650
11	Fittings, iron or steel	"	21,083	997,282	1,019,805	19,049
12	Hardware, viz.: Builders', etc.	"	129,789	704,118	843,486	100,474
13	Forgings of iron or steel of whatever shape or size, etc	lb.	72,456	3,209,603	3,287,200	46,157
		$	5,221	171,254	176,969	3,400
14	Machines, paper and pulp mill	"	51,263	423,707	487,286	21,454
15	Machinery of a class or kind not made in Canada, and parts of, for carding, spinning, etc	"	643,144	1,156,809	1,852,886	129,012
16	All machinery composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, and parts of	"	1,701,821	12,811,266	14,822,257	992,081
17	Pumps, power, and parts	no.	112	2,012	2,127	133
		$	39,430	304,495	344,324	41,288
18	Steel plate, universal mill or rolled edge, over 12 in. wide	cwt.	61,029	1,042,647	1,155,247	4,708
		$	94,879	1,466,622	1,634,674	5,387
19	Tools, hand, of all kinds, n.o.p.	"	59,134	756,420	876,167	35,874
20	Ferro-manganese and spiegeleisen	ton	13,617	3,812	28,555	6,153
		$	508,287	98,707	865,221	224,673
21	Iron or steel beams, sheets, plates, angles, knees, etc	cwt.	58,768	367,252	436,917	29,124
		$	114,064	544,847	675,246	45,590
22	Locomotive and car wheel tires of steel in the rough	cwt.	20,759	40,471	218,547	35,404
		$	68,517	135,401	552,739	106,638
23	Seamless steel or wrought iron boiler tubes, etc	"	117,654	473,299	886,699	52,688
24	Rolled iron or steel plates, not less than 30 in. in width and not less than ¼-in. in thickness	cwt.	25,143	1,046,956	1,096,647	11,717
		$	43,501	1,536,956	1,613,730	14,882

11.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1914-1917—con.

1915.		1916.			1917.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
301,341	301,451	–	347,260	347,260	–	205,498	205,498	1
819,178	819,394	–	1,161,156	1,161,156	–	950,823	950,823	
1,885,782	1,886,340	–	1,904,802	1,904,802	–	1,324,881	1,324,881	2
2,103,595	2,104,205	–	2,367,166	2,367,166	–	3,150,164	3,150,164	
291,959	408,702	14,456	258,276	304,403	11,476	296,967	334,456	3
193,607	198,116	–	233,166	236,194	–	295,260	303,863	4
1,363,511	1,297,900	–	1,384,784	1,384,784	–	1,171,374	1,171,374	5
1,304,637	1,450,215	–	1,904,705	1,904,705	–	2,925,711	2,925,711	
102,374	104,664	81	117,084	117,165	–	160,779	160,779	6
143,335	146,915	188	184,536	184,724	–	608,606	608,606	
191,100	224,064	2,614	1,049,951	1,052,565	4,777	1,966,423	1,971,200	7
175,823	290,477	41,556	202,689	244,245	10,508	245,574	256,082	8
443,899	713,077	109,989	524,330	634,319	43,078	852,130	895,208	
565,983	608,656	13,935	1,090,128	1,104,940	32,484	1,127,740	1,160,553	9
69	70	2	50	52	2	85	87	10
158,777	162,427	4,866	190,617	195,483	4,866	912,380	917,246	
710,398	729,447	5,324	452,208	457,557	11,092	718,694	729,786	11
473,160	578,180	39,610	494,828	534,825	22,874	679,304	702,178	12
4,633,935	4,680,092	53,375	12,808,131	12,862,206	90,701	12,738,995	12,832,446	13
319,618	323,018	1,960	759,344	761,339	9,832	1,155,775	1,166,374	
383,790	406,678	127,619	397,132	524,751	49,101	1,084,030	1,133,131	14
326,294	484,101	48,695	979,009	1,028,269	194,157	1,488,820	1,683,699	15
8,091,041	9,265,057	302,270	12,140,216	12,496,589	311,503	18,538,275	18,895,761	16
3,041	3,177	58	4,435	4,493	49	6,237	6,310	17
440,606	489,875	19,582	618,198	637,780	12,095	934,918	954,599	
439,671	444,379	.	500,704	500,704	–	430,072	430,072	18
641,575	646,962	–	896,074	896,074	–	1,409,191	1,409,191	
484,288	536,709	23,217	547,228	570,768	23,753	917,471	941,843	19
11,354	17,508	7,114	5,440	12,554	5,461	5,746	11,207	20
251,644	476,466	604,908	244,905	849,813	667,592	722,476	1,390,068	
280,969	310,702	1,076	242,101	243,192	6,061	524,113	530,205	21
370,088	416,402	3,578	388,332	391,939	27,853	1,837,365	1,865,353	
44,506	123,037	16,327	67,288	83,615	12,052	189,585	201,637	22
123,668	314,629	56,006	263,316	319,322	60,473	963,102	1,023,575	
288,060	356,992	5,625	358,518	364,143	8,525	1,110,697	1,119,222	23
431,299	444,629	–	547,128	547,128	627	477,058	477,685	24
638,756	655,309	–	907,793	907,793	1,925	1,577,480	1,579,405	

11.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1914-1917.—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1914. United Kingdom.	1914. United States.	1914. All Countries.	United Kingdom.
	V. Manufactures—con.					
	Iron and steel and manufactures of—con.					
1	Rolled iron or steel sheets in strips, polished or not, No. 14 gauge and thinner	cwt.	319,074	–	319,074	145,200
		$	771,104	–	771,104	318,939
2	Sheets, flat, of galvanized iron	cwt.	675,166	–	675,166	403,704
		$	2,054,438	–	2,054,438	1,197,223
3	Barbed fence wire of iron or steel	cwt.	470	234,810	235,280	15
		$	1,065	503,201	504,266	41
4	Wire, curved or not, galvanized iron or steel, Nos. 9, 12 and 13 gauge	cwt.	764	676,213	719,205	225
		$	1,616	1,219,510	1,308,802	756
5	Other and manufactures of	"	5,916,482	31,221,167	38,488,708	3,051,432
	Total	"	**15,323,381**	**95,344,131**	**114,724,575**	**7,358,949**
6	Ivory, manufactures of	"	41,642	21,151	156,987	29,278
7	Jellies, jams, preserves, etc	lb.	6,185,385	134,106	6,424,420	4,464,082
		$	535,524	27,700	580,490	377,261
8	Jewellery	"	462,713	1,001,258	1,755,131	196,658
9	Junk and oakum	cwt.	5,832	14,525	20,794	4,615
		$	26,691	52,035	79,890	21,532
10	Jute cloth, not coloured, etc	yd.	9,806,972	2,789,784	46,697,347	4,469,668
		$	718,798	164,433	2,746,493	333,950
11	Jute canvas, uncoloured	yd.	14,992,779	882,728	29,510,507	2,899,030
		$	1,288,284	48,844	2,092,703	276,490
12	Jute, flax or hemp yarn, plain, dyed or coloured, etc	lb.	2,218,692	399,875	2,717,594	1,732,700
		$	229,789	37,839	283,736	161,167
13	Lead and manufactures of	"	504,189	153,695	709,591	156,853
	Leather and manufactures of—					
14	Leather, belting leather, all kinds	"	250,339	21,528	271,867	85,142
15	Calf, kid or goat, lamb and sheep skins, dressed, waxed or glazed	"	146,097	458,622	615,102	120,834
16	Glove leather, tanned or dressed	"	12,131	638,939	679,106	19,225
17	Upper leather, including dongola, cordovan, kangaroo, alligator, etc	"	111,696	370,633	486,795	99,526
18	Boots and shoes, slippers and insoles of leather	"	577,291	3,616,112	4,229,563	491,523
19	Harness and saddlery, including horse boots	"	63,598	109,559	173,460	47,535
20	Other leather and manufactures of	"	537,428	1,431,809	1,998,283	322,066
	Total	"	**1,698,580**	**6,647,202**	**8,454,176**	**1,185,851**
21	Lime	cwt.	28,650	774,156	802,812	332
		$	8,141	235,557	243,700	145
22	Lime juice and other fruit juices	gal.	45,540	77,634	127,817	44,775
		$	58,529	112,591	177,430	62,734
23	Machine card clothing	"	28,227	17,169	47,407	21,978
24	Magic lanterns and slides for	"	38,562	1,154,174	1,214,428	42,949
25	Malt, extract of	"	15,180	49,295	64,665	16,087
26	Marble, manufactures of	"	2,850	165,844	177,885	12,015
27	Mattresses	"	804	6,508	7,694	340
28	Mats, door and carriage	"	573	20,788	21,618	184

11.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1914-1917—con.

1915.		1916.			1917.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
–	145,200	29,661	–	29,661	25,715	–	25,715	1
–	318,939	85,344	–	85,344	105,495	–	105,495	
–	403,704	130,831	–	130,831	9,090	–	9,090	2
–	1,197,223	416,672	–	416,672	35,441	–	35,441	
325,375	325,390	–	389,342	389,342	–	452,418	452,418	3
627,162	627,203	–	1,020,639	1,020,639	–	1,543,376	1,543,376	
745,371	758,258	–	705,931	705,931	–	376,866	376,866	4
1,281,757	1,306,942	–	1,636,960	1,636,960	–	1,173,957	1,173,957	
19,969,931	23,832,751	2,031,949	20,437,595	22,420,071	2,929,559	31,808,075	34,814,148	5
53,379,322	**62,285,424**	**4,057,185**	**69,385,520**	**73,496,836**	**4,670,544**	**115,961,908**	**120,816,822**	
12,521	82,973	44,245	56,689	110,673	52,544	117,569	177,697	6
106,277	4,640,128	2,098,761	74,914	2,211,781	1,123,174	141,146	1,273,019	7
16,715	402,145	171,980	9,735	208,647	122,469	26,167	150,417	
590,880	898,076	113,540	560,570	689,664	89,424	861,077	966,605	8
15,308	20,529	3,720	10,861	15,136	7,978	11,591	20,920	9
44,477	66,978	18,985	38,857	59,553	73,559	77,011	156,292	
1,810,611	17,451,582							10
95,466	963,025	2,752,541	1,912,509	6,558,250	4,367,686	374,693	6,099,379	
14,810	6,383,879	228,597	114,000	430,756	489,212	29,533	604,383	11
899	468,011							
276,038	2,172,095	1,021,759	1,725,839	3,015,453	1,714,553	2,620,208	4,854,701	12
25,793	205,126	102,940	166,428	307,998	193,696	339,079	660,596	
605,543	797,070	97,110	2,610,627	2,734,159	64,071	968,938	1,069,385	13
8,844	93,986	114,502	10,534	125,036	387,010	20,043	407,053	14
870,157	996,016	127,584	1,083,487	1,213,812	107,091	2,537,247	2,649,839	15
517,647	541,582	4,398	755,855	760,253	5,386	1,525,616	1,531,002	16
291,076	390,990	57,777	237,892	296,171	107,275	502,205	610,528	17
2,900,134	3,400,657	215,538	1,902,796	2,120,697	173,871	3,271,170	3,448,448	18
93,076	140,857	18,368	116,380	135,544	5,851	182,575	188,426	19
1,161,927	1,494,824	274,970	1,584,922	1,862,048	350,779	2,013,676	2,376,335	20
5,842,861	**7,058,912**	**813,137**	**5,691,866**	**6,513,561**	**1,137,263**	**10,052,532**	**11,211,631**	
594,017	594,364	25	456,872	456,897	–	316,629	316,629	21
185,443	185,592	6	110,628	110,634	–	75,331	75,311	
123,615	174,217	17,019	58,873	79,129	17,122	183,736	264,935	22
127,972	195,066	20,814	61,730	85,163	22,959	128,835	154,632	
14,032	37,175	15,663	29,215	48,878	10,945	71,515	82,460	23
1,251,668	1,305,571	39,402	1,138,987	1,184,696	34,939	1,126,118	1,164,156	24
61,327	78,095	10,945	49,641	60,586	11,495	43,119	54,614	25
100,277	124,519	3,167	34,934	38,833	2,150	40,893	51,162	26
4,165	4,640	17	2,527	2,583	13	1,424	1,538	27
324	530	8	994	1,077	839	6,879	7,929	28

11.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1914-1917—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1914.			
			United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.
	V. Manufactures—con.					
1	Metals and manufactures of	$	1,206,746	4,721,656	6,671,323	747,141
2	Mineral substances, manufactures of	"	70,089	498,775	579,196	42,845
3	Mucilage, etc	"	5,360	28,915	34,306	3,978
4	Musical instruments	"	102,132	1,704,460	2,038,559	74,166
5	Mustard and mustard cake, etc	"	186,113	37,737	224,863	169,153
6	Newspapers and magazines	"	74,998	1,212,194	1,297,399	82,137
7	Noils	"	914,017	151,018	1,072,066	1,033,504
8	Oilcake and meal and cotton seed cake and meal	cwt.	3,068	91,475	94,543	5,851
		$	5,350	132,874	138,224	10,554
9	Oils, cocoanut and palm	gal.	198,680	166,772	393,862	145,268
		$	176,918	162,818	365,796	127,559
10	Oils, other	"	194,788	950,545	1,331,652	128,389
11	Oiled cloths, all kinds, cork matting and linoleum	"	1,824,032	472,594	2,314,378	955,172
12	Optical, philosophical, photographic and mathematical instruments	"	312,220	753,764	1,226,157	215,971
13	Packages	"	1,679,364	677,168	3,144,972	1,182,069
14	Paints and colours	"	666,223	888,409	1,839,069	356,512
15	Paper and manufactures of— Hangings of wallpaper, including borders	roll	393,665	3,512,496	4,086,329	202,810
		$	82,353	324,760	636,244	32,307
16	Printing paper	lb.	5,925,178	13,004,362	19,366,757	3,177,638
		$	313,210	483,947	815,990	169,742
17	Straw board, not pasted or coated	lb.	53,919	6,445,289	6,594,338	14,166
		$	982	98,131	100,558	178
18	Tarred and other building paper	"	4,243	509,086	513,329	407
19	Wrapping paper	lb.	321,560	4,155,708	6,980,626	416,601
		$	11,415	119,901	214,498	22,346
20	Other paper and manufactures of	"	1,278,636	3,886,677	5,962,214	1,029,256
	Total	"	**1,690,839**	**5,422,502**	**8,042,833**	**1,254,236**
21	Pencils, lead	$	59,988	203,553	360,218	33,756
22	Pens, penholders and rulers	"	100,537	105,857	213,954	62,374
23	Perfumery, non-alcoholic	"	48,777	406,811	539,491	40,896
24	Photographic dry plates	"	44,139	16,261	62,364	41,830
25	Picture and photographic frames	"	30,811	123,538	169,157	21,448
26	Pitch and tar, pine	gal.	18,684	2,625,731	2,646,790	14,264
		$	882	112,309	113,812	1,041
27	Plaits, straw, tuscan and grass, etc	"	82,283	114,884	261,656	88,824
28	Plaster of Paris	cwt.	5,149	351,614	358,206	1,866
		$	3,480	133,707	138,231	1,620
29	Plates, engraved on wood or metal	"	11,498	55,830	67,470	9,324
30	Pocketbooks, purses, portfolios, etc.	"	138,622	366,058	665,039	61,252
31	Polish or composition, knife or other	"	114,355	113,888	229,517	98,501
32	Pomades	lb.	–	–	160	–
		$	–	–	346	–
33	Post office parcels	"	416,092	1,152,393	1,569,506	310,018
34	Precious stones, polished, etc	"	176,179	45,393	346,653	83,195
35	Rags, cotton, linen, jute, etc	cwt.	175,568	505,875	716,882	97,440
		$	257,129	1,094,229	1,423,458	141,791
36	Regalia and badges	"	18,166	48,990	67,304	19,212
37	Resin	cwt.	10,603	268,670	279,357	11,373
		$	30,428	541,329	572,062	27,848
38	Ribbons	"	656,330	164,437	1,820,037	670,057
39	Sand, glass, emery and flint paper	"	12,663	159,677	172,427	7,468

11.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1914-1917—con.

1915.		1916.			1917.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
3,380,920	4,515,354	401,735	3,855,215	4,455,583	455,819	5,385,527	6,272,009	1
251,856	299,537	49,666	219,767	269,467	90,009	442,575	532,961	2
31,815	35,833	3,352	25,055	28,468	4,751	42,529	47,286	3
1,167,962	1,358,513	90,204	1,339,447	1,477,433	102,093	2,267,955	2,414,709	4
41,564	211,542	158,605	44,871	203,818	228,389	65,092	293,879	5
1,339,730	1,425,848	57,963	1,434,433	1,499,009	49,647	1,448,408	1,505,586	6
278,376	1,312,885	2,334,887	253,062	2,587,949	2,464,616	523,561	2,988,177	7
239,613	255,374	4,759	111,752	125,279	1,038	180,805	185,853	8
309,192	331,639	11,132	158,824	180,512	2,630	295,565	303,144	
178,736	411,797	309,332	213,316	615,933	596,963	596,018	1,267,174	9
161,338	353,285	266,312	173,476	489,966	523,323	506,745	1,078,928	
752,263	971,069	95,832	786,898	967,165	93,654	1,185,071	1,328,242	10
333,718	1,292,820	573,089	501,773	1,075,735	808,377	1,169,058	1,977,822	11
681,149	968,120	99,523	517,361	632,990	79,409	1,044,372	1,140,455	12
438,869	2,123,533	904,129	413,972	1,620,884	1,198,368	514,432	2,007,870	13
813,293	1,286,660	249,574	1,373,338	1,648,643	327,777	1,988,139	2,402,119	14
2,692,256	2,924,855	235,697	2,254,918	2,493,510	76,159	2,226,939	2,307,143	15
226,000	264,242	31,158	175,233	207,948	15,142	219,264	238,173	
6,127,746	9,380,068	1,465,005	3,056,820	4,618,280	555,509	4,885,682	5,474,990	16
284,564	458,010	83,712	172,915	260,805	66,079	365,921	434,815	
5,328,247	5,405,753	3,590	7,677,615	7,703,378	324,294	8,733,339	9,057,633	17
74,320	75,414	37	108,291	108,562	6,962	179,281	186,243	
317,349	317,756	678	188,034	188,712	43	189,780	189,823	18
6,209,612	7,744,278	55,510	4,614,949	4,772,764	16,347	6,895,668	6,916,331	19
130,374	192,770	2,990	134,509	141,110	1,981	269,554	271,742	
2,994,677	4,455,126	723,581	2,953,558	3,815,064	720,348	4,751,342	5,520,580	20
4,027,284	**5,763,318**	**842,156**	**3,732,540**	**4,722,201**	**810,555**	**5,975,142**	**6,841,376**	
184,859	261,548	17,925	246,724	265,608	15,382	379,150	397,416	21
66,983	132,956	54,686	75,341	130,363	57,842	113,671	173,123	22
345,585	449,578	33,311	343,067	448,329	37,517	391,986	531,429	23
13,509	55,592	20,579	13,137	33,716	12,708	14,719	27,427	24
84,072	110,853	12,965	78,165	92,966	16,082	128,333	146,480	25
2,920,562	2,937,062	23,835	2,733,618	2,757,453	560	188,004	188,564	26
122,633	124,065	2,882	118,223	121,105	200	28,568	28,768	
136,514	292,685	73,151	215,180	347,008	81,902	253,641	425,073	27
129,439	132,112	1,141	47,810	48,980	382	85,090	85,483	28
46,488	48,602	1,083	16,185	17,288	638	32,197	27,912	
77,701	88,039	5,832	46,882	52,714	4,525	59,109	63,634	29
246,219	370,375	27,577	304,500	344,380	36,198	420,412	469,960	30
74,975	175,441	61,156	74,746	137,042	95,896	126,371	222,301	31
–	250	–	163	563	–	500	950	32
–	472	–	230	814	–	718	1,364	
1,109,014	1,419,934	255,093	1,004,385	1,259,888	190,365	1,082,948	1,273,649	33
36,542	167,544	53,771	50,254	128,680	73,162	93,518	224,943	34
421,726	540,922	68,724	416,559	510,472	42,178	726,633	780,062	35
1,049,104	1,244,469	92,360	1,207,326	1,333,260	129,888	1,815,513	1,975,997	
27,217	46,538	21,295	12,804	34,110	14,122	10,159	24,608	36
240,557	251,941	7,021	263,605	270,626	3	302,734	302,737	37
416,710	444,601	26,178	455,227	481,405	16	659,212	659,228	
181,104	1,761,857	602,051	242,433	1,447,657	950,016	392,619	1,938,666	38
118,605	126,170	4,754	107,756	175,512	6,329	272,606	278,851	39

11.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1914-1917—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1914.			
			United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.
	V. Manufactures—con.					
1	Sauces, catsups and soy	gal.	125,019	130,530	367,618	98,288
		$	163,798	124,430	324,214	130,449
2	Ships, vessels and repairs on	"	–	994,414	1,001,764	–
3	Signs of any material and letters for signs	"	30,636	138,195	172,007	25,399
4	Silk and manufactures of	"	3,489,661	1,163,129	9,250,696	2,539,965
5	Slate	"	17,157	211,836	236,038	15,273
	Soap—					
6	Common or laundry	lb.	265,022	6,805,057	7,090,469	301,641
		$	15,134	367,001	383,253	16,411
7	Castile	lb.	327,525	31,867	2,836,587	117,465
		$	19,094	4,058	167,988	7,096
8	Toilet	"	64,484	323,823	404,822	70,447
9	Other soap, powders, etc	"	44,606	312,017	364,809	97,171
	Total	"	**143,318**	**1,006,899**	**1,320,872**	**191,125**
10	Spectacles, eyeglasses, frames, etc	"	4,557	116,985	126,500	2,218
11	Spices	lb.	1,117,176	704,734	4,091,539	829,722
		$	127,964	84,414	403,079	86,770
	Spirits—					
12	Brandy, including artificial brandy, etc	gal.	9,353	1,651	586,999	6,174
		$	23,963	4,385	1,179,959	12,597
13	Gin of all kinds	gal.	184,331	281	1,232,102	155,363
		$	239,765	534	892,719	210,089
14	Rum	gal.	65,225	7,285	219,923	51,907
		$	42,730	2,596	118,709	35,571
15	Whiskey	gal.	1,525,166	24,473	1,550,450	1,262,929
		$	2,867,978	72,079	2,940,985	2,356,212
16	Spirits, other	gal.	29,961	14,780	216,727	21,515
		$	104,830	118,434	688,091	71,700
	Total	gal.	**1,814,036**	**48,470**	**3,806,201**	**1,497,888**
		$	**3,279,266**	**198,028**	**5,820,463**	**2,686,169**
17	Starch, etc	lb.	598,459	1,816,822	2,748,354	554,887
		$	26,439	68,952	104,690	25,077
18	Sockinettes for manufacture of rubber boots	"	26,804	43,670	70,474	21,945
19	Stone, manufactures of	"	210,337	669,879	892,112	204,707
20	Straw, manufactures of	"	1,513	21,340	88,025	1,055
	Sugar, syrup and molasses—					
21	Sugar	lb.	5,856,959	17,820,672	703,957,148	3,073,188
		$	171,483	388,249	15,062,627	88,618
22	Candy and confectionery	lb.	–	–	–	–
		$	690,769	304,806	1,043,115	467,494
23	Glucose or grape sugar, etc	lb.	38,628	4,456,623	4,495,869	36,201
		$	1,914	102,845	104,803	1,812
24	Syrups and molasses	gal.	67,500	470,209	6,836,838	48,861
		$	44,645	95,753	1,734,643	33,316
25	Surgical and dental instruments	"	48,672	435,330	533,273	30,032
26	Tape lines	"	6,572	6,860	13,933	4,018
27	Teeth, artificial	"	20,089	162,636	182,725	12,598
	Tin and manufactures of—					
28	Tin in blocks, pigs and bars	cwt.	17,524	20,237	46,076	12,173
		$	728,619	866,014	1,959,940	402,594
29	Tin plates and sheets	cwt.	204,017	853,517	1,057,584	136,935
		$	684,947	2,859,061	3,544,164	450,950

11.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1914-1917—con.

1915.		1916.			1917.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
99,877	311,146	68,329	73,121	250,534	68,667	154,042	327,051	1
106,031	276,570	91,279	64,794	196,137	111,207	148,120	299,395	
661,213	707,446	970	217,705	249,065	–	399,427	399,927	2
84,949	113,874	13,677	71,786	85,781	5,684	90,577	96,403	3
1,300,802	7,684,180	1,936,253	2,507,572	8,296,054	3,997,918	3,266,590	12,943,232	4
169,169	188,080	583	105,228	105,877	841	95,252	96,354	5
7,461,682	7,764,341	107,507	7,250,293	7,368,413	62,370	5,986,974	6,049,444	6
378,268	403,739	6,186	374,561	381,397	4,073	325,148	329,224	
30,791	1,910,770	135,322	54,207	1,366,321	36,124	64,155	323,928	7
3,862	137,750	9,073	6,582	94,692	3,604	8,803	32,504	
372,800	450,396	64,200	336,837	405,942	53,122	389,432	444,300	8
170,035	199,822	25,553	107,684	133,402	26,903	100,313	127,438	9
933,965	**1,191,707**	**105,012**	**825,664**	**1,015,433**	**87,702**	**823,696**	**933,466**	
93,775	99,554	1,103	117,902	119,247	592	195,285	196,297	10
866,259	4,102,039	975,512	1,249,238	4,318,473	959,473	1,697,025	4,701,522	11
107,159	379,513	107,107	152,197	450,291	132,128	244,161	593,488	
725	462,864	2,573	1,330	320,218	3,263	6,552	221,931	12
1,997	896,513	5,522	3,013	642,000	9,806	10,973	604,379	
340	926,988	116,765	462	682,481	86,387	1,035	412,233	13
1,141	704,316	155,579	1,827	519,118	140,182	1,936	449,069	
5,597	186,065	47,376	5,903	178,206	42,381	8,099	155,970	14
2,030	101,167	37,312	2,398	114,850	52,347	4,538	137,923	
11,191	1,275,050	1,071,565	9,691	1,081,982	784,142	7,625	792,156	15
33,194	2,390,742	1,946,224	24,409	1,971,701	1,949,119	22,021	1,971,970	
10,895	159,917	24,435	10,985	118,196	33,225	11,185	133,729	16
91,444	470,868	79,506	75,262	355,909	119,359	81,908	436,244	
28,748	**3,010,884**	**1,262,714**	**28,371**	**2,381,083**	**949,398**	**34,496**	**1,716,019**	
129,806	**4,563,606**	**2,224,143**	**106,909**	**3,603,578**	**2,270,813**	**121,376**	**3,599,585**	
2,084,668	2,916,417	203,647	2,693,711	3,006,379	161,884	2,578,105	2,831,638	17
73,064	106,740	13,462	89,240	104,347	12,766	98,348	115,579	
54,714	76,659	5,069	98,236	103,305	1,989	150,926	152,915	18
307,393	516,712	151,097	157,118	308,406	121,933	171,787	294,938	19
14,073	70,356	594	13,032	71,455	746	22,957	64,964	20
41,813,606	677,488,860	108,788	85,676,262	598,950,670	149,986	102,219,211	734,266,204	21
1,281,071	16,781,753	7,278	2,886,628	20,882,608	10,850	4,646,352	31,562,060	
–	–	3,269,347	2,354,587	5,827,203	2,200,469	3,293,253	5,644,701	22
218,065	724,104	379,560	225,783	626,457	328,227	361,426	712,136	
4,389,370	4,426,435	14,960	3,275,684	3,290,968	712	3,448,982	3,450,072	23
116,672	118,531	849	96,794	97,667	70	126,003	126,100	
509,692	7,888,095	34,244	758,471	4,672,840	12,472	512,644	6,438,341	24
85,063	1,405,018	26,698	113,880	1,126,658	14,207	159,726	1,978,657	
345,385	393,341	23,959	332,035	357,433	12,559	476,867	490,719	25
3,778	8,141	1,779	2,321	4,139	2,089	2,778	4,892	26
154,488	167,086	14,900	175,448	190,348	10,765	221,784	232,549	27
14,329	29,402	24,653	7,636	32,756	30,759	4,855	35,726	28
498,684	1,003,800	879,016	274,064	1,167,601	1,246,771	203,787	1,454,780	
848,107	985,103	38,700	981,499	1,020,199	17,862	1,178,366	1,196,228	29
2,580,909	3,032,224	159,150	3,256,156	3,415,306	144,921	6,334,732	6,479,653	

11.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1914-1917—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1914.			1915.
			United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.
	V. Manufactures—con.					
	Tin and manufactures of—con.					
1	Tin foil	lb.	7,511	1,102,668	1,151,041	9,154
		$	3,238	165,475	186,920	3,181
2	Tinware, and all other manufactures of	"	133,971	511,578	659,586	117,077
	Total	"	**1,550,775**	**4,402,128**	**6,350,610**	**973,802**
	Tobacco and manufactures of—					
3	Cigarettes	lb.	58,670	2,977	79,875	33,406
		$	132,118	10,860	188,097	77,301
4	Cigars	lb.	1,297	12,960	162,110	1,207
		$	4,522	57,718	679,299	3,662
5	Tobacco, cut	lb.	467,904	335,151	855,267	274,656
		$	556,238	202,740	780,189	311,156
6	Other and manufactures of	lb.	75,489	159,865	237,645	48,582
		$	64,837	76,270	141,992	42,829
	Total	lb.	**603,360**	**510,953**	**1,334,897**	**357,851**
		$	**757,715**	**347,588**	**1,789,577**	**434,948**
7	Tobacco, pipes, etc	"	394,741	65,667	869,802	205,892
8	Trawls and trawling spoons, etc	"	32,664	23,992	56,688	24,758
9	Trunks and valises, hat boxes, etc	"	31,757	113,590	149,870	16,883
10	Turpentine, spirits of	gal.	62,008	970,479	1,033,612	884
		$	24,609	454,670	479,788	582
11	Twine, manufactures of	"	34,185	42,180	76,591	11,996
12	Umbrellas, parasols and sunshades	"	73,840	18,776	98,376	55,677
13	Unenumerated	"	114,126	643,615	866,788	94,688
14	Varnishes, lacquers, japans, etc	gal.	26,524	63,650	90,573	17,671
		$	47,890	118,479	167,326	37,880
15	Vinegar	gal.	177,515	26,724	215,316	141,960
		$	74,836	5,165	83,001	58,240
16	Watches, watch cases, movements, glasses, etc	"	139,342	880,183	1,574,261	96,059
17	Wax, mfs. of	"	42,019	216,525	266,113	29,845
18	Webbing, elastic and non-elastic	"	39,346	189,883	35,038	18,540
19	Whips, thongs and lashes	"	4,510	21,314	26,010	4,277
20	Window cornices, poles, shades, rollers	"	59,925	32,267	92,192	33,342
21	Wine, non-sparkling	gal.	23,698	70,510	928,255	19,492
		$	47,516	35,586	809,475	33,316
22	Wine, sparkling	doz.	1,963	578	85,240	1,025
		$	28,096	4,411	762,293	13,847
23	Wood and mfs. of	"	204,252	3,643,835	4,042,386	127,814
	Wool and mfs. of—					
24	Cassimeres, cloths and doeskins	yd.	2,650,319	70,823	2,959,503	1,587,875
		$	1,727,622	66,933	1,967,706	1,394,885
25	Coatings and overcoatings	yd.	1,478,578	13,089	1,564,828	1,197,229
		$	1,256,329	8,730	1,317,921	976,629
26	Tweeds	yd.	2,069,694	14,394	2,135,706	1,601,413
		$	1,243,943	4,917	1,274,755	831,449
27	Knitted goods, n.o.p	"	1,014,667	108,136	1,265,261	422,737
28	Socks and stockings	doz. prs.	898,181	33,889	965,711	645,270
		$	1,696,891	70,800	1,829,668	1,170,615
29	Yarns, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the goat, etc	lb.	3,937,786	21,646	4,030,279	1,834,010
		$	2,223,493	10,288	2,284,205	1,151,536

11.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1914-1917—con.

1915.		1916.			1917.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
1,111,430	1,126,382	11,597	1,221,301	1,233,328	4,326	1,397,025	1,401,451	1
149,632	155,268	3,402	197,760	201,493	3,550	303,265	306,868	
466,981	591,816	91,838	435,836	528,447	51,796	2,013,842	2,066,711	2
3,696,206	**4,783,108**	**1,133,406**	**4,163,816**	**5,312,847**	**1,447,038**	**8,855,626**	**10,308,012**	
1,707	44,339	25,377	2,513	30,222	16,811	1,779	22,398	3
5,484	103,800	66,257	6,751	79,069	51,901	5,870	67,060	
6,763	99,257	594	5,478	56,349	506	5,189	52,321	4
28,544	409,077	1,772	25,441	244,016	1,896	25,266	240,666	
261,135	575,530	344,592	258,437	636,804	272,921	304,709	604,107	5
154,722	481,203	529,731	155,474	694,197	475,176	185,089	667,990	
82,913	133,622	70,809	66,994	139,591	41,583	70,340	114,391	6
45,152	88,810	75,138	35,122	110,973	53,474	32,982	87,467	
352,518	**852,748**	**441,372**	**333,422**	**862,966**	**331,821**	**382,017**	**793,217**	
233,902	**1,082,890**	**672,898**	**222,788**	**1,128,255**	**582,447**	**249,207**	**1,063,183**	
44,107	400,079	127,661	146,480	307,877	225,708	486,116	801,971	7
22,014	46,899	20,157	19,863	40,067	21,971	21,597	43,746	8
47,317	66,021	7,246	30,706	39,847	7,821	55,129	64,852	9
904,553	905,437	15	903,131	903,146	181	980,994	981,175	10
458,561	459,143	14	443,564	443,578	138	501,823	501,961	
35,034	46,571	12,940	23,656	36,599	12,976	19,601	32,641	11
16,438	77,603	23,443	11,776	38,969	12,066	20,359	36,537	12
505,731	671,777	69,359	710,130	799,951	107,294	836,379	1,016,863	13
46,830	64,736	12,636	41,145	53,985	8,808	41,104	50,163	14
86,942	125,364	28,660	87,408	116,621	20,431	85,839	107,057	
29,307	181,332	96,387	36,383	143,660	111,910	72,062	193,289	15
5,208	66,137	35,532	4,450	42,792	34,551	8,086	45,612	
533,457	876,179	68,787	690,373	1,067,568	73,826	1,009,806	1,849,312	16
168,829	195,813	23,644	215,693	241,310	17,054	208,785	226,588	17
146,888	166,895	14,067	189,559	203,956	12,147	307,319	319,556	18
21,502	25,803	4,105	16,364	20,531	4,747	14,474	19,446	19
20,132	53,532	21,837	18,550	40,387	55,094	30,512	85,606	20
45,627	738,345	13,632	30,460	493,459	17,672	82,387	509,435	21
24,121	632,275	23,186	16,291	405,342	28,840	37,879	453,047	
149	32,288	198	24	9,118	254	93	9,504	22
900	363,409	2,288	255	96,724	2,411	1,048	88,230	
2,384,365	2,795,592	92,542	1,897,423	2,097,203	107,013	2,736,927	2,908,195	23
143,182	1,844,362	1,159,629	302,357	1,465,069	2,274,801	490,706	2,767,381	24
161,815	1,658,163	1,130,899	307,694	1,442,385	2,608,781	555,067	3,165,387	
16,136	1,250,697	972,543	109,393	1,082,815	1,383,701	102,851	1,486,932	25
13,090	1,019,014	855,006	90,428	946,882	1,524,689	110,381	1,635,598	
100,428	1,739,971	1,509,810	153,081	1,668,489	2,716,879	177,776	2,895,787	26
169,424	1,017,980	891,354	55,947	951,349	2,003,810	137,546	2,142,215	
52,999	510,439	314,675	96,020	412,323	409,957	150,597	564,574	27
21,898	677,668	362,179	123,518	485,955	392,027	174,882	567,059	28
46,903	1,235,782	740,687	225,777	967,048	1,031,362	327,530	1,359,229	
45,896	1,908,661	1,501,922	600,176	2,102,098	2,652,701	783,069	3,435,770	29
29,536	1,198,457	1,084,083	550,376	1,634,459	2,287,782	894,756	3,182,538	

11.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1914-1917—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1914.			
			United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.
	V. Manufactures—con.					
	Wool and mfs. of—con.					
1	Yarns, woollen and worsted	lb.	407,671	4,300	475,474	355,135
		$	222,424	3,758	267,135	219,346
2	Fabrics and mfs., composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, etc.	"	8,742,437	197,271	10,115,541	5,886,908
3	Clothing, women's and children's outside garments	"	224,911	255,057	589,788	191,564
4	Clothing, readymade, and wearing apparel	"	1,243,200	753,517	2,183,755	721,787
5	Other, and mfs. of	"	4,621,390	300,912	5,363,515	3,100,762
	Total	"	**24,217,307**	**1,780,319**	**28,459,250**	**16,068,218**
6	Yarns, n.e.s.	lb.	167,602	38,829	259,833	392 262
		$	108 184	39 872	215,387	157,421
7	Zinc and mfs. of	"	137,342	449,545	919,418	26,945
8	Other manufactured articles	"	921,270	1,415,371	2,720,214	793,728
	VI. Mineral produce—totals	$	**1,968,719**	**66,614,695**	**71,694,173**	**1,834,897**
9	Clays	"	92,188	226,885	319,985	66,642
10	Coal, anthracite and dust	ton	33,909	4,351,833	4,385,799	27,114
		$	149,529	20,584,198	20,734,126	129,712
11	Coal, bituminous	ton	3,386	13,732,557	13,754,244	11,261
		$	9,825	26,064,157	26,140,676	38,230
12	Emery, in bulk, crushed or ground	"	6,051	36,897	42,948	875
13	Gravel and sand	ton	5,227	403,938	423,512	2,949
		$	6,340	390,488	419,720	6,757
14	Lithographic stones, not engraved	"	94	7,123	7,336	100
15	Marble, sawn only	"	4,439	195,359	235,623	1,135
16	Marble, rough, not hammered or chiselled	"	1,510	101,516	117,821	–
17	Mineral and aerated waters	"	54,420	49,591	259,836	25,186
	Minerals, viz.—					
18	Alumina	cwt.	–	299,918	299,918	–
		$	–	600,454	600,454	–
19	Litharge	cwt.	3,492	1,758	11,288	3,855
		$	15,672	10,600	57,207	17,415
20	Other minerals	"	23,221	192,094	230,453	11,416
	Oils, mineral—					
21	Coal and kerosene, distilled, purified or refined	gal.	175	19,278,099	19,280,479	110
		$	33	1,350,502	1,351,098	18
22	Oils, products of petroleum	gal.	26,819	5,138,909	5,166,274	44,771
		$	6,740	618,506	625,367	8,354
23	Oils, lubricating, composed wholly or in part of petroleum	gal.	13,241	5,134,973	5,156,734	3,287
		$	3,012	707,811	712,808	696
24	Oils, other	gal.	1,611	145,560,851	205,563,375	5,771
		$	787	10,531,634	10,532,931	1,891
25	Ores of metals, n.o.p.	cwt.	63	1,504,024	1,504,087	576
		$	530	982,890	983,420	101
26	Ore, iron	ton	500	1,105,413	1,972,207	–
		$	502	3,160,664	4,027,460	–
27	Phosphate rock	"	–	16,221	16,221	–
28	Precious stones, diamonds unset, diamond dust or bort, and black diamonds for drills	"	1,207,302	71,720	2,986,507	1,196,857

11.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1914-1917—con.

1915.		1916.			1917.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
19,207	403,559	328,212	28,641	357,582	547,771	26,790	575,866	1
10,334	249,039	287,642	20,352	309,237	608,157	25,352	635,567	
515,211	6,965,040	5,898,960	1,945,152	7,908,429	9,320,631	2,824,025	12,171,340	2
349,528	568,674	161,617	705,305	868,330	181,237	1,151,495	1,336,083	3
527,049	1,287,264	390,240	430,309	821,523	509,718	609,575	1,119,613	4
769,415	4,013,310	2,966,895	409,643	3,402,144	4,741,236	755,776	5,524,706	5
2,645,304	**19,723,162**	**14,722,058**	**4,837,003**	**19,664,109**	**25,227,360**	**7,542,100**	**32,836,850**	
67,701	504,590	338,757	100,401	492,366	468,672	154,050	627,329	6
97,051	305,851	245,898	143,238	434,175	559,580	242,683	812,755	
733,054	941,814	3,270	2,387,549	2,390,884	582	2,125,756	2,126,342	7
1,484,079	2,181,304	401,246	1,428,706	2,187,295	2,798,205	8,486,358	12,141,197	8
51,081,049	**54,171,002**	**1,148,997**	**45,451,050**	**48,022,694**	**2,041,517**	**65,804,011**	**69,740,069**	
200,769	267,888	75,093	183,563	258,727	57,164	247,644	304,847	9
4,356,268	4,383,407	2,859	4,426,279	4,429,143	1,049	4,571,391	4,572,440	10
20,797,654	20,927,539	14,678	20,445,875	20,460,571	8,603	22,797,553	22,806,156	
9,113,165	9,124,499	2,705	9,628,393	9,631,101	1,695	12,929,380	12,931,075	11
16,097,495	16,135,920	8,128	10,211,063	10,219,206	5,989	19,264,281	19,270,270	
27,147	28,150	1,039	98,825	99,866	2,417	121,559	123,976	12
248,441	258,062	16	208,873	208,928	31	242,109	242,159	13
199,017	215,933	76	126,981	127,211	79	192,779	192,943	
2,914	3,014	–	1,065	1,065	–	3,135	3,135	14
150,374	178,773	20	85,826	85,846	1,008	92,115	96,927	15
89,327	104,261	–	23,834	23,983	–	31,867	31,867	16
38,493	194,125	19,519	32,631	127,575	15,463	28,624	126,506	17
250,805	250,805	–	368,087	368,308	88	799,227	799,315	18
501,807	501,807	–	987,517	988,062	107	1,320,686	1,320,793	
4,851	10,547	150	22,830	22,980	519	24,757	25,276	19
23,862	49,920	876	136,854	137,730	4,611	206,513	211,124	
171,642	190,646	10,458	208,619	220,015	23,356	458,020	482,175	20
9,586,232	9,587,159	1,219	6,420,166	6,421,825	50	9,325,114	9,325,384	21
653,241	653,401	341	345,694	346,125	12	553,657	553,714	
5,723,266	5,768,037	150,126	6,149,659	6,299,785	1,353	6,483,507	7,822,048	22
588,238	596,592	22,978	582,075	605,053	463	1,033,595	1,141,581	
4,360,438	4,369,293	1,994	3,755,768	3,757,762	1,552	4,513,648	4,515,200	23
570,364	572,375	476	510,506	510,982	385	636,055	636,440	
219,534,783	222,896,594	3 157	216,366,660	229,027,484	131	267,516,984	284,518,120	24
8,026,234	8,114,801	1,753	7,158,596	7,533,978	98	12,106,880	12,691,768	
765,714	766,568	–	2,889,528	2,889,528	–	3,100,376	3,100,376	25
469,578	469,945	–	1,976,160	1,976,160	–	2,416,067	2,416,067	
674,215	1,055,724	24	784,458	1,595,995	–	1,306,913	2,318,547	26
1,739,210	2,138,398	561	1,735,322	2,518,286	–	3,342,171	4,332,657	
17,122	17,122	–	15,068	15,068	–	21,683	21,683	27
59,636	1,682,623	672,843	34,736	795,299	1,430,738	61,533	1,492,418	28

11.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1914-1917—concluded.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1914.			1913.
			United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.
	VI. Mineral produce—con.					
1	Salt	cwt.	1,185,153	943,247	2,926,408	983,985
		$	269,429	221,550	563,868	237,589
2	Stone, flag, granite, rough, sandstone, etc	"	4,465	91,962	98,582	761
3	Stone, granite, sawn only	"	699	10,868	11,567	764
4	Whiting or whitening	cwt.	228,237	45,776	280,122	188,815
		$	76,668	24,066	102,993	65,099
5	Other mineral products	"	35,263	366,939	515,166	25,299
	VII. Miscellaneous Produce—totals	$	**7,979,780**	**11,893,802**	**26,661,489**	**6,406,089**
6	Articles, the growth, produce or manufacture of Canada, returned after having been exported	"	31,032	616,489	694,688	126,005
7	Articles for use of the Governor-General	"	15,788	315	16,110	7,712
8	Articles for army and navy	"	148	127	372	465,448
9	Articles ex-warehoused for ship's stores	"	29,038	989,911	1,041,782	31,577
10	Bacteriological products or serums	"	19,969	87,696	114,448	6,600
11	Barrels or packages returned	"	10,823	163,607	174,661	22,702
12	Cabinets of coins, collections of medals, etc	"	431	1,829	2,569	487
13	Coffee, green	lb.	1,044,138	187,432	15,691,293	1,051,873
		$	178,230	26,403	2,103,203	158,084
14	Models of inventions and other improvements	"	4,334	44,062	50,294	6,289
15	Paintings in oil or water colours	"	384,807	349,958	932,272	174,507
16	Settlers' effects	"	4,530,625	9,238,698	14,348,441	2,467,101
17	Sponges	"	14,248	77,992	95,927	8,580
18	Tea	lb.	13,325,663	301,653	37,628,322	13,573,807
		$	2,623,639	38,648	6,649,716	2,749,368
19	Other miscellaneous articles	"	136,668	258,067	440,016	181,629
	Coin and bullion—					
20	Coins, British and Canadian and foreign gold coins	"	267	13,649,197	13,659,492	2,612
21	Gold bullion in bars, blocks, ingots, drops, sheets or plates, unmanufactured	"	203	834,756	838,959	7
22	Silver bullion in bars, blocks, ingots, drops, sheets or plates, unmanufactured	"	44	736,810	736,854	43

11.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1914-1917—concluded.

1915.		1916.			1917.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
943,529	2,681,891	919,340	926,450	2,772,724	1,068,587	1,264,031	3,169,716	1
222,245	517,610	227,534	192,052	517,302	348,643	328,853	745,609	
73,858	74,619	–	47,303	47,303	–	79,250	79,250	2
3,076	3,840	262	2,712	2,974	378	4,877	5,255	3
44,096	234,166	130,367	60,866	191,239	198,622	90,056	288,678	4
21,885	87,499	46,117	34,809	80,929	87,887	60,851	148,738	
335,858	444,201	46,245	273,364	323,378	54,116	393,763	504,170	5
10,429,616	**23,267,445**	**5,978,881**	**43,173,087**	**55,914,426**	**7,805,758**	**160,002,025**	**173,036,821**	
557,242	718,652	98,114	890,437	1,166,104	254,534	877,117	1,155,259	6
2,127	9,874	5,570	1,329	6,899	13,673	17,163	31,576	7
2,727,305	3,210,698	1,929,447	36,646,716	38,633,283	1,581,168	148,164,280	149,930,139	8
923,158	967,173	23,685	922,450	952,630	59,093	1,526,897	1,595,817	9
95,988	107,568	2,900	108,805	116,245	2,148	95,517	101,740	10
181,803	213,225	4,161	124,405	129,392	190,000	33,728	223,831	11
1,995	2,577	624	2,464	3,088	9	5,733	5,786	12
631,865	14,489,622	538,188	1,110,818	15,402,664	418,787	762,192	18,197,344	13
65,156	1,751,810	81,200	126,351	1,558,605	67,699	100,255	2,007,164	
27,738	34,176	504	26,509	27,013	1,941	32,661	34,602	14
214,242	455,266	65,088	172,741	246,496	61,966	72,608	139,406	15
5,213,211	7,864,092	451,645	3,442,574	3,968,986	460,167	4,584,713	5,085,240	16
62,523	72,928	8,157	47,947	62,094	10,115	50,813	70,587	17
516,697	40,830,701	15,028,017	313,168	40,655,939	20,395,656	206,867	37,654,868	18
76,557	7,364,250	3,278,820	42,195	8,271,900	4,817,719	33,525	7,954,786	
280,571	495,156	28,966	618,164	771,691	285,526	4,407,016	4,700,888	19
117,050,072	117,055,024	2,606,025	26,195,399	32,137,908	20,348	8,632,425	8,653,363	20
14,424,816	14,428,372	98,409	1,617,772	1,738,319	14,646,131	3,686,432	18,333,185	21
509,553	509,596	–	383,975	383,975	151	1,093,106	1,094,572	22

12.—Values of Exports which may be classed as Manufactures in the four fiscal years 1914-1917.

Principal articles by classes.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
	$	$	$	$
Agricultural products—				
Cider	19,737	15,715	7,750	38
Fruits, canned or preserved	394,719	476,497	864,984	430,870
Flour of wheat	20,581,079	24,610,946	35,767,044	47,473,474
Indian meal	14,639	9,549	8,043	38,298
Oatmeal	488,589	287,844	471,298	535,318
Meal and flour, all other	7,534	1,616	2,136	11,093
Malt	4,256	4,141	63,778	122,780
Maple sugar	159,619	131,477	178,791	298,542
Maple syrup	5,284	6,687	5,794	12,124
Vegetables, canned	17,655	299,412	637,617	5,597,053
Cereal foods	2,166,330	1,970,402	1,950,706	1,645,460
Totals	23,859,441	27,814,286	39,957,941	56,165,150
Animal products—				
Butter	309,046	639,625	1,018,769	2,491,992
Cheese	18,868,785	19,213,501	26,690,500	36,721,136
Furs, dressed	11,550	29,862	110,198	70,747
Meats, canned	94,961	2,340,081	2,730,616	1,717,758
Milk and cream, condensed	666,941	1,181,300	770,566	1,371,610
Oils, animal	247,143	239,638	240,500	192,447
Totals	20,198,426	23,644,007	31,561,149	42,565,690
Fisheries—				
Herring, canned	1,834	53,338	103,512	215,798
Sea fish, preserved	145,144	118,284	26,295	14,826
Oyster, preserved in cans	1,547	40	–	10
Lobsters, canned	2,983,987	3,013,782	2,672,179	3,639,332
Salmon, canned	6,631,437	4,948,723	6,306,056	6,288,257
Oils, fish	447,752	348,606	375,896	454,087
Totals	10,211,701	8,482,773	9,483,938	10,612,310
Forest products—				
Ashes, pot, pearl, and other	48,862	57,044	68,430	42,670
Lumber, all kinds, including shingles, shooks, staves, etc	33,272,876	33,217,525	43,352,973	47,563,296
Totals	33,321,738	33,274,569	43,421,403	47,605,966
Mineral products—				
Copper, fine, contained in ore, matte, regulus, etc	9,489,729	7,545,246	14,670,073	22,744,825
Lead, metallic, contained in ore, etc	7,562	12,534	46,718	1,188,282
Lead, pig	–	97,286	8,698	–
Nickel, contained in ore, matte, etc	5,374,738	5,063,656	7,714,769	8,925,554
Platinum, contained in concentrates, etc	7,784	2,171	25,426	32,827
Silver, contained in ore, concentrates, etc	20,971,538	13,516,390	14,298,351	15,870,803
Oils, mineral, coal, and kerosene, etc. refined	3,119	235	53,744	18,675
Salt	2,140	5,509	5,536	4,082
Totals	35,856,610	26,243,027	36,823,315	48,785,048
Aggregates for the five classes	**123,447,916**	**119,458,662**	**161,247,746**	**205,734,164**

13.—Summary of Values of Exports to the United Kingdom, to the United States and to Other Countries of Home Produce which may be classed as Manufactures in the four fiscal years 1914-1917.

Classes of Products.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
	$	$	$	$
Agricultural products—				
United Kingdom	13,878,344	18,372,698	23,633,776	29,259,717
United States	303,079	435,470	1,564,228	1,655,194
Other countries	9,678,018	9,006,118	14,759,937	25,250,239
Totals	23,859,441	27,814,286	39,957,941	56,165,150
Animal products—				
United Kingdom	18,598,653	20,773,801	29,996,107	40,324,359
United States	638,489	1,380,059	700,052	872,473
Other countries	961,284	1,490,147	864,990	1,368,858
Totals	20,198,426	23,644,007	31,561,149	42,565,690
Fisheries—				
United Kingdom	6,710,922	5,192,556	6,176,844	6,943,340
United States	1,238,946	1,264,511	932,262	1,474,304
Other countries	2,261,833	2,025,706	2,374,832	2,194,666
Totals	10,211,701	8,482,773	9,483,938	10,612,310
Forest products—				
United Kingdom	10,029,660	9,363,461	13,527,261	14,442,025
United States	20,478,553	22,314,297	27,391,950	29,036,293
Other countries	2,813,525	1,596,811	2,502,192	4,127,648
Totals	33,321,738	33,274,569	43,421,304	47,605,966
Mineral products—				
United Kingdom	15,398,598	11,303,230	11,272,143	13,189,532
United States	18,801,733	14,422,654	24,652,731	35,078,565
Other countries	1,656,279	517,143	898,441	516,951
Totals	35,856,610	26,243,027	36,823,315	48,785,048
Aggregates by countries—				
United Kingdom	64,616,177	65,005,746	84,606,131	104,158,973
United States	41,460,800	39,816,991	55,241,223	68,116,829
Other countries	17,370,939	14,635,925	21,400,392	33,458,362
Totals	123,447,916	119,458,662	161,247,746	205,734,164

The articles in Tables **12** and **13** are usually grouped as natural products, as has been done in Table **7** under the heads of agricultural, animal, fisheries, forest and mineral produce, as well as in Table **10.** But by some authorities they are grouped with manufactured products, and they have been abstracted here to show the kinds and values of articles to be added to manufactures in those several tables, if so classified. If added to the exports of manufactures as given in Table **7,** page 292, or in Table **10,** pages 306–7, the total values would be $180,891,368 for 1914, $204,998,163 for 1915, $403,282,744 for 1916 and $683,133,840 for 1917. Added to the exports of manufactures to the United Kingdom in Table **7,** page 292, the total value for 1917 would be $443,172,421, to the United States $160,107,415, and to other countries $79,854,004, and the total increase in the period from 1914 to 1917 would be over 277 p.c. But the chief component value of these exports is that of raw material.

14.—Values of Imports which may be classed as Manufactures in the four fiscal years 1914-1917.

Principal articles by classes.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
	$	$	$	$
Agricultural products—				
Arrowroot	7,540	5,659	7,761	8,981
Biscuits, all kinds	361,106	287,935	168,061	198,725
Bran, mill feed, etc	30,167	56,710	52,455	32,747
Cereal foods	346,761	261,087	197,226	224,708
Cider	2,507	2,167	1,584	3,597
Indian or corn meal	168,818	217,108	180,823	205,038
Malt	238,373	80,375	31,508	16,844
Macaroni or vermicelli	493,330	307,144	155,333	131,635
Oatmeal	1,925	1,919	922	887
Rice and sago flour	31,737	24,479	38,000	51,122
Rye flour	28,848	43,900	26,467	19,339
Tapioca and sago	91,307	72,034	78,118	161,407
Vegetables, canned	698,540	377,259	221,687	977,284
Wheat flour	239,833	256,533	180,597	273,671
Other articles	281,344	260,304	187,519	280,168
Totals	3,022,136	2,254,613	1,528,061	2,586,153
Animal products—				
Butter	1,823,994	1,678,056	1,092,800	278,834
Cheese	299,223	229,094	187,873	208,440
Fur skins, wholly or partially dressed	699,979	375,675	349,168	687,595
Lard and lard compound, etc	792,025	306,030	666,102	663,421
Meats, canned	430,803	244,346	58,875	124,566
Meats, extracts of, etc	550,840	472,204	461,934	781,696
Milk, condensed	38,416	9,485	3,987	10,268
Oils, animal	39,665	27,857	44,157	120,960
Wax, bees'	29,131	28,700	26,302	57,105
Totals	4,704,076	3,371,447	2,891,198	2,932,795
Fisheries—				
Anchovies and sardines	418,377	317,675	224,852	346,640
Fish, preserved in oil	8,479	8,760	9,304	19,654
Lobsters, canned	22,753	9,300	37,941	17,463
Oysters, canned	52,861	30,479	27,410	35,438
Oils, fish	100,015	96,456	153,502	243,664
Salmon, canned	2,416	2,350	1,048	135,752
Sea fish, preserved	11,670	11,319	1,490	7,687
Totals	616,571	476,429	455,547	806,298
Forest products—				
D shovel handles	71,051	36,056	46,898	47,972
Lumber, all kinds, including shingles, and staves	11,783,621	6,705,298	3,584,980	4,617,010
Totals	11,854,672	6,741,354	3,631,878	4,664,982
Mineral products—				
Oils, coal and kerosene, distilled, purified, or refined	1,351,098	653,401	346,125	553,714
Oils, product of petroleum	625,367	596,592	605,053	1,141,581
Oils, lubricating	712,808	572,375	510,982	636,440
Salt	563,868	517,610	517,302	745,609
Whiting or whitening	102,993	87,499	80,929	148,738
Totals	3,356,134	2,427,477	2,060,391	3,226,082
Aggregates for the five classes	**23,553,589**	**15,271,320**	**10,567,075**	**14,216,310**

15.—Summary of Imports from the United Kingdom, from the United States and from Other Countries which may be classed as Manufactures, in the four fiscal years 1914-1917.

Classes of Products.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
	$	$	$	$
Agricultural products—				
United Kingdom	534,016	273,563	182,936	201,377
United States	1,428,406	1,158,913	1,071,909	2,086,882
Other countries	1,059,714	822,137	273,216	297,894
Totals	3,022,136	2,254,613	1,528,061	2,586,153
Animal products—				
United Kingdom	727,339	503,885	233,908	428,784
United States	1,493,679	1,207,110	2,168,424	2,202,545
Other countries	2,483,058	1,660,452	488,866	301,466
Totals	4,704,076	3,371,447	2,891,198	2,932,795
Fisheries—				
United Kingdom	88,323	71,158	50,183	55,243
United States	78,913	56,306	80,749	272,716
Other countries	449,335	348,965	324,615	478,339
Totals	616,571	476,429	455,547	806,298
Forest products—				
United Kingdom	55,555	13,414	1,594	5,261
United States	11,724,320	6,701,694	3,616,898	4,647,931
Other countries	74,797	26,246	13,386	11,790
Totals	14,854,672	6,741,354	3,631,878	4,664,982
Mineral products—				
United Kingdom	355,882	311,756	297,446	437,390
United States	2,922,435	2,055,973	1,665,136	2,583,011
Other countries	77,817	59,748	97,809	205,681
Totals	3,356,134	2,427,477	2,060,391	3,226,082
Aggregates by countries—				
United Kingdom	1,761,115	1,173,776	766,067	1,128,055
United States	17,647,753	11,179,996	8,603,116	11,793,085
Other countries	4,144,721	2,917,548	1,197,892	1,295,170
Totals	23,553,589	15,271,320	10,567,075	14,216,310

The articles in Tables **14** and **15**, if added to the imports of manufactures in Table **11**, pages 332–3, would give totals of $441,109,126 for 1914, $301,485,641 for 1915, $316,041,724 for 1916 and $482,719,158 for 1917. The imports of manufactures from the United Kingdom with the articles in these tables added would reach a total for 1917 of $92,540,890, from the United States of $336,531,882, and from other countries of $53,646,386, making an aggregate import of manufactures for the year of $482,719,158, or over 55 p.c. of all imports.

16.—Values of Exports (domestic and foreign) to the British and Foreign West Indies, by Countries, during the fiscal years 1915-1917.

Countries.	1915.		1916.		1917.	
	Exports, domestic.	Exports, foreign.	Exports, domestic.	Exports, foreign.	Exports, domestic.	Exports, foreign.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
British Guiana	675,660	3,137	1,207,134	4,770	1,631,395	8,075
British West Indies	4,333,095	33,697	4,115,872	19,029	5,163,278	15,805
Total, British West Indies	5,008,755	36,834	5,323,006	23,799	6,794,673	23,880
Cuba	1,482,649	39,342	1,419,087	12,203	2,967,053	47,269
Danish West Indies	13,536	35	7,537	–	24,910	–
French West Indies	32,479	–	103,895	–	187,093	–
Dutch West Indies	6,715	–	7,701	–	20,373	–
Dutch Guiana	40,453	495	49,574	301	71,411	201
French Guiana	2,374	–	1,234	–	231	–
Hayti	4,295	–	2,119	–	6,365	–
Porto Rico	468,698	–	699,460	3,256	719,918	576
San Domingo	3,938	–	12,919	–	39,827	–
Total Foreign West Indies	2,055,137	39,872	2,303,526	15,760	4,037,181	48,046
Total exports to the British and Foreign West Indies	**7,063,892**	**76,706**	**7,626,532**	**39,559**	**10,831,854**	**71,926**

17.—Values of Imports entered for home consumption (dutiable and free) from the British and Foreign West Indies, by Countries, during the fiscal years 1915-1917.

Countries.	1915.		1916.		1917.	
	Imports, dutiable.	Imports, free.	Imports, dutiable.	Imports, free.	Imports, dutiable.	Imports, free.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
British Guiana	2,980,115	13,419	5,631,673	4,957	7,188,015	4,878
British West Indies	4,390,764	1,771,574	4,620,529	1,638,228	11,697,109	2,541,896
Total, British West Indies	7,370,879	1,784,993	10,252,202	1,643,185	18,885,124	2,546,774
Cuba	1,384,407	232,884	1,304,904	235,615	263,022	347,785
Danish West Indies	115,469	–	58,351	–	107	–
Dutch West Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dutch Guiana	186,376	–	372,248	–	4,549	–
Hayti	–	–	–	–	–	–
Porto Rico	–	–	3	–	498	4,890
San Domingo	3,193,796	–	4,020,491	–	3,888,807	–
Total, Foreign West Indies	4,880,048	232,884	5,755,997	235,615	4,156,983	352,675
Total Imports from the British and Foreign West Indies	**12,250,927**	**2,017, 877**	**16,008,199**	**1,878,800**	**23,042,107**	**2,899,449**

18.—Value of Imports and Exports from and to British and Foreign West Indies, 1901-1917.

Fiscal Year.	Imports from			Exports (domestic and foreign) to		
	British West Indies and British Guiana.	Foreign West Indies and Foreign Guiana.	Total.	British West Indies and British Guiana.	Foreign West Indies and Foreign Guiana.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1901	1,406,480	594,768	2,001,248	2,297,804	984,306	3,282,110
1902	1,702,293	539,697	2,241,990	2,456,132	1,339,408	3,795,540
1903	2,415,608	596,970	3,012,578	2,699,167	1,471,843	4,171,010
1904	7,006,892	667,232	7,674,124	2,662,524	1,423,542	4,086,066
1905	8,589,656	714,339	9,303,995	2,872,770	1,460,801	4,333,571
1906	7,521,360	657,081	8,178,441	2,847,381	1,831,656	4,679,037
1907[1]	5,208,892	524,599	5,733,491	2,188,542	1,497,240	3,685,782
1908	9,293,804	525,026	9,818,830	3,090,468	2,096,502	5,186,970
1909	9,088,596	605,260	9,693,856	3,054,073	2,006,362	5,060,435
1910	9,004,421	1,815,110	10,819,531	3,697,872	2,384,296	6,082,168
1911	10,262,613	2,062,006	12,324,619	4,736,005	2,501,599	7,237,604
1912	10,550,491	2,891,199	13,441,690	4,617,961	2,925,246	7,543,207
1913	9,443,393	4,941,127	14,384,520	4,591,105	2,327,508	6,918,613
1914	8,045,844	7,600,817	15,646,661	5,142,605	2,554,591	7,697,196
1915[2]	9,155,872	5,112,932	14,268,804	5,045,589	2,095,009	7,140,598
1916[2]	11,895,387	5,991,612	17,886,999	5,346,805	2,319,286	7,666,091
1917[2]	21,431,898	4,509,658	25,941,556	6,818,553	4,085,227	10,903,780

[1] Nine months. [2] Imports for home consumption.

Note.—Foreign West Indies include Cuba, Danish, Dutch and French West Indies, Dutch and French Guiana, Hayti, Porto Rico, and San Domingo.

19.—Percentage Proportions of Imports from United Kingdom and United States, respectively, to totals of dutiable and free in the 17 fiscal years 1901-1917.

Fiscal Year.	United Kingdom.			United States.		
	Dutiable to total dutiable.	Free to total free.	Dutiable and free to all imports.	Dutiable to total dutiable.	Free to total free.	Dutiable and free to all imports.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1901	29·92	15·50	24·10	50·58	74·66	60·30
1902	29·54	17·94	24·95	50·72	70·11	58·40
1903	30·85	18·84	26·15	50·10	68·46	57·29
1904	30·18	17·73	25·34	52·07	69·14	58·71
1905	29·88	15·14	23·98	52·21	73·13	60·58
1906	30·40	15·03	24·42	51·74	71·90	59·59
1907 (9 months)	32·05	16·04	25·79	51·93	71·28	59·50
1908	32.64	17·35	26·83	50·59	70·51	58·16
1909	29·84	16·31	24·52	51·76	70·20	59·00
1910	31·60	16·49	25·78	52·29	69·22	58·81
1911	29·82	15·05	24·34	54·14	72·05	60·84
1912	26·69	14·72	22·42	58·72	71·74	63·37
1913	24·47	13·43	20·71	62·57	69·78	65·03
1914	24·95	14·26	21·35	60·81	70·16	63·96
1915	24·31	12·61	19·79	60·27	72·85	65·13
1916	17·97	11·63	15·24	68·93	78·29	72·95
1917	16·35	8·24	12·67	71·91	86·59	78·57

Note.—For the years 1868 to 1900, see Canada Year Book, 1916–17, pages 403–4.

20.—Average ad valorem Rates of Duty collected on Imports from United Kingdom, United States, and all Countries in the 50 fiscal years 1868–1917.

Fiscal Year.	United Kingdom.		United States.		All Countries.	
	Average on dutiable imports.	Average on total imports.	Average on dutiable imports.	Average on total imports.	Average on dutiable imports.	Average on total imports.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1868	–	–	–	–	21·161	13·119
1869	16·851	13·522	20·088	7·283	20·172	13·118
1870	16·779	13·420	19·546	7·836	20·890	14·088
1871	16·436	13·493	16·264	8·427	19·648	14·021
1872	16·408	12·712	17·976	7·070	19·071	12·406
1873	15·583	10·872	17·663	6·519	18·281	10·439
1874	16·461	12·808	17·448	7·119	18·899	11·696
1875	18·145	14·801	17·271	7·876	19·650	13·078
1876	18·761	15·009	19·239	9·307	21·275	13·853
1877	19·375	16·215	18·687	8·898	20·539	13·292
1878	20·056	17·303	20·416	9·354	21·400	14·151
1879	20·542	17·963	23·210	13·101	23·335	16·334
1880	24·032	19·956	23·062	16·005	26·078	20·214
1881	24·464	20·457	22·039	15·546	25·820	20·436
1882	24·148	19·882	21·474	15·034	25·304	19·524
1883	24·299	19·152	21·081	14·776	25·290	19·007
1884	24·373	19·085	20·706	14·888	25·192	19·020
1885	24·810	19·028	21·209	14·534	26·097	19·168
1886	25·727	20·028	22·823	15·809	27·495	20·238
1887	26·055	20·828	23·775	16·225	28·723	21·348
1888	29·087	22·909	26·236	15·308	31·858	22·039
1889	29·331	22·367	25·433	14·733	31·869	21·755
1890	28·788	22·129	26·579	15·821	31·015	21·413
1891	28·982	21·691	25·963	14·864	31·386	20·974
1892	29·431	22·098	26·485	15·103	29·684	17·827
1893	29·805	22·335	26·735	14·589	30·275	18·368
1894	29·992	22·264	26·956	13·717	30·854	17·759
1895	30·056	22·559	26·739	13·746	30·522	17·753
1896	30·200	22·418	26·693	14·512	29·974	19·109
1897	30·693	21·106	26·727	14·287	29·967	18·613
1898	29·478	20·751	26·118	13·287	29·222	17·265
1899	26·627	19·842	26·339	13·241	28·652	17·157
1900	25·583	18·235	25·032	13·217	27·634	16·715
1901	24·748	18·322	24·835	12·424	27·427	16·355
1902	24·027	17·188	25·182	13·207	27·265	16·466
1903	23·316	16·739	24·905	13·254	27·064	16·468
1904	24·117	17·559	25·217	13·674	27·426	16·765
1905	24·770	18·513	26·118	13·501	27·692	16·610
1906	24·601	18·709	24·779	13·144	26·835	16·393
1907 (9 mos.)	24·252	18·355	24·167	12·843	26·339	16·038
1908	24,245	18·286	24·585	13·258	26·582	16·480
1909	25·755	19·028	24·868	13·247	27·315	16·586
1910	25·107	18·914	24·837	13·570	26·713	16·416
1911	24·561	18·881	24·737	13·773	25·797	16·145
1912	24·988	19·132	24·978	14·883	25·963	16·694
1913	25·133	19·574	24·945	15·818	25·928	17·087
1914	25·217	19·547	24·809	15·648	25·982	17·235
1915	27·124	20·461	25·101	14·272	27·195	16·706
1916	28·423	19·098	25·021	13·471	27·032	15·403
1917	24·900	17·555	22·743	11·369	23·643	11·731

21.—Value of Imports entered for consumption at certain Ports during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1917.

Ports.	Dutiable goods.	Free goods.	Total.
Brantford	$ 3,152,725	$ 2,611,692	$ 5,764,417
Calgary	3,976,603	911,919	4,888,522
Dawson	273,544	176,364	449,908
Edmonton	2,336,448	711,925	3,048,373
Halifax	8,616,019	5,269,646	13,885,665
Hamilton	19,715,550	21,375,283	41,090,833
London	4,853,412	5,598,675	10,452,087
Montreal	110,696,112	111,422,505	222,118,617
Ottawa	6,488,202	18,166,260	24,654,462
Quebec	7,022,007	9,876,113	16,898,120
Regina	4,752,239	740,057	5,492,296
Sault Ste. Marie	4,339,653	1,525,519	5,865,172
St. John, N.B.	9,500,470	5,456,478	14,956,948
St. Johns, Que.	1,480,537	3,552,895	5,033,432
Sydney	1,803,386	1,095,550	2,898,936
Toronto	109,547,840	89,524,934	199,072,774
Vancouver	19,727,713	7,461,662	27,189,375
Victoria, B.C.	2,654,999	4,083,504	6,738,503
Windsor, Ont.	16,762,256	6,431,918	23,194,174
Winnipeg	29,818,719	7,380,879	37,199,598
Totals	**367,518,434**	**303,373,778**	**670,892,212**

22.—Value of Exports of Canadian produce by principal Ports during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1917.

Ports.	Value.	Ports.	Value.
Abercorn	$ 15,804,220	Quebec	$ 14,751,235
Bridgeburg	34,919,039	Rossland	10,460
Coaticook	50,717,761	St. Armand	5,892,806
Fort William	100,945,072	St. Johns, Que.	32,170,482
Halifax	33,088,233	St. John, N.B.	186,259,101
Athelstan	9,566,833	Sault Ste. Marie	12,995,668
Montreal	374,725,224	Sydney	7,888,693
Nanaimo	4,000,640	Vancouver	16,773,161
New Westminster	6,507,307	Winnipeg	118,817
Niagara Falls	39,987,193		
Prescott	14,456,326	**Totals**	**961,578,271**

23.—Value of Total Exports and Imports entered for consumption and amount of duty collected, by Provinces, during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1917.

Provinces.	Total Exports.	Imports entered for consumption.	Duty collected.
Ontario	$ 481,931,718	$ 449,606,959	$ 72,705,009
Quebec	551,111,934	270,024,440	41,593,155
Nova Scotia	52,780,505	27,091,721	4,681,624
New Brunswick	206,173,927	19,993,584	3,975,851
Manitoba	17,686,121	40,539,922	10,011,179
British Columbia	46,901,344	42,140,148	8,892,643
Prince Edward Island	589,218	838,647	143,938
Alberta	288,392	9,986,161	2,571,697
Saskatchewan	14,803,323	12,530,874	2,892,122
Yukon	3,491,666	659,567	155,363
Totals	**1,375,758,148**	**873,412,023**	**147,623,230**[1]
Prepaid postal parcels: duty received through Post Office Department	–	25,403	8,225
Grand Total	**1,375,758,148**	**873,437,426**	**147,631,455**

NOTE—Under regulations which went into effect July 1, 1900, all export entries are delivered at the frontier port of exit, and the totals are credited to the respective ports where the goods pass outwards from Canada.

[1] Includes $649 duty collected in the Territories.

24.—Imports of certain Articles of Raw Material for home consumption, 1902-1917.

Fiscal Year.	Rags, all kinds.	Broom corn.[1]	Hides, horns, pelts, etc.[1]	Sugar, raw.	Tobacco, raw.
	Cwt.	$	$	Ton.	Lb.
1902	367,373	202,487	5,086,052	159,348	11,329,674
1903	241,286	165,231	5,662,744	180, 849	13,380,504
1904	254, 484	197,982	4,916,222	183,405	14,248,303
1905	1,116,215	175,412	5,240,717	163,717	13,859,152
1906	1,697,801	196,084	6,811,267	210,215	14,519,658
1907 (9months)	156,102	167,654	5,843,511	142,334	14,347,476
1908	323,453	238,513	4,908,871	217,281	15,690,076
1909	256,617	246,701	5,218,108	226,712	15,994,878
1910	496,057	432,146	8,237,014	231,152	13,753,141
1911	536,604	389,173	8,105,330	271,532	17,204,271
1912	564,296	437,001	8,903,727	281,402	17,203,513
1913	750,003	377,462	13,486,459	310,101	22,153,588
1914	716,882	324,590	8,831,010	347,168	17,598,449
1915	540,922	285,574	12,842,558	335,820	18,595,957
1916	510,472	337,688	12,441,731	298,433	20,834,672
1917	780,062	449,137	12,863,893	365,772	17,702,637

Fiscal Year.	Cotton wool or raw cotton and waste.	Hemp, undressed.	Wool, raw.	Gutta percha, India-rubber, etc., crude.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1902	693,578	160,794	103,607	29,104
1903	735,760	129,856	79,947	28,615
1904	557,765	123,885	73,394	32,134
1905	636,594	102,529	76,172	28,103
1906	675,495	123,857	63,118	24,916
1907 (9 months)	662,548	75,037	39,288	20,021
1908	522,552[3]	145,969	61,292	25,562
1909	653,160[2]	69,553[3]	56,839	20,391
1910	680,835[2]	58,911[3]	74,271	35,555
1911	812,622[2]	81,017[3]	64,224	28,035
1912	727,939[2]	82,661[3]	71,954	44,313
1913	774,578[2]	64,990[3]	92,092	56,655
1914	769,930[2]	55,572[3]	72,521	44,504
1915	730,325[2]	55,370[3]	131,940	65,045
1916	969,679[2]	50,914[3]	211,407	99,132
1917	877,634[2]	15,846[3]	145,812	107,580

[1] Value only; the Trade and Navigation Returns do not give quantities.
[2] Cotton waste included with rags all kinds. [3] Includes dressed hemp.

25.—Imports of Canada by values entered for consumption from British Empire and Foreign Countries under the General, Preferential, and Treaty Rate Tariffs in the four fiscal years 1914-1917.

Countries.	1914.			1915.		
	General.	Preferential.	Treaty rates.	General.	Preferential.	Treaty rates.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
British Empire, totals	**12,752,492**	**94,804,984**	**4,111,829**	**7,880,372**	**69,441,881**	**3,088,197**
United Kingdom	11,541,414	86,787,609	4,046,844	6,788,775	58,170,806	3,051,676
Australia	418,387	–	37,183	183,641	–	7,679
British West Indies	76,444	2,157,069	–	54,075	4,336,684	5
British Guiana	25,095	3,147,470	–	43,868	2,936,246	1
India	26,690	156,334	–	68,955	757,745	–
New Zealand	72,724	1,904,016	60	87,571	1,208,772	–
Fiji Islands	–	239,182	–	–	1,780,368	–
Hong Kong	534,223	–	27,219	603,057	–	28,717
Newfoundland	23,074	–	–	14,183	–	41
Other Possessions	34,441	413,304	523	36,247	251,260	78
Foreign Countries, totals	**285,332,926**	–	**13,256,513**	**190,521,430**	–	**8,860,315**
Austria-Hungary	1,010,740	–	689,661	349,762	–	260,919
Cuba	3,512,587	–	–	1,384,407	–	–
Dutch East Indies	877,017	–	–	116,153	–	–
Belgium	2,520,708	–	456,876	1,050,777	–	173,042
France	5,408,961	–	6,505,128	3,539,598	–	3,651,585
Germany	11,151,601	–	–	3,887,906	–	–
Holland	1,612,349	–	30,442	1,206,806	–	22,699
Japan	729,558	–	734,412	660,811	–	641,181
Spain	778,828	–	494,815	477,561	–	423,686
Switzerland	952,496	–	3,300,45	833,960	–	3,086,427
United States	249,482,610	–	–	168,658,299	–	–
Brazil	2,370	–	–	723,754	–	–
China	344,029	–	–	228,927	–	–
Danish W. Indies	259,368	–	–	115,469	–	–
Greece	444,811	–	–	415,953	–	–
Italy	894,660	–	533,857	734,251	–	321,265
Norway	161,043	–	285,470	112,045	–	204,699
Peru	747,546	–	–	1,407,350	–	–
Portugal	256,168	–	–	196,395	–	–
San Domingo	2,942,333	–	–	3,193,796	–	–
Sweden	324,075	–	191,352	347,979	–	63,309
Turkey	397,234	–	–	306,849	–	–
Other countries	521,834	–	34,035	572,622	–	11,503

25.—Imports of Canada by values entered for consumption from British Empire and Foreign Countries under the General, Preferential, and Treaty Rate Tariffs in the four fiscal years 1914-1917—concluded.

Countries.	1916.			1917.		
	General.	Preferential.	Treaty rates.	General.	Preferential.	Treaty rates.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
British Empire, totals	**6,573,791**	**58,718,542**	**2,549,989**	**7,371,165**	**88,792,703**	**5,120,233**
United Kingdom	4,913,224	44,561,924	2,533,930	5,138,884	65,256,505	5,109,543
Australia	32,154	–	524	165,807	–	205
British West Indies	156,974	4,463,552	3	106,083	11,591,021	5
British Guiana	65,236	5,566,437	–	144,949	7,043,066	–
India	99,646	2,272,677	–	181,952	3,607,964	–
New Zealand	13,518	337,962	–	4,557	102,596	–
Fiji Islands	–	1,262,718	–	–	831,890	–
Hong Kong	458,541	–	15,532	558,379	–	9,588
Newfoundland	796,971	–	–	1,006,520	–	160
Other Possessions	37,527	253,272	–	64,034	359,661	732
Foreign Countries, totals	**214,168,150**	–	**7,356,055**	**350,264,298**	–	**10,185,210**
Austria-Hungary	2,718	–	305	1,361	–	29
Cuba	1,304,904	–	–	263,022	–	–
Dutch East Indies	31,315	–	–	567,987	–	–
Belgium	32,719	–	13,694	6,049	–	2,103
France	2,142,947	–	2,810,256	2,387,424	–	3,405,004
Germany	41,126	–	–	11,212	–	–
Holland	772,148	–	9,975	1,025,154	–	5,195
Japan	815,983	–	1,361,963	3,295,525	–	2,798,710
Spain	272,702	–	256,579	408,680	–	421,596
Switzerland	764,117	–	2,710,184	1,198,763	–	3,237,557
United States	199,466,665	–	–	332,039,327	–	–
Brazil	855,778	–	–	1,061,008	–	–
China	263,621	–	–	374,608	–	–
Danish W. Indies	58,351	–	–	107	–	–
Greece	327,621	–	–	159,963	–	–
Italy	584,723	–	48,831	765,815	–	105,413
Norway	73,882	–	136,748	34,304	–	203,928
Peru	789,223	–	–	1,553,086	–	–
Portugal	164,051	–	–	229,848	–	–
San Domingo	4,020,491	–	–	3,888,807	–	–
Sweden	107,469	–	4,772	55,967	–	2,753
Turkey	42,248	–	–	243	–	–
Other countries	1,233,348	–	2,748	936,038	–	2,922

26.—Aggregate Trade of Canada by Countries during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1918.

Countries.	Total Exports.	Imports for Home Consumption.	Total Trade.
British Empire—	$	$	$
United Kingdom	861,073,399	81,324,283	942,397,682
Australia	8,676,257	2,356,665	11,032,922
Bermuda	837,178	84,940	922,118
British East and West Africa	120,458	15,480	135,938
British South Africa	5,101,614	553,362	5,654,976
British East Indies, all other	17,238	3,977,637	3,994,875
British West Indies	6,899,513	10,550,550	17,450,063
British Guiana	1,987,283	6,716,647	8,703,930
Egypt	579,702	4,297	583,999
Straits Settlements	764,107	3,120,996	3,885,103
Hong Kong	1,007,037	1,805,515	2,812,552
India	3,009,458	9,355,593	12,365,051
Newfoundland	10,489,321	2,947,527	13,436,848
New Zealand	4,158,028	3,735,509	7,893,587
Fiji Islands	170,123	1,151,369	1,321,492
Other British Possessions	29,315	354,951	384,266
Total British Empire	**904,920,031**	**128,055,371**	**1,032,975,402**
Foreign countries—			
Alaska	627,252	10,374	637,626
Argentina	1,220,317	984,955	2,205,272
Belgium	4,909,453	12,973	4,922,426
Bolivia	113,549	–	113,549
Brazil	976,305	990,777	1,967,082
Central American States	64,127	398,374	462,501
Chile	379,466	478,378	857,844
China	2,060,202	1,336,890	3,397,092
Cuba	4,041,995	1,085,547	5,127,542
Denmark	39,230	14,388	53,618
Danish West Indies	11,010	–	11,010
Dutch East Indies	345,059	2,831,642	3,176,701
Dutch Guiana	106,869	203,473	310,342
France	206,585,063	5,274,064	211,859,127
French West Indies	163,203	187	163,390
Greece	4,262	20,296	24,558
Hawaii	493,769	30,840	524,609
Holland	2,463,399	1,054,176	3,517,575
Italy	3,338,305	771,187	4,109,492
Japan	5,273,041	12,255,319	17,528,360
Mexico	495,095	664,790	1,159,885
Norway	173,491	141,058	314,549
Panama	70,648	–	70,648
Peru	147,887	2,362,243	2,510,130
Philippines	33,352	23,329	56,681
Porto Rico	751,436	136	751,572
Portugal	14,878	238,420	253,298
Russia	4,009,999	8,477	4,018,476
Santo Domingo	45,087	6,615,961	6,661,048
Siam	85,590	64,594	150,184
St. Pierre and Miquelon	382,285	3,809	386,094
Spain	98,256	808,807	907,063
Sweden	15,596	110,172	125,768
Switzerland	8,802	3,146,482	3,154,564
Uruguay	97,916	50,481	148,397
United States	441,390,920	791,906,125	1,233,297,045
U. S. of Colombia	12,463	187,306	199,769
Venezuela	103,935	301,292	405,227
Other Foreign countries	96,969	101,053	198,022
Total foreign countries	**681,249,761**	**834,488,375**	**1,515,738,136**
Total imports and exports	**1,586,169,792**	**962,543,746**	**2,548,713,538**

27.—Values of Exports from Canada of Home Produce to the British Empire and to Foreign Countries in the five fiscal years 1914-1918.

Countries.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	$	$	$	$	$
British Empire—total	**238,642,721**	**210,550,854**	**482,490,440**	**775,740,446**	**889,077,854**
United Kingdom	215,254,023	186,668,599	451,852,399	742,147,537	845,480,069
Australia	4,673,997	5,522,594	7,748,051	6,549,546	8,653,635
New Zealand	1,933,698	2,619,556	3,307,404	3,302,240	4,089,823
Bermuda	383,151	357,712	435,615	584,577	814,550
British Africa	3,927,384	4,686,556	5,661,390	4,742,329	5,186,116
British Guiana	649,675	675,660	1,207,134	1,631,395	1,978,323
British Honduras	9,298	9,450	3,355	2,562	13,468
British India	416,373	415,105	904,889	1,094,046	2,995,630
Egypt	—	—	—	160,295	579,702
Straits Settlements	230,455	245,355	281,734	333,390	761,607
East Indies, all other	39,496	23,905	44,217	27,827	17,238
British West Indies	4,469,329	4,333,095	4,115,872	5,163,278	6,838,563
Fiji Islands	118,441	112,355	196,308	155,653	169,040
Gibraltar	38,004	210,303	1,073,156	2,808,554	193
Hong Kong	1,879,261	653,878	779,558	494,462	1,004,000
Newfoundland	4,508,240	3,976,160	4,820,395	6,517,529	10,480,942
All other	111,896	40,571	58,963	25,226	14,955
Foreign countries—total	**192,946,937**	**198,868,649**	**259,120,513**	**375,635,322**	**651,240,215**
Alaska	134,238	297,282	331,558	462,511	505,066
Argentina	2,134,522	634,387	2,398,628	1,673,575	1,203,142
Austria-Hungary	368,425	220,654	—	—	—
Belgium	4,269,394	2,220,709	334,762	664,722	4,909,453
Brazil	767,858	541,998	1,059,700	1,028,163	974,368
Central Am. States[1]	113,482	72,760	61,396	79,629	56,302
Chile	134,457	55,302	88,634	508,177	314,384
China	473,074	294,251	536,332	408,002	1,954,345
Denmark	637,286	529,690	111,432	111,044	39,230
Dutch East Indies	20,366	25,927	272,710	332,785	344,196
Egypt	62,677	26,484	39,493	1	1
France	3,632,444	10,499,680	33,703,183	64,039,192	201,053,676
French Africa	57,105	4,170	12,536	8,744	795
Germany	4,044,019	1,447,391	—	—	—
Greece	11,934	87,485	222,330	19,309	4,262
Hawaii	29,672	70,591	35,756	247,752	493,027
Holland	3,985,987	1,623,405	1,815,950	1,561,480	2,462,574
Italy	514,660	521,802	6,572,687	11,226,051	3,336,059
Japan	1,587,467	963,631	996,575	1,205,067	4,861,244
Mexico	51,747	18,551	72,819	70,330	482,428
Norway	845,331	1,000,715	458,530	964,552	173,491
Peru	11,817	13,141	47,182	246,791	99,377
Philippines	60,806	41,574	7,323	12,808	33,153
Portugal	55,481	25,206	56,726	209,689	14,878
Russia	1,368,939	1,270,941	4,874,152	3,755,569	4,008,475
St. Pierre & Miquelon	114,827	141,097	154,920	187,661	345,303
Spain	63,995	243,001	634,977	326,179	98,256
Sweden	177,313	172,796	53,440	18,215	15,596
Switzerland	21,439	11,853	224,535	672,508	3,921
Turkey	11,588	3,979	—	—	—
United States	163,373,840	173,320,798	201,106,603	280,616,330	417,813,320
Uruguay	90,615	52,820	33,101	68,549	97,916
Venezuela	139,264	56,196	98,567	238,911	103,935
West Indies—Cuba	1,815,414	1,482,649	1,419,087	2,967,053	4,015,940
Danish W. Indies	15,207	13,536	7,537	24,910	11,010
Porto Rico	542,962	468,698	699,460	719,918	751,436
Santo Domingo	59,721	3,938	12,919	39,827	45,087
Other West Indies	60,934	43,489	113,715	213,831	171,989
All other	1,086,630	346,072	451,258	705,488	442,581

[1]Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

28.—Values of Imports into Canada of Merchandise entered for Consumption from the British Empire and from Foreign Countries in the five fiscal years 1914-1918; also of Coin and Bullion.

Countries.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	$	$	$	$	$
British Empire—total	**154,526,802**	**115,342,706**	**105,229,977**	**144,132,919**	**128,055,371**
United Kingdom	132,070,362	90,158,119	77,404,361	107,096,584	81,324,283
Australia	713,111	412,205	1,062,752	762,113	2,356,665
New Zealand	3,192,900	3,908,616	3,310,334	2,242,515	3,735,559
Bermuda	7,539	23,923	28,951	12,305	84,940
British Africa	522,916	338,403	179,181	221,544	568,842
British Guiana	3,179,112	2,993,534	5,636,630	7,192,893	6,716,647
British Honduras	155,396	497,786	476,601	1,065,953	352,028
British India	5,006,309	4,133,847	4,732,772	4,925,882	9,355,593
Straits Settlements	565,843	775,716	254,622	841,195	3,120,996
East Indies, all other	1,646,835	1,637,985	1,793,067	1,132,706	3,977,637
British West Indies	4,347,310	6,162,338	6,257,963	14,239,005	10,550,550
Fiji	240,719	1,780,368	1,262,718	831,890	1,151,369
Hong Kong	1,010,021	1,248,575	1,247,529	1,398,984	1,805,515
Newfoundland	1,840,523	1,242,800	1,576,615	2,146,958	2,947,527
Egypt	–	–	–	11,341	4,297
All other	27,906	28,491	5,881	11,051	2,923
Foreign countries—total	**463,930,342**	**340,103,606**	**402,587,182**	**701,223,387**	**834,488,375**
Alaska	66,470	38,292	6,360	19,572	10,374
Argentina	2,603,128	3,364,787	3,971,271	2,702,071	984,955
Austria-Hungary	1,773,021	642,182	3,156	1,390	75
Belgium	4,490,476	1,875,963	59,315	14,896	12,973
Brazil	1,163,785	1,149,551	883,832	1,062,485	990,777
Central Am. States [1]	163,483	118,017	133,206	351,350	398,374
Chile	767,289	190	169,284	198,357	478,378
China	913,262	1,042,383	918,610	1,128,342	1,336,890
Denmark	112,629	44,344	45,849	30,460	14,388
Dutch East Indies	976,090	197,742	169,169	620,188	2,831,642
Dutch Guiana	216,126	186,376	372,248	4,549	203,473
Egypt	49,064	30,482	6,512	–	–
France	14,276,535	8,449,186	5,949,385	6,480,476	5,274,064
French Africa	41,505	8,361	474	140	997
Germany	14,586,223	5,086,986	86,304	14,132	27,181
Greece	445,036	417,911	338,836	160,472	20,296
Hawaii	61,365	32,655	22,107	55,697	30,840
Holland	3,015,456	1,769,256	1,057,733	1,234,993	1,054,176
Italy	2,090,387	1,472,799	920,271	1,227,007	771,187
Japan	2,604,216	2,783,465	4,015,125	8,122,735	12,255,319
Mexico	1,471,182	1,229,977	623,281	677,551	664,790
Norway	486,379	385,647	279,091	325,239	141,058
Peru	748,546	1,494,046	1,162,403	1,653,290	2,362,243
Philippines	5,715	6,204	12,359	40,324	23,329
Portugal	277,381	215,608	207,634	260,094	238,420
Russia	482,809	105,455	123,904	24,140	8,477
St. Pierre and Miquelon	6,068	4,244	4,932	5,362	3,809
Spain	1,352,133	977,448	617,025	909,546	808,807
Sweden	603,401	545,835	162,671	99,838	110,172
Switzerland	4,314,805	3,979,256	3,525,117	4,499,321	3,146,482
Turkey	479,269	323,227	42,248	243	–
United States	395,565,328	296,632,506	370,496,574	664,219,653	791,906,125
Uruguay	55,726	12,781	280,437	146,619	50,481
Venezuela	133,243	209,626	115,358	157,084	301,292
West Indies—Cuba	3,952,887	1,617,291	1,540,519	610,807	1,085,547
Danish W. Indies	259,368	115,469	58,351	107	–
Porto Rico	1,613	–	3	5,388	136
Santo Domingo	2,942,333	3,193,796	4,020,491	3,888,807	6,615,961
Other West Indies	473	–	–	–	187
All other	376,137	344,262	185,737	270,662	1,024,709
Coin and Bullion	15,235,305	131,992,992	34,260,202	28,081,120	12,279,173

[1] Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

29.—Value of Merchandise imported into and exported from Canada through the United States during the fiscal years ended March 31, 1916-1917.

Countries whence imported and to which exported.	Merchandise imported through United States.		Merchandise exported through United States.	
	1916.	1917.	1916.	1917.
	$	$	$	$
United Kingdom	3,521,227	4,860,440	160,343,386	197,035,363
Australia	5,039	–	3,005,348	2,841,541
British Africa	157,494	47,485	1,043,080	1,072,165
British India	1,142,660	2,122,253	879,912	690,594
British East Indies	941,834	560,317	44,217	22,107
British Guiana	1,689,949	2,654,993	152,381	150,983
British Honduras	288,317	762,494	3,355	2,562
British West Indies	1,784,134	4,666,183	1,076,697	1,065,204
Egypt	–	–	–	153,203
New Zealand	6,284	4,210	726,347	719,972
Straits Settlements	163,698	94,122	160,293	232,002
Other British Possessions	73,649	59,899	354,860	90,644
Total, British Empire	**9,774,285**	**15,832,396**	**167,789,876**	**204,076,340**
Argentina	2,938,920	1,612,672	1,832,485	1,232,807
Belgium	35,018	10,961	267,579	336,709
Brazil	467,684	630,405	803,670	551,220
Central American States	46,917	77,385	58,480	75,096
Chile	–	–	70,094	131,682
China	365,968	162,914	54,376	47,833
Cuba	218,213	591,649	456,880	1,415,815
Denmark	29,689	7,085	93,387	100,631
Danish West Indies	58,236	–	7,314	21,076
Dutch East Indies	53,847	10,198	251,513	276,757
Dutch Guiana	307,144	4,549	34,117	1,593
French West Indies	–	–	103,676	92,996
Egypt	2,783	–	31,375	–
France	408,803	502,456	12,642,300	18,385,598
French Africa	–	–	12,536	5,524
Greece	107,739	61,461	12,869	14,665
Hayti	–	–	1,420	6,365
Holland	292,459	844,944	794,794	995,961
Italy	481,905	576,812	6,123,240	5,398,556
Japan	146,768	175,599	218,164	155,790
Mexico	156,928	491,475	58,510	69,166
Norway	24,101	49,840	457,222	953,080
Panama	–	–	127,173	90,626
Peru	190,459	325,725	11,288	24,508
Porto Rico	–	–	281,826	312,533
Portugal	63,310	76,465	32,272	15,106
Portuguese Africa	–	–	46,362	7,958
Russia	–	–	1,937,723	2,335,777
San Domingo	1,345,908	1,353,891	10,018	33,325
Siam	–	–	20,977	3,017
Spain	116,076	195,389	617,973	282,954
Sweden	71,560	96,981	53,440	18,175
Switzerland	128,627	285,335	3,854	22,637
U. S. of Colombia	60,693	61,335	30,661	64,926
Uruguay	189,228	16,447	33,101	68,311
Venezuela	66,829	146,623	90,916	235,882
Other countries	15,807	8,777	36,922	278,780
Total foreign countries	**8,391,619**	**8,377,373**	**27,720,507**	**34,063,435**
Grand Total	**18,165,904**	**24,209,769**	**195,510,383**	**238,139,775**

30.—Quantities and Values of Selected Animal and Agricultural Food Products imported into the United Kingdom, by Countries whence imported, during the five calendar years, 1912-1916. [From the British Annual Statement of Trade, 1916.]

Imports by Countries.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Live Cattle—					
United States..... NO.	39,987	10,093	–	–	–
$	3,899,198	1,036,722	–	–	–
Canada..... NO.	6,800	1,755	–	–	–
$	693,539	176,232	–	–	–
Other countries..... NO.	2,125	2,895	2,234	–	–
$	190,992	268,032	225,302	–	–
Total..... NO.	**48,912**	**14,743**	**2,234**	–	–
$	**4,783,729**	**1,480,986**	**225,302**	–	–
Live Sheep—					
United States..... NO.	14,237	–	1,707	–	–
$	107,081	–	14,600	–	–
Canada..... NO.	1,193	501	–	–	–
$	8,711	3,655	–	–	–
Total..... NO.	**15,430**	**501**	**1,707**	–	–
$	**115,792**	**3,655**	**14,600**	–	–
Butter—					
Russia..... cwt.	683,650	751,414	616,380	1,017,507	31,918
$	17,796,144	18,645,981	16,461,067	31,005,592	970,111
Sweden..... cwt.	335,014	332,331	270,138	128,294	992
$	10,287,506	9,965,152	8,018,198	4,718,418	36,914
Denmark..... cwt.	1,618,048	1,706,759	1,749,072	1,327,100	1,134,801
$	50,399,205	51,866,933	53,721,368	49,744,137	50,506,510
Netherlands..... cwt.	113,716	153,172	183,999	44,544	36,202
$	3,122,638	4,485,792	5,568,348	1,527,491	1,637,526
France..... cwt.	246,652	248,579	273,819	352,090	130,249
$	7,589,333	7,326,484	8,147,554	11,074,957	4,743,749
Argentine..... cwt.	67,244	72,418	55,704	82,947	117,597
$	1,931,891	1,920,041	1,583,857	2,769,386	4,576,657
Australia..... cwt.	549,396	594,552	438,094	371,685	145,065
$	15,699,312	15,625,567	12,040,347	12,415,908	6,033,990
New Zealand..... cwt.	349,012	251,663	357,920	374,898	331,162
$	10,454,534	6,576,254	10,224,662	13,109,865	13,274,539
Canada..... cwt.	27	813	3,128	24,401	101,531
$	706	22,007	90,014	814,884	4,163,609
Other countries..... cwt.	42,400	27,327	35,950	130,389	145,898
$	1,242,470	772,944	1,014,062	4,330,054	6,347,872
Total..... cwt.	**4,005,159**	**4,139,028**	**3,984,204**	**3,853,855**	**2,175,415**
$	**118,523,739**	**117,207,155**	**116,869,477**	**131,510,692**	**92,291,477**
Cheese—					
Netherlands..... cwt.	268,286	291,895	349,124	129,105	112,587
$	3,414,921	3,699,100	4,483,714	2,132,744	3,115,723
France..... cwt.	16,030	15,218	11,937	6,875	7,150
$	276,680	281,108	223,161	135,790	155,106
Switzerland..... cwt.	12,266	12,580	8,390	6,112	4,965
$	200,507	208,094	141,970	137,308	136,851
Italy..... cwt.	91,060	101,794	97,932	75,917	31,938
$	1,490,597	1,673,345	1,598,885	1,448,379	742,127
United States..... cwt.	21,227	22,449	31,390	459,793	274,687
$	323,950	327,123	510,635	9,187,371	6,355,535
New Zealand..... cwt.	543,917	547,182	742,419	709,326	667,214
$	9,163,155	8,202,630	11,836,303	14,996,463	16,314,016

NOTE.—In the above table the cwt. is the long cwt. of 112 lb.

30.—Quantities and Values of Selected Animal and Agricultural Food Products imported into the United Kingdom, by Countries whence imported, during the five calendar years, 1912-1916—con.

Imports by Countries.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Cheese—continued.					
Canada..... cwt.	1,352,570	1,293,768	1,167,778	1,315,177	1,505,018
$	21,159,449	19,654,651	19,592,957	25,510,040	36,169,938
Other countries..... cwt.	3,431	12,454	24,894	24,231	565
$	52,650	191,139	381,030	506,458	13,427
Total..... cwt.	**2,308,787**	**2,297,340**	**2,433,864**	**2,726,536**	**2,604,124**
$	**36,081,909**	**34,237,190**	**38,768,655**	**54,054,553**	**63,002,723**
Eggs—					
Russia.....gt. hunds.	9,677,098	11,453,277	6,870,827	3,074,156	734,441
$	19,228,336	23,093,448	14,181,880	8,515,801	2,067,739
Sweden.....gt. hunds.	305,519	384,950	366,890	105,230	4,102
$	702,868	892,848	967,571	299,076	14,230
Denmark.....gt. hunds.	3,623,815	4,264,943	4,315,900	2,657,835	1,392,111
$	9,453,855	11,177,969	12,395,297	9,069,165	6,342,128
Germany.....gt. hunds.	524,677	513,740	405,894	–	–
$	1,073,129	1,050,305	857,940	–	–
Netherlands....gt. hunds.	801,227	977,350	1,192,286	874,013	84,737
$	1,844,457	2,388,156	2,936,172	3,094,499	404,260
France.....gt. hunds.	669,687	702,281	632,741	36	–
$	1,501,421	1,587,030	1,600,262	102	–
Italy.....gt. hunds.	958,344	845,789	874,193	4,768	–
$	2,295,042	2,048,448	2,101,573	16,814	–
Austria-Hungary.gt. hds.	977,987	883,651	911,674	–	–
$	2,055,485	1,829,589	1,832,480	–	–
Egypt.....gt. hunds.	1,060,312	1,096,539	1,121,832	1,428,409	1,889,947
$	1,722,104	1,735,585	1,887,177	2,666,787	4,743,335
Canada.....gt. hunds.	–	1,950	361,173	912,326	1,431,778
$	–	4,658	1,136,435	2,843,272	5,712,435
United States..gt. hunds.	600	5,869	493,229	627,896	779,716
$	973	14,084	1,412,569	1,884,432	2,877,188
Other countries ..gt. hds.	465,786	449,611	358,166	561,357	289,545
$	975,680	852,143	800,937	1,410,239	918,038
Total.....gt. hunds.	**19,085,052**	**21,579,950**	**17,904,805**	**10,246,026**	**6,606,377**
$	**40,853,350**	**46,674,263**	**42,110,293**	**29,800,187**	**23,079,353**
Bacon—					
Russia..... cwt.	167,526	211,654	142,601	9,070	5
$	2,398,585	3,332,830	2,108,080	155,884	122
Sweden..... cwt.	43,599	61,907	101,098	27,967	–
$	640,010	990,532	1,637,190	496,463	–
Denmark..... cwt.	2,318,708	2,334,945	2,714,807	2,063,221	1,641,613
$	38,130,981	43,146,261	48,357,409	44,427,056	44,227,843
Netherlands..... cwt.	6,927	185,718	254,567	6,760	171,908
$	114,936	3,084,805	4,260,878	119,326	4,503,579
United States..... cwt.	1,698,347	1,803,371	1,522,958	3,529,599	4,004,410
$	23,668,240	29,795,291	26,072,962	62,063,792	81,997,620
Canada..... cwt.	387,401	243,522	342,286	864,185	1,594,114
$	5,720,898	4,200,610	5,959,049	16,179,287	36,225,442
Other countries..... cwt.	11,591	16,773	19,763	22,575	23,905
$	163,350	270,225	302,196	373,297	369,750
Total..... cwt.	**4,634,099**	**4,857,890**	**5,098,080**	**6,523,377**	**7,435,955**
$	**70,837,000**	**84,820,554**	**88,697,764**	**123,815,105**	**167,324,356**

NOTE.—For eggs the great hundred = 120.

30.—Quantities and Values of Selected Animal and Agricultural Food Products imported into the United Kingdom, by Countries whence imported, during the five calendar years, 1912-1916—con.

Imports by Countries.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Hams—					
United States..... cwt.	819,997	760,567	774,805	1,364,024	1,493,606
$	12,054,266	13,217,886	13,759,770	23,651,489	31,984,561
Canada..... cwt.	74,525	90,082	58,985	115,966	60,205
$	1,126,044	1,638,582	1,060,028	2,034,812	1,285,535
Other countries..... cwt.	3,354	4,346	5,040	468	1,025
$	58,868	75,687	87,181	11,237	24,863
Total..... cwt.	**897,876**	**854,995**	**838,830**	**1,480,458**	**1,554,836**
$	**13,239,178**	**14,932,155**	**14,906,979**	**25,697,538**	**33,294,959**
Lard—					
United States..... cwt.	1,663,180	1,868,992	1,672,450	2,098,781	1,866,568
$	20,646,055	25,232,270	21,935,702	26,761,941	32,961,914
Canada..... cwt.	78,379	83,130	51,981	72,573	35,004
$	1,013,736	1,115,571	670,222	951,385	582,808
Other countries..... cwt.	48,928	53,238	40,676	39,082	32,255
$	596,138	674,141	515,331	431,873	439,138
Total..... cwt.	**1,790,487**	**2,005,360**	**1,765,107**	**2,210,436**	**1,933,827**
$	**22,255,929**	**27,021,982**	**23,121,255**	**28,145,199**	**33,983,860**
Wheat—					
Russia..... cwt.	9,005,000	5,011,100	7,234,827	796,300	12,500
$	19,176,924	9,660,158	13,751,808	2,258,858	37,687
United States..... cwt.	19,973,994	34,067,944	34,220,166	41,649,000	64,544,100
$	40,526,407	67,904,950	72,399,015	129,127,768	223,849,595
Chile..... cwt.	655,800	765,100	50,700	–	116,900
$	1,368,424	1,587,721	102,360	–	453,135
Argentine..... cwt.	18,783,700	14,756,200	6,497,760	12,156,000	4,495,700
$	37,838,689	29,869,254	12,562,760	41,899,567	16,652,332
British India..... cwt.	25,379,400	18,766,100	10,708,900	13,956,500	5,611,900
$	53,264,046	38,926,286	23,957,640	43,047,910	21,698,617
Australia..... cwt.	11,908,505	10,126,658	12,113,400	180,300	3,699,620
$	25,963,073	21,542,928	25,107,800	458,280	13,430,253
Canada..... cwt.	21,551,100	21,787,900	31,457,090	19,725,300	21,551,000
$	43,045,438	42,845,885	66,760,909	61,443,341	74,194,027
Other countries..... cwt.	2,315,040	597,100	1,643,900	204,500	38,600
$	4,850,461	1,062,126	3,063,559	655,904	147,348
Total..... cwt.	**109,572,539**	**105,878,102**	**103,926,743**	**88,667,900**	**100,070,320**
$	**226,033,462**	**213,399,308**	**217,705,851**	**278,891,628**	**350,462,994**
Barley—					
Russia..... cwt.	3,664,900	6,105,000	5,372,522	9,000	–
$	6,246,629	8,990,519	9,049,893	14,537	–
Denmark..... cwt.	422,500	520,100	56,400	–	–
$	962,121	1,030,424	107,218	–	–
Germany..... cwt.	848,120	356,600	9,600	–	–
$	2,031,055	839,777	21,914	–	–
Austria-Hungary.... cwt.	216,300	266,800	58,100	–	–
$	541,694	610,913	129,020	–	–
Rumania..... cwt.	1,591,900	1,388,800	835,000	–	–
$	3,142,207	2,228,106	1,277,023	–	–
Turkey in Asia..... cwt.	3,394,700	2,232,300	722,000	337,000	96,000
$	6,719,008	4,340,838	1,300,028	762,928	240,476
Tunis..... cwt.	144,200	348,700	10,000	629,300	13,600
$	281,206	686,901	19,467	1,508,058	41,488
United States..... cwt.	797,320	4,438,100	5,244,000	5,814,485	9,019,900
$	1,658,448	9,016,746	9,449,096	13,640,532	28,441,758

30.—Quantities and Values of Selected Animal and Agricultural Food Products imported into the United Kingdom, by Countries whence imported, during the five calendar years, 1912-1916—con.

Imports by Countries.		1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Barley—continued.						
Chile	cwt.	112,300	83,200	914,700	450,300	236,800
	$	254,103	184,563	1,711,271	1,043,647	860,159
Argentine	cwt.	72,100	264,700	98,200	727,900	443,200
	$	130,018	452,717	153,792	1,659,426	1,400,924
British India	cwt.	6,497,400	3,619,400	409,700	2,765,800	2,867,800
	$	11,998,353	6,367,926	761,765	6,954,399	9,825,664
Canada	cwt.	499,800	2,561,800	1,942,600	704,100	2,841,200
	$	847,394	4,053,160	2,903,697	1,718,386	8,940,437
Other countries	cwt.	1,864,754	253,748	371,600	853,800	301,000
	$	3,496,125	505,963	662,668	2,043,435	917,021
Total	**cwt.**	**20,126,294**	**22,439,248**	**16,044,422**	**12,291,685**	**15,819,500**
	$	**38,308,361**	**39,308,553**	**27,546,852**	**29,345,348**	**50,667,927**
Oats—						
Russia	cwt.	3,305,200	2,784,800	1,108,500	–	–
	$	5,730,383	4,210,820	1,596,870	–	–
Germany	cwt.	2,009,400	3,422,300	2,472,600	–	–
	$	3,766,270	5,535,887	3,609,738	–	–
Rumania	cwt.	18,100	609,500	327,700	–	–
	$	28,558	834,541	471,201	–	–
United States	cwt.	2,160,900	1,434,015	3,009,615	8,183,200	5,102,100
	$	3,598,637	2,263,019	5,972,914	22,549,447	13,290,682
Chile	cwt.	653,000	825,600	832,600	969,500	929,800
	$	1,105,191	1,307,990	1,329,189	2,556,820	2,668,082
Argentine	cwt.	7,657,500	6,401,700	4,150,500	5,807,000	4,446,500
	$	12,184,250	9,208,639	5,715,486	14,427,219	10,735,059
Canada	cwt.	1,963,100	2,348,000	1,758,200	386,200	1,764,400
	$	3,426,046	3,653,372	3,089,009	1,043,564	4,442,230
Other countries	cwt.	533,200	336,748	497,000	294,200	260,700
	$	1,007,793	589,256	964,423	733,840	718,431
Total	**cwt.**	**18,300,400**	**18,162,663**	**14,156,715**	**15,640,100**	**12,503,500**
	$	**30,847,128**	**27,603,524**	**22,748,830**	**41,310,890**	**31,854,484**
Peas, whole—						
Canada	cwt.	7,050	5,770	7,340	10,480	12,530
	$	42,510	28,869	36,982	56,711	75,287
Germany	cwt.	246,582	222,270	118,942	–	–
	$	825,465	728,642	310,580	–	–
Netherlands	cwt.	227,264	179,520	73,570	910	1,485
	$	927,090	709,579	271,127	5,567	9,354
Japan	cwt.	120,250	149,200	153,190	409,640	458,210
	$	511,287	556,489	488,565	1,897,440	3,839,016
British India	cwt.	1,483,900	962,350	183,410	469,860	307,970
	$	2,481,581	1,665,101	371,969	1,473,028	1,124,701
New Zealand	cwt.	203,290	185,993	137,156	77,447	25,564
	$	569,001	557,993	452,167	294,677	132,801
Other countries	cwt.	176,271	177,330	250,833	95,876	175,572
	$	610,514	363,501	543,086	361,837	1,043,852
Total	**cwt.**	**2,464,607**	**1,882,433**	**924,441**	**1,064,213**	**981,331**
	$	**5,967,088**	**4,610,174**	**2,474,476**	**4,089,260**	**6,225,011**
Corn—						
Russia	cwt.	2,621,194	1,684,100	811,900	1,000	–
	$	4,305,530	2,384,633	1,212,735	1,630	–
Rumania	cwt.	4,230,800	1,002,300	7,004,641	–	–
	$	7,175,550	1,394,787	10,148,416	–	–

30.—Quantities and Values of Selected Animal and Agricultural Food Products imported into the United Kingdom, by Countries whence imported, during the five calendar years, 1912-1916—concluded.

Imports by Countries.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Corn—continued.					
Bulgaria..... cwt.	1,052,800	–	259,200	–	–
$	1,827,837	–	355,237	–	–
United States..... cwt.	4,368,000	6,879,300	232,925	1,695,300	6,991,800
$	7,220,703	9,357,490	357,613	3,601,324	18,833,981
Argentine..... cwt.	28,795,830	38,854,073	28,642,884	44,152,400	20,843,700
$	41,049,146	52,812,453	41,860,346	82,969,819	60,795,432
Canada..... cwt.	57,700	211,500	–	148,000	2,174,000
$	86,495	315,228	–	327,580	5,856,133
Sth. Africa (British) cwt.	343,500	34,700	1,317,800	2,173,500	2,490,600
$	549,914	50,097	2,119,833	4,252,994	6,799,454
Egypt (British)..... cwt.	–	–	–	15,200	1,161,300
$	–	–	–	27,414	3,174,181
India (British)..... cwt.	1,759,300	118,900	15,300	65,700	54,400
$	2,882,191	171,759	21,330	129,843	168,960
Other Br. Possessions cwt.	168,014	224,700	71,657	32,100	35,100
$	249,081	316,797	106,843	66,712	95,148
Other countries..... cwt.	480,200	145,380	684,440	298,100	408,310
$	807,204	209,749	1,054,086	611,565	1,113,780
Total..... cwt.	**43,877,338**	**49,154,953**	**39,040,747**	**48,581,300**	**34,159,210**
$	**66,153,651**	**67,012,993**	**57,236,439**	**91,988,881**	**96,837,069**
Flour, wheat—					
Germany..... cwt.	370,560	455,800	215,707	–	–
$	969,605	1,176,882	523,396	–	–
France..... cwt.	370,700	301,700	363,600	65,600	5
$	836,458	670,641	743,832	164,936	24
United States..... cwt.	4,212,604	6,157,644	5,557,908	6,740,410	5,182,049
$	11,116,275	15,804,125	15,314,373	25,828,145	21,397,405
Australia..... cwt.	690,550	349,075	248,900	1,800	501,360
$	1,794,087	915,994	637,407	6,327	2,227,006
Canada..... cwt.	4,003,877	4,168,563	3,227,033	3,361,260	4,227,611
$	10,784,908	11,007,344	8,708,330	13,311,000	17,860,740
Other countries..... cwt.	541,185	545,371	447,075	313,100	49,300
$	1,355,386	1,317,499	1,078,029	1,135,744	214,415
Total..... cwt.	**10,189,476**	**11,978,153**	**10,060,223**	**10,482,170**	**9,960,325**
$	**26,856,719**	**30,892,485**	**27,005,367**	**40,446,152**	**41,699,590**
Oatmeal—					
United States..... cwt.	83,267	231,263	58,037	176,971	150,083
$	218,187	599,851	160,006	718,666	661,341
Canada..... cwt.	341,939	201,171	101,536	52,768	183,114
$	957,760	553,213	284,208	205,490	824,530
Other countries..... cwt.	6,027	20,753	39,267	85	–
$	15,934	54,565	107,315	487	–
Total..... cwt.	**431,233**	**453,187**	**198,840**	**229,824**	**333,197**
$	**1,191,881**	**1,207,629**	**551,529**	**924,643**	**1,485,871**
Rolled Oats—					
United States..... cwt.	97,537	176,341	148,754	447,891	309,575
$	407,394	730,326	687,105	2,191,825	1,562,370
Canada..... cwt.	264,899	189,898	230,740	206,733	323,028
$	1,223,149	888,673	1,123,431	1,135,023	1,720,547
Other countries..... cwt.	31,675	24,436	24,993	–	193
$	89,172	64,829	67,038	–	1,022
Total..... cwt.	**394,111**	**390,675**	**404,487**	**654,624**	**632,796**
$	**1,719,715**	**1,683,828**	**1,877,574**	**3,326,848**	**3,283,939**

31.—Quantities and Values of Animal and Agricultural Products, Exported from the United States to Principal Countries for the years ended June 30, 1913-1917.

[From the U. S. Reports on Foreign Commerce and Navigation.]

Exports by Countries.		1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Live Cattle—						
France	NO.	–	–	2,082	9,901	–
	$	–	–	416,400	1,722,755	–
United Kingdom	NO.	1,773	–	–	815	–
	$	164,680	–	–	169,016	–
Bermuda	NO.	1,183	952	1,030	952	842
	$	105,948	105,767	114,520	107,585	99,405
Canada	NO.	11,691	8,957	751	4,511	6,382
	$	391,644	330,005	48,854	162,515	462,728
Mexico	NO.	8,358	7,230	829	3,990	4,324
	$	362,243	124,640	45,728	104,853	231,893
Other countries	NO.	1,709	1,237	792	1,118	1,839
	$	152,684	86,876	77,345	111,524	155,477
Total	NO.	**24,714**	**18,376**	**5,484**	**21,287**	**13,387**
	$	**1,177,199**	**647,288**	**702,847**	**2,378,248**	**949,503**
Live Hogs—						
United Kingdom	NO.	–	–	1	9,923	1,909
	$	–	–	20	93,489	24,976
Mexico	NO.	3,672	812	1,961	2,152	10,403
	$	23,129	8,188	25,552	21,407	164,337
Cuba	NO.	11,142	8,705	5,662	9,508	9,288
	$	112,571	111,498	60,226	113,996	146,925
Other countries	NO.	518	605	175	465	326
	$	16,047	14,065	7,269	9,826	11,614
Total	NO.	**15,332**	**10,122**	**7,799**	**22,048**	**21,926**
	$	**151,747**	**133,751**	**93,067**	**238,718**	**347,852**
Live Horses—						
France	NO.	–	3	130,296	187,459	117,842
	$	–	800	31,809,515	43,995,577	26,946,646
Italy	NO.	4	–	20,634	32,599	21,473
	$	3,700	–	4,906,520	6,752,590	5,274,570
United Kingdom	NO.	430	609	92,737	49,412	100,110
	$	444,200	354,326	20,786,446	10,807,690	20,594,684
Canada	NO.	26,560	17,700	42,036	82,311	28,546
	$	3,298,054	2,394,402	5,982,887	11,448,925	4,763,909
Mexico	NO.	1,171	714	1,205	4,661	2,659
	$	95,540	63,534	95,279	270,884	106,950
Cuba	NO.	163	3,157	819	630	1,000
	$	23,335	432,857	144,157	112,101	155,910
Other countries	NO.	379	593	1,613	481	7,044
	$	96,273	142,900	321,730	143,379	1,682,660
Total	NO.	**28,707**	**22,776**	**289,340**	**357,553**	**278,674**
	$	**3,960,102**	**3,388,819**	**64,046,534**	**73,531,146**	**59,525,329**
Live Mules—						
France	NO.	–	–	–	15,059	12,376
	$	–	–	–	3,716,945	2,683,428
United Kingdom	NO.	3	100	61,160	66,063	51,303
	$	300	24,400	11,950,225	13,359,070	10,443,687
Canada	NO.	1,564	1,039	172	922	2,435
	$	215,559	127,206	21,450	118,668	402,829
Mexico	NO.	870	1,256	1,052	2,838	2,807
	$	106,550	123,609	135,080	347,206	262,283
Cuba	NO.	1,310	1,399	612	1,629	2,124
	$	218,368	228,441	76,968	273,181	350,151

31.—Quantities and Values of Animal and Agricultural Products Exported from the United States to Principal Countries for the years ended June 30, 1913-1917—con.

Exports by Countries.		1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Live Mules—con.						
Egypt	NO.	–	–	890	17,151	32,797
	$	–	–	178,000	3,435,850	6,941,460
Other countries	NO.	997	1,098	1,902	8,253	32,847
	$	193,018	187,318	364,420	1,709,392	6,717,024
Total	NO.	**4,744**	**4,883**	**65,788**	**111,915**	**136,689**
	$	**733,795**	**690,974**	**12,726,143**	**22,960,312**	**27,800,854**
Live Sheep—						
Canada	NO.	175,193	145,715	45,500	48,149	56,648
	$	528,368	464,756	165,953	195,879	341,863
Other countries	NO.	11,939	6,885	1,713	4,129	2,163
	$	77,357	69,787	16,325	35,656	26,072
Total	NO.	**187,132**	**152,600**	**47,213**	**52,278**	**58,811**
	$	**605,725**	**534,543**	**182,278**	**231,535**	**367,935**
All other animals including fowls—						
Canada	$	290,205	293,223	126,289	122,380	160,098
Mexico	$	33,020	12,222	15,087	68,802	123,830
Other countries	$	128,329	102,839	61,441	140,155	107,452
Total	$	**451,554**	**408,284**	**202,817**	**331,337**	**391,380**
Barley—						
Belgium	bush.	688,417	362,699	1,163,892	25,595	200,679
	$	448,190	215,324	686,170	22,667	234,073
Denmark	bush.	–	–	4,906,634	1,260,268	722,284
	$	–	–	3,598,776	960,270	710,282
France	bush.	–	44,333	646,714	349,221	273,949
	$	–	22,876	426,543	292,908	223,300
Germany	bush.	7,249,750	558,552	–	–	–
	$	4,220,151	348,430	–	–	–
Greece	bush.	–	–	623,928	880,268	91,000
	$	–	–	566,670	697,979	72,800
Netherlands	bush.	464,414	142,173	545,997	2,698,426	2,840,163
	$	273,828	91,144	431,827	1,982,369	2,924,706
Norway	bush.	–	–	465,665	2,445,716	1,217,792
	$	–	–	345,331	1,917,414	1,366,275
Sweden	bush.	–	–	617,744	517,096	459,696
	$	–	–	430,531	355,629	703,660
United Kingdom	bush.	7,519,622	5,335,027	14,893,867	18,646,114	9,112,279
	$	5,254,918	3,433,903	9,894,108	13,970,963	10,850,329
Mexico	bush.	238,591	152,193	151,983	232,588	42,981
	$	160,931	108,483	109,914	168,939	46,298
Australia	bush.	70,351	200	315,824	27,944	–
	$	64,251	217	241,014	19,135	–
Other countries	bush.	1,305,558	49,570	2,422,274	389,924	1,421,854
	$	989,550	32,752	1,453,195	275,260	1,895,359
Total	bush.	**17,536,703**	**6,644,747**	**26,754,522**	**27,473,160**	**16,381,077**
	$	**11,411,819**	**4,253,129**	**18,184,079**	**20,663,533**	**19,027,082**
Bran and middlings, **total**	ton	**6,179**	**2,570**	**11,426**	**14,613**	**7,428**
	$	**170,733**	**71,043**	**329,425**	**432,288**	**279,650**
Buckwheat, **total**	bush.	**1,347**	**580**	**413,643**	**515,304**	**260,102**
	$	**1,503**	**695**	**396,987**	**481,014**	**350,606**

31.—Quantities and Values of Animal and Agricultural Products Exported from the United States to Principal Countries for the years ended June 30, 1913-1917—con.

Exports by Countries.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Corn—					
Belgium.....bush.	1,648,089	60,227	103,927	4,550	581,371
$	967,838	38,198	82,324	4,191	590,771
Denmark.....bush.	5,389,897	118	11,169,550	9,527,032	7,075,254
$	3,021,673	95	9,052,044	7,764,187	9,205,072
France.....bush.	441,753	54,838	3,772,520	2,560,014	1,533,183
$	253,075	43,783	3,022,399	2,113,714	1,758,032
Germany.....bush.	6,545,521	303,303	15,785	–	–
$	3,696,182	225,209	16,500	–	–
Netherlands.....bush.	7,192,420	373,770	15,875,674	5,705,625	7,923,706
$	4,071,068	287,417	12,969,647	4,699,487	8,237,912
Sweden.....bush.	–	–	1,023,236	432,618	399,574
$	–	–	821,943	351,928	462,577
United Kingdom...bush.	14,982,604	540,515	2,850,252	5,627,128	24,493,817
$	8,652,721	388,620	2,297,878	4,438,126	27,860,538
Canada.....bush.	8,097,882	4,641,737	8,238,156	6,568,407	15,724,838
$	4,766,805	3,328,785	6,154,904	4,969,459	16,158,665
Mexico.....bush.	543,340	467,424	1,587,420	3,678,934	2,530,699
$	407,897	379,675	1,388,902	3,083,408	3,133,896
Cuba.....bush.	2,372,678	2,410,156	2,267,305	3,231,323	2,819,278
$	1,696,821	1,878,664	1,896,907	2,587,501	2,948,100
Other countries.....bush.	1,850,783	528,767	1,882,466	881,381	1,639,122
$	1,286,164	437,582	1,635,616	760,886	2,141,641
Total.....bush.	**49,064,967**	**9,380,855**	**48,786,291**	**38,217,012**	**64,720,842**
$	**28,800,544**	**7,008,028**	**39,339,064**	**30,780,887**	**72,497,204**
Corn meal—					
United Kingdom.... brl.	90,628	43,674	111,875	96,356	178,211
$	314,136	141,031	525,693	373,921	1,025,579
Canada..... brl.	61,897	67,747	67,250	67,036	61,472
$	179,887	229,136	246,782	233,636	288,915
British West Indies. brl.	166,000	124,804	109,470	113,172	154,867
$	562,609	463,596	438,503	435,858	858,940
Dutch West Indies.. brl.	34,833	41,183	53,118	53,300	25,557
$	123,484	141,501	210,396	211,987	135,472
Other countries..... brl.	75,436	58,833	128,790	90,115	88,006
$	264,423	190,627	501,840	345,856	448,418
Total..... brl.	**428,794**	**336,241**	**470,503**	**419,979**	**508,113**
$	**1,445,539**	**1,165,891**	**1,923,214**	**1,601,258**	**2,757,324**
Dried grain and malt sprouts, **total**..... ton	**79,160**	**59,788**	**7,590**	**1,633**	**1,505**
$	**2,061,540**	**1,467,028**	**177,987**	**47,448**	**47,809**
Oatmeal—					
Netherlands..... lb.	7,671,035	2,800,578	3,370,379	11,524,815	3,623,851
$	251,546	86,700	110,808	298,300	116,049
Norway..... lb.	2,493,834	445,237	5,576,215	4,700,171	18,265,844
$	56,125	11,461	217,576	136,324	700,986
United Kingdom.... lb.	26,528,499	6,011,677	39,685,910	28,626,849	69,086,773
$	762,577	177,914	1,290,653	907,044	2,711,188
Other countries..... lb.	11,839,982	6,740,794	19,762,475	13,896,912	19,926,876
$	446,600	293,129	797,031	543,954	962,931
Total..... lb.	**48,533,350**	**15,998,286**	**68,394,979**	**54,748,747**	**110,903,344**
$	**1,514,848**	**569,204**	**2,410,068**	**1,885,622**	**4,491,154**

31.—Quantities and Values of Animal and Agricultural Products Exported from the United States to Principal Countries for the years ended June 30, 1913-1917—con.

Exports by Countries.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Oats—					
Belgium.....bush.	4,484,893	45,235	455,366	–	86,851
$	1,777,990	20,330	228,005	–	68,000
France.....bush.	2,074,837	–	46,110,971	40,937,766	53,561,600
$	809,264	–	28,098,093	20,977,863	32,258,495
Germany.....bush.	3,264,649	–	9,975	–	–
$	1,278,628	–	8,400	–	–
Italy.....bush.	20,344	–	13,162,425	27,802,289	11,761,339
$	8,808	–	7,731,674	13,819,165	7,108,222
Netherlands.....bush.	9,866,097	14,388	861,531	3,891,481	4,550,437
$	3,844,702	6,598	510,536	1,848,038	2,699,830
Sweden.....bush.	–	–	3,340,728	–	–
$	–	–	2,012,787	–	–
United Kingdom...bush.	9,649,772	1,144,409	26,646,722	17,987,407	14,889,314
$	3,742,547	419,981	15,517,608	8,848,888	10,417,599
Canada.....bush.	1,642,139	22,224	2,809,000	2,663,834	856,859
$	587,105	8,792	1,430,763	1,072,101	439,323
Cuba.....bush.	1,154,855	97,071	871,764	1,158,890	1,378,842
$	464,518	40,121	484,946	586,522	885,728
Other countries..... bush.	1,601,591	536,622	2,541,069	1,477,217	1,859,159
$	692,685	261,705	1,447,152	833,213	1,157,784
Total.....bush.	**33,759,177**	**1,859,949**	**96,809,551**	**95,918,884**	**88,944,401**
$	**13,206,247**	**757,527**	**57,469,964**	**47,985,790**	**55,034,981**
Mill feed—					
Germany..... ton	138,908	53,846	5,138	–	–
$	3,672,825	1,440,474	152,716	–	–
Netherlands..... ton	7,401	2,994	2,916	2,579	11,440
$	225,995	88,087	103,203	97,080	400,844
Sweden..... ton	343	1,214	9,892	8,075	2,616
$	12,052	37,745	301,331	257,820	88,147
Cuba..... ton	778	2,481	2,140	4,833	5,896
$	17,911	63,084	58,393	140,080	236,024
Other countries..... ton	8,712	7,155	5,373	10,115	26,160
$	251,350	210,621	171,405	316,074	968,737
Total..... ton	**156,142**	**67,690**	**25,459**	**25,602**	**46,112**
$	**4,180,133**	**1,840,011**	**787,048**	**801,054**	**1,693,752**
Rye—					
Belgium.....bush.	190,574	237,018	1	–	–
$	133,037	167,670	1	–	–
Denmark.....bush.	108,515	609,870	3,039,658	2,047,562	1,168,437
$	76,167	434,068	3,600,675	2,184,698	1,718,728
Germany.....bush.	273,616	194,962	–	–	–
$	190,376	135,045	–	–	–
Netherlands.....bush.	401,634	604,290	1,204,257	1,668,750	772,569
$	280,049	423,201	1,325,419	1,753,234	1,156,940
Norway.....bush.	–	–	5,593,722	8,026,225	7,452,594
$	–	–	6,564,683	8,475,126	12,444,294
Sweden.....bush.	–	–	1,582,111	1,189,097	379,101
$	–	–	1,967,842	1,288,827	604,253
United Kingdom...bush.	762,999	509,638	1,077,742	1,434,010	1,293,060
$	520,545	349,298	1,229,672	1,506,360	2,271,565
Canada.....bush.	85,596	66,997	47,261	139,711	1,129,469
$	60,190	45,566	44,953	137,541	1,605,223
Other countries.....bush.	28	159	136	27,082	1,064,785
$	20	164	164	28,713	1,798,628
Total.....bush.	**1,822,962**	**2,222,934**	**12,544,888**	**14,532,437**	**13,260,015**
$	**1,260,384**	**1,555,012**	**14,733,409**	**15,374,499**	**21,599,631**

31.—Quantities and Values of Animal and Agricultural Products Exported from the United States to Principal Countries for the years ended June 30, 1913-1917—con.

Exports by Countries.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Rye Flour, **total**..... brl.	**5,296**	**8,293**	**80,315**	**119,619**	**73,914**
$	**21,311**	**31,119**	**416,182**	**646,941**	**525,347**
Wheat—					
Belgium.....bush.	10,601,248	12,873,372	5,320,685	2,682,919	2,698,044
$	10,402,577	12,479,315	6,392,090	3,342,519	4,887,416
Denmark.....bush.	415,479	870,433	2,754,746	1,655,391	1,157,321
$	420,507	845,470	3,228,614	2,081,053	2,081,712
France.....bush.	4,931,708	5,536,731	49,878,655	21,802,818	16,253,262
$	4,994,638	5,384,663	66,352,832	27,898,643	31,698,762
Germany.....bush.	12,112,223	10,983,060	2,652,128	–	–
$	11,950,009	10,604,692	2,487,115	–	–
Greece.....bush.	298,937	–	8,768,549	11,686,691	4,811,158
$	307,716	–	12,234,412	15,421,880	9,005,268
Italy.....bush.	7,217,479	1,839,830	47,122,740	31,441,667	13,746,512
$	7,419,597	1,789,400	66,538,785	38,191,428	26,743,498
Malta,-Gozo, etc....bush.	236,143	39,360	686,036	838,743	190,423
$	239,650	36,211	992,189	992,426	304,677
Netherlands.....bush.	14,832,000	19,949,519	31,551,992	21,070,335	19,127,675
$	14,805,115	19,380,347	42,070,210	26,224,787	37,946,031
Norway.....bush.	–	71,895	2,504,051	1,838,380	3,156,279
$	–	71,240	3,246,035	2,212,231	6,114,705
Portugal.....bush.	710,329	1,753,801	859,237	1,863,212	600,980
$	729,447	1,764,382	1,327,505	2,276,493	1,576,600
Spain.....bush.	–	127,871	7,155,971	7,041,608	851,550
$	–	127,600	9,397,102	8,468,909	1,454,474
Sweden.....bush.	–	272,500	4,093,080	4,786,497	5,385,480
$	–	259,675	6,099,807	6,090,614	9,676,651
United Kingdom...bush.	31,548,507	28,025,206	65,911,501	53,550,376	67,976,120
$	29,647,560	26,068,992	80,039,502	67,388,601	139,429,196
Canada.....bush.	851,139	4,124,701	19,664,674	6,244,732	4,714,836
$	829,447	3,831,719	19,941,388	7,430,824	9,856,529
Brazil.....bush.	81	4,203	1,511,361	1,154,715	166
$	85	4,228	1,597,127	1,384,894	319
Peru.....bush.	190,305	21,433	1,016,645	1,326,040	246,034
$	165,309	19,729	1,215,315	1,471,371	333,207
Japan.....bush.	4,179,296	4,627,600	758,517	14,828	–
$	3,546,787	3,955,404	682,491	14,087	–
British S. Africa....bush.	191,362	89,826	1,951,017	389,978	5,058
$	198,766	98,380	2,509,754	454,975	6,887
Other countries.....bush.	3,286,738	1,182,434	5,480,948	3,885,085	8,910,529
$	3,379,218	1,232,456	7,119,953	4,186,936	17,063,773
Total.....bush.	**91,602,974**	**92,393,775**	**259,642,533**	**173,274,015**	**149,831,427**
$	**89,036,428**	**87,953,456**	**333,552,226**	**215,532,681**	**298,179,705**
Wheat flour—					
Belgium.....brl.	20,850	12,724	724,116	98,559	–
$	114,330	67,584	4,600,767	565,924	–
Denmark..... brl.	243,549	288,299	487,477	286,205	168,405
$	1,236,242	1,418,194	2,773,196	1,717,925	1,366,495
Finland..... brl.	405,832	429,354	35,588	–	–
$	2,060,268	2,085,441	165,057	–	–
France..... brl.	9,440	13,349	2,149,031	2,886,7577	1,429,128
$	43,036	63,866	14,222,838	16,642,736	11,958,809
Germany..... brl.	170,345	176,485	8,240	–	–
$	860,305	891,171	42,841	–	–
Gibraltar..... brl.	12,564	17,363	77,206	152,777	7,359
$	65,311	80,978	439,698	922,102	39,455
Greece..... brl.	2,418	170	359,996	453,387	388,708
$	10,230	851	2,278,168	2,455,490	3,000,200
Italy..... brl.	11,418	18,914	111,891	1,074,319	987,686
$	59,733	96,715	624,644	6,048,099	7,838,168

31.—Quantities and Values of Animal and Agricultural Products Exported from the United States to Principal Countries for the years ended June 30, 1913-1917—con.

Exports by Countries.		1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Wheat flour—con.						
Netherlands	brl.	859,987	958,063	1,725,807	219,644	591,182
	$	4,279,394	4,669,565	10,553,446	1,315,349	4,087,784
Norway	brl.	266,287	301,397	967,888	912,743	715,077
	$	1,360,988	1,542,191	5,764,735	5,377,349	5,626,941
Sweden	brl.	50,586	62,939	114,611	95,043	21,883
	$	259,191	319,946	666,534	567,761	187,278
United Kingdom	brl.	2,428,167	2,809,800	4,156,097	3,145,030	3,015,525
	$	11,989,155	13,805,674	23,668,245	17,532,505	21,947,731
British Honduras	brl.	25,703	30,704	36,345	34,639	24,082
	$	130,945	149,747	154,981	200,632	195,340
Canada	brl.	98,665	122,752	110,938	50,424	77,115
	$	450,104	539,942	592,011	254,717	580,326
Central Am. States	brl.	555,646	514,048	482,877	522,857	511,884
	$	2,501,773	2,307,256	2,794,193	2,879,138	4,154,649
Mexico	brl.	25,738	47,241	198,085	728,143	930,564
	$	131,537	233,776	1,268,228	4,135,632	7,543,254
Newfoundland and Labrador	brl.	81,200	95,762	104,385	71,934	55,039
	$	378,451	458,243	588,902	407,099	377,655
British W. Indies	brl.	561,810	426,230	363,155	372,159	372,242
	$	2,603,947	1,901,415	1,974,368	2,108,267	3,003,576
Cuba	brl.	907,786	892,705	924,989	1,124,562	1,016,675
	$	4,311,027	4,057,806	5,379,266	6,468,442	8,661,925
French W. Indies	brl.	92,326	95,762	103,095	130,454	129,922
	$	444,528	439,187	584,128	740,494	1,082,102
Haiti	brl.	288,495	208,266	112,620	221,455	127,458
	$	1,459,768	1,019,860	721,093	1,343,503	1,012,033
Other West Indies	brl.	127,280	107,634	117,988	127,908	143,858
	$	660,939	525,714	711,334	793,449	1,246,137
Brazil	brl.	583,418	748,612	707,705	734,726	301,614
	$	3,105,239	3,752,105	3,972,690	4,216,205	2,743,818
Chile	brl.	28,781	152,324	254,953	493,403	79,997
	$	114,414	574,456	1,330,875	2,355,715	482,944
Venezuela	brl.	208,517	158,780	154,607	171,758	146,812
	$	1,002,563	732,442	886,658	985,466	1,185,658
Hong Kong	brl.	1,301,306	1,141,095	626,978	356,263	61,800
	$	5,126,960	4,505,672	2,840,779	1,620,227	306,756
Japan	brl.	878,623	793,269	68,542	54,475	4,083
	$	3,382,842	3,045,532	279,315	269,609	35,652
Philippine Islands	brl.	370,939	236,902	303,792	385,371	76,089
	$	1,485,195	944,747	1,647,098	1,989,941	420,480
Other countries	brl.	777,129	960,518	603,763	615,674	558,591
	$	3,542,132	4,228,099	3,343,255	3,421,029	4,113,308
Total	brl.	**11,394,805**	**11,821,461**	**16,182,765**	**15,520,669**	**11,942,778**
	$	**53,171,537**	**54,454,175**	**94,869,343**	**87,337,805**	**93,198,474**
Eggs—						
United Kingdom	doz.	51,055	6,001	7,394,143	8,255,909	4,359,192
	$	12,478	3,923	2,014,668	2,205,146	1,461,494
Canada	doz.	12,856,690	9,064,948	6,116,988	7,916,534	10,850,678
	$	2,746,091	2,215,958	1,393,863	1,728,760	3,305,017
Cuba	doz.	5,721,200	5,651,261	5,290,945	8,046,128	7,447,257
	$	1,225,679	1,180,181	1,101,598	1,660,745	2,045,344
Other countries	doz.	1,780,445	1,426,639	1,982,348	2,177,635	2,269,297
	$	407,405	334,025	493,635	539,790	757,056
Total	doz.	**20,409,390**	**16,148,849**	**20,784,424**	**26,396,206**	**24,926,424**
	$	**4,391,653**	**3,734,087**	**5,003,764**	**6,134,441**	**7,568,911**

31.—Quantities and Values of Animal and Agricultural Products Exported from the United States to Principal Countries for the years ended June 30, 1913-1917—con.

Exports by Countries.		1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Apples, dried—						
Denmark	lb.	1,516,658	1,209,171	17,820,846	2,316,126	941,210
	$	100,514	95,379	1,363,829	210,046	83,929
Germany	lb.	17,970,592	17,645,697	108,434	–	–
	$	1,207,705	1,377,730	9,950	–	–
Netherlands	lb.	12,846,054	9,147,104	5,200,178	1,878,251	187,286
	$	890,673	702,279	430,181	147,590	13,109
Sweden	lb.	1,641,365	707,510	10,748,504	6,859,064	1,146,625
	$	124,455	49,916	845,041	584,186	80,161
Other countries	lb.	7,599,893	4,856,678	8,711,207	5,165,733	8,082,670
	$	1,574,864	1,033,141	621,657	362,402	620,288
Total	lb.	**41,574,562**	**33,566,160**	**42,589,169**	**16,219,174**	**10,357,791**
	$	**2,898,211**	**2,628,445**	**3,270,658**	**1,304,224**	**797,487**
Apples, green or ripe—						
Denmark	brl.	17,439	6,455	47,437	56,520	11,989
	$	53,021	28,101	248,399	252,170	54,593
Germany	brl.	272,382	168,792	–	–	–
	$	1,208,833	916,883	–	–	–
Norway	brl.	14,628	6,857	20,021	25,323	20,410
	$	49,856	28,775	79,020	113,128	104,642
United Kingdom	brl.	1,318,426	827,028	1,747,396	874,587	1,147,412
	$	5,051,227	3,112,956	6,085,764	3,296,730	5,491,089
Canada	brl.	376,951	299,347	318,840	301,986	314,955
	$	913,506	1,040,413	738,825	858,912	948,967
Argentina	brl.	7,239	36,266	49,179	44,003	58,453
	$	39,336	156,839	261,121	244,449	413,432
Brazil	brl.	14,172	25,314	26,297	28,486	25,297
	$	62,109	124,520	142,076	157,042	161,177
Australia	brl.	14,346	35,536	22,679	34,809	25,343
	$	71,813	200,847	81,512	149,655	114,611
Other countries	brl.	114,549	100,974	119,652	100,607	136,138
	$	448,933	480,367	450,749	446,686	690,725
Total	brl.	**2,150,132**	**1,506,569**	**2,351,501**	**1,466,321**	**1,739,997**
	$	**7,898,634**	**6,089,701**	**8,087,466**	**5,518,772**	**7,979,236**
Berries, **total**	$	**574,449**	**717,079**	**535,479**	**639,476**	**822,977**
Peaches, dried—						
Germany	lb.	2,431,889	1,852,019	–	–	–
	$	170,023	120,135	–	–	–
United Kingdom	lb.	413,672	834,938	6,125,427	4,753,516	1,128,611
	$	35,643	79 408	325 561	352,446	82,265
Canada	lb.	2,365,345	2,505,201	2,243,758	3,964,349	3,320,917
	$	132,850	128,790	104,526	166,782	227,844
Other countries	lb.	1,318,727	1,520,138	6,095,470	5,021,477	3,738,060
	$	106,363	121,216	404,726	374,359	295,511
Total	lb.	**6,529,633**	**6,712,296**	**14,464,655**	**13,739,342**	**8,187,588**
	$	**444,879**	**449,549**	**834,813**	**893,587**	**605,620**
Pears—						
United Kingdom	$	371,135	804,168	520,558	139,974	545,916
Canada	$	283,288	352,515	258,902	241,156	432,180
Cuba	$	49,846	55,992	55,809	84,385	98,349
Brazil	$	20,476	88,124	86,861	123,855	126,340
Other countries	$	72,168	102,125	70,367	102,362	153,474
Total	$	**796,913**	**1,402,924**	**992,497**	**691,732**	**1,356,259**

31.—Quantities and Values of Animal and Agricultural Products Exported from the United States to Principal Countries for the years ended June 30, 1913-1917—con.

Exports by Countries.		1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Hay—						
France	ton.	–	–	33,294	101,893	41,084
	$	–	–	687,161	1,862,352	810,194
United Kingdom	ton	2,018	352	11,978	9,104	529
	$	32,051	7,339	262,105	203,264	12,080
Canada	ton	33,238	17,417	13,893	12,709	4,107
	$	469,248	249,832	191,599	189,809	73,265
Mexico	ton.	13,040	15,477	9,410	20,635	26,070
	$	190,397	235,138	134,069	329,176	484,114
Cuba	ton.	4,176	4,960	8,916	10,814	8,611
	$	87,751	92,749	200,752	229,515	183,414
Australia	ton	–	–	12,059	11,643	–
	$	–	–	207,994	216,184	–
Philippine Islands	ton	4,830	7,298	10,008	4,697	840
	$	102,116	141,206	177,135	93,592	18,170
Other countries	ton	3,418	4,647	5,950	6,841	4,288
	$	82,866	100,941	119,482	143,136	104,599
Total	ton	**60,720**	**50,151**	**105,508**	**178,336**	**85,529**
	$	**964,429**	**827,205**	**1,980,297**	**3,267,028**	**1,685,836**
Hides and skins, calf—						
Canada	lb.	578,518	231,763	1,057,927	1,563,924	1,332,399
	$	113,410	50,782	245,026	465,919	540,602
Other countries	lb.	325,404	91,654	16,602	10,445	41,639
	$	42,089	18,733	3,521	3,718	8,857
Totals	lb.	**903,922**	**323,417**	**1,074,529**	**1,574,369**	**1,374,038**
	$	**155,499**	**69,515**	**248,547**	**469,637**	**549,459**
Hides and skins, cattle—						
France	lb.	1,185,177	1,195,709	725,187	190,491	487,070
	$	126,554	139,457	98,124	42,077	114,500
Germany	lb.	2,058,148	795,654	–	–	–
	$	196,920	99,262	–	–	–
Netherlands	lb.	1,096,783	465,158	210,910	285,492	713,167
	$	119,571	48,570	44,406	77,271	198,967
Canada	lb.	11,123,899	7,661,097	17,145,748	10,283,069	4,376,575
	$	1,798,911	1,291,338	3,297,978	2,278,413	1,307,414
Japan	lb.	1,659,679	1,740,609	1,846,365	1,742,877	1,350,123
	$	248,857	279,002	326,378	365,056	315,448
Other countries	lb.	847,923	666,674	1,207,520	782,261	438,526
	$	98,790	76,076	246,286	176,108	105,028
Total	lb.	**17,971,809**	**12,524,901**	**21,135,730**	**13,284,190**	**7,365,461**
	$	**2,589,603**	**1,933,705**	**4,013,172**	**2,938,925**	**2,041,357**
Hides and skins, horse, **total**	lb.	**5,472,832**	**5,742,855**	**605,054**	**266,743**	**179,704**
	$	**456,879**	**610,456**	**67,798**	**34,481**	**32,900**
Hides and skins, all other—						
Canada	lb.	1,099,204	842,816	1,755,280	1,345,753	707,578
	$	155,972	115,340	256,814	284,916	224,232
Other countries	lb.	692,571	433,146	362,587	650,964	344,468
	$	91,971	78,237	99,393	147,392	122,883
Total	lb.	**1,791,775**	**1,275,962**	**2,117,867**	**1,996,717**	**1,052,046**
	$	**247,943**	**193,577**	**356,207**	**432,208**	**347,115**
Honey, **total**	$	**182,252**	**135,669**	**114,038**	**252,487**	**736,139**

31.—Quantities and Values of Animal and Agricultural Products Exported from the United States to Principal Countries for the years ended June 30, 1913-1917—con.

Exports by Countries.		1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Hops—						
United Kingdom....	lb.	15,409,093	22,219,620	13,823,889	19,703,283	823,654
	$	4,237,619	6,456,186	3,501,331	3,900,893	101,939
Canada.....	lb.	1,035,739	1,213,288	1,071,601	626,126	801,162
	$	244,098	289,469	192,759	95,259	121,614
Other countries.....	lb.	1,146,363	1,829,988	1,314,953	2,080,409	3,200,060
	$	282,996	207,874	253,930	390,777	550,373
Total.....	lb.	**17,591,195**	**24,262,896**	**16,210,443**	**22,409,818**	**4,824,876**
	$	**4,764,713**	**6,953,529**	**3,948,020**	**4,386,929**	**773,926**
Meat products—						
Beef, canned—						
France.....	lb.	119,450	39,550	6,439,680	6,508,241	17,653,357
	$	12,353	5,447	1,386,430	861,964	4,231,426
Italy.....	lb.	4,200	4,040	964,500	1,967,935	187,634
	$	486	521	149,381	349,299	45,456
United Kingdom....	lb.	3,117,149	1,193,804	64,700,738	38,205,216	40,218,190
	$	385,294	154,065	9,927,113	7,546,162	9,960,653
Other countries.....	lb.	3,599,549	2,227,339	3,138,347	4,122,373	9,476,944
	$	459,694	301,868	510,606	681,641	2,708,495
Total.....	lb.	**6,840,348**	**3,464,733**	**75,243,261**	**50,803,765**	**67,536,125**
	$	**857,826**	**461,901**	**11,973,530**	**9,439,066**	**16,946,030**
Beef, fresh—						
France.....	lb.	–	–	99,620,095	49,100,444	38,042,276
	$	–	–	12,931,138	5,436,020	4,833,959
Italy.....	lb.	–	–	10,472,425	47,887,945	13,066,277
	$	–	–	1,270,444	6,340,028	1,569,318
United Kingdom....	lb.	126,885	–	54,497,192	117,409,488	125,687,523
	$	12,677	–	6,813,887	15,158,886	17,338,095
Bermuda.....	lb.	379,883	483,050	655,701	885,046	1,326,911
	$	48,606	62,942	76,522	102,721	160,193
Canada.....	lb.	640,078	253,781	545,356	3,192,196	17,771,159
	$	98,061	39,336	66,528	320,030	2,171,951
Panama.....	lb.	5,935,198	5,534,391	3,706,596	1,504,583	235,034
	$	704,877	666,640	449,753	202,275	45,438
Egypt.....	lb.	–	–	–	10,653,980	–
	$	–	–	–	1,252,217	–
Other countries.....	lb.	1,280,344	123,182	943,569	580,318	1,047,921
	$	37,928	19,875	123,361	73,822	158,317
Total.....	lb.	**7,362,388**	**6,394,404**	**170,440,934**	**231,214,000**	**197,177,101**
	$	**902,149**	**788,793**	**21,731,633**	**28,885,999**	**26,277,271**
Beef, pickled and other, cured—						
Belgium.....	lb.	553,893	555,614	1,907,913	4,545,864	19,986,803
	$	51,881	64,736	191,495	454,584	2,022,259
Denmark.....	lb.	484,838	257,330	853,069	919,994	30,000
	$	38,607	23,491	105,048	109,749	3,600
Germany.....	lb.	3,080,823	1,757,786	378,548	400	–
	$	303,120	164,445	46,804	51	–
Norway.....	lb.	1,331,732	657,610	485,790	1,316,434	2,604,065
	$	102,789	57,932	47,206	146,224	326,267
Netherlands.....	lb.	467,841	275,668	2,367,745	95,838	4,986,920
	$	43,750	25,610	245,401	10,617	453,215
United Kingdom....	lb.	5,929,949	4,113,347	10,994,101	12,003,390	7,489,665
	$	594,217	410,292	1,262,265	1,429,897	1,063,334
Canada.....	lb.	712,086	1,331,150	1,659,165	5,101,349	9,394,712
	$	62,341	125,032	156,017	480,680	1,177,374

31.—Quantities and Values of Animal and Agricultural Products Exported from the United States to Principal Countries for the years ended June 30, 1913-1917—con.

Exports by Countries.		1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Beef, pickled, etc.—con.						
Newfoundland and Labrador.....	lb.	3,807,237	4,935,657	4,331,261	5,027,163	6,802,524
	$	332,347	477,784	401,791	465,498	834,354
British W. Indies....	lb.	2,413,078	3,008,610	2,111,925	2,241,972	1,652,345
	$	253,448	308,256	223,036	226,625	210,114
British Guiana.....	lb.	945,923	1,351,705	1,072,586	1,090,532	1,146,700
	$	96,491	132,597	108,843	104,102	150,227
Dutch Guiana.....	lb.	1,274,105	1,371,678	988,336	938,367	749,490
	$	140,081	137,197	103,655	91,749	96,124
Other countries.....	lb.	4,855,414	3,649,819	4,724,304	4,833,379	3,210,443
	$	470,893	362,144	491,109	514,419	391,491
Total.....	lb.	**25,856,919**	**23,265,974**	**31,874,743**	**38,114,682**	**58,053,667**
	$	**2,489,965**	**2,289,516**	**3,382,670**	**4,034,195**	**6,728,359**
Beef products—						
Oleo oil—						
Denmark.....	lb.	4,972,834	5,445,882	13,459,913	6,614,373	2,764,095
	$	629,162	580,692	1,669,389	790,640	430,716
Germany.....	lb.	17,480,760	16,180,268	1,001,252	–	–
	$	2,054,694	1,631,254	98,081	–	–
Netherlands.....	lb.	46,337,137	47,414,421	32,767,906	29,762,451	8,081,795
	$	5,392,489	4,944,474	3,637,839	3,558,189	1,201,373
Norway.....	lb.	6,607,526	7,285,043	9,954,544	14,062,716	15,907,144
	$	754,728	764,333	1,160,460	1,796,590	2,745,117
Sweden.....	lb.	2,144,752	1,988,600	4,190,022	9,234,361	2,247,553
	$	262,747	223,366	511,537	1,180,544	310,078
United Kingdom..	lb.	8,008,915	9,243,952	14,361,603	30,657,569	31,761,124
	$	964,101	1,010,834	1,734,445	3,684,779	5,316,644
Newfoundland and Labrador...	lb.	1,371,781	1,244,121	1,029,540	1,896,196	1,761,149
	$	174,483	141,759	120,474	230,463	294,394
Other countries....	lb.	5,926,052	8,214,778	3,717,166	10,418,248	4,587,251
	$	633,849	818,953	408,963	1,227,910	766,697
Total.....	lb.	**98,849,757**	**97,017,065**	**80,481,946**	**102,645,914**	**67,110,111**
	$	**10,866,253**	**10,156,665**	**9,311,188**	**12,469,115**	**11,065,019**
Oleomargarine, imitation butter, **total**.....	lb.	**2,967,582**	**2,532,821**	**5,252,183**	**5,426,221**	**5,651,267**
	$	**311,485**	**263,453**	**617,035**	**640,480**	**901,659**
Beef tallow—						
Belgium.....	lb.	3,264,978	1,852,157	150,658	–	–
	$	202,445	118,353	8,556	–	–
France.....	lb.	7,878,416	1,321,665	1,316,453	934,795	1,519,426
	$	471,467	80,246	87,906	92,226	223,263
Germany.....	lb.	3,087,386	1,621,357	220	–	–
	$	171,461	94,876	19	–	–
Italy.....	lb.	418,907	171,762	1,432,652	4,652,446	1,688,719
	$	27,734	10,516	105,602	390,588	192,686
United Kingdom....	lb.	5,821,309	4,735,379	7,898,548	1,257,370	151,171
	$	379,959	296,023	543,013	102,281	17,831
Cuba.....	lb.	1,394,899	846,961	2,201,573	875,491	1,223,622
	$	84,968	47,729	126,345	58,112	134,300
Other countries.....	lb.	8,720,455	5,263,550	7,239,884	8,568,641	10,626,431
	$	572,401	352,268	515,004	683,265	1,232,829
Total.....	lb.	**30,586,350**	**15,812,831**	**20,239,988**	**16,288,743**	**15,209,369**
	$	**1,910,439**	**1,002,011**	**1,386,445**	**1,326,472**	**1,800,909**

31.—Quantities and Values of Animal and Agricultural Products Exported from the United States to Principal Countries for the years ended June 30, 1913–1917—con.

Exports by Countries.		1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Bacon—						
Belgium	lb.	9,140,688	5,110,170	5,737,181	60,160,749	65,219,598
	$	1,280,658	743,371	603,344	6,251,526	8,508,658
Denmark	lb.	33,482	–	29,058,099	6,865,217	58,990
	$	4,437	–	3,964,743	945,743	8,262
France	lb.	2,096,868	197,353	44,712,253	52,501,448	77,035,622
	$	236,160	25,416	5,766,832	6,442,595	12,062,419
Germany	lb.	3,434,487	169,900	275,023	–	–
	$	429,029	20,617	32,040	–	–
Gibraltar	lb.	871,378	1,706,069	1,145,465	1,437,721	539,108
	$	103,407	244,496	167,982	203,657	66,910
Italy	lb.	11,780,868	9,731,709	1,629,397	10,532,169	19,378,346
	$	1,319,269	1,106,847	235,004	1,435,795	3,514,652
Netherlands	lb.	7,639,281	1,718,481	8,284,647	12,846,176	10,625,101
	$	906,263	214,260	1,199,393	1,632,399	1,501,376
Norway	lb.	4,054,341	5,458,954	11,518,081	22,386,900	8,296,500
	$	487,399	626,320	1,382,618	3,086,960	1,460,095
Finland	lb.	4,312,648	6,426,837	261,648	–	–
	$	484,305	730,181	30,770	–	–
Sweden	lb.	1,765,447	3,309,346	17,901,742	14,906,277	1,065,440
	$	210,309	380,851	2,268,027	2,015,978	192,169
United States	lb.	138,133,416	132,819,680	201,042,923	339,341,069	346,758,407
	$	17,758,929	18,103,518	28,388,432	48,740,987	65,192,174
Canada	lb.	6,868,480	11,082,930	10,025,242	39,590,591	118,709,847
	$	1,007,014	1,644,388	1,363,621	5,342,490	21,366,115
Cuba	lb.	6,658,202	13,733,773	13,360,139	13,543,082	14,914,902
	$	804,616	1,634,755	1,616,045	1,685,946	2,533,943
Other countries	lb.	4,203,998	2,499,050	1,766,387	5,697,387	4,550,111
	$	615,372	414,036	307,278	831,540	814,895
Total	lb.	**200,993,584**	**193,964,252**	**346,718,227**	**579,808,786**	**667,151,972**
	$	**25,647,167**	**25,879,056**	**47,326,129**	**78,615,616**	**117,221,668**
Hams, shoulders and sides, cured—						
Belgium	lb.	5,821,638	4,080,669	6,596,068	2,792,605	–
	$	792,214	563,140	801,837	367,070	–
France	lb.	315,645	121,645	609,478	7,897,523	25,863,824
	$	35,909	15,848	90,237	1,231,501	4,226,651
Netherlands	lb.	131,141	95,168	1,689,327	570,235	547
	$	15,188	11,195	278,240	99,846	111
United Kingdom	lb.	134,016,686	146,007,141	179,376,833	251,025,755	217,434,561
	$	17,773,973	20,558,228	25,440,034	35,899,072	40,801,138
Canada	lb.	6,785,477	4,006,649	1,514,602	2,673,658	5,617,090
	$	1,046,349	672,855	219,257	370,783	1,021,892
Panama	lb.	1,029,264	761,299	623,182	976,051	629,807
	$	167,241	133,245	107,327	152,842	132,332
Cuba	lb.	6,002,471	5,637,829	6,842,425	11,493,464	9,867,826
	$	936,058	940,720	1,127,283	1,875,091	1,880,230
Other countries	lb.	5,442,365	5,171,391	6,449,199	4,779,173	7,242,926
	$	874,454	872,216	985,716	806,817	1,511,687
Total	lb.	**159,544,687**	**165,881,791**	**203,701,114**	**282,208,611**	**266,656,581**
	$	**21,641,386**	**23,767,447**	**29,049,931**	**40,803,022**	**49,574,041**
Lard—						
Belgium	lb.	18,761,624	15,915,380	5,128,630	70,132,156	96,761,185
	$	2,074,640	1,833,325	528,764	7,327,075	13,815,450
Denmark	lb.	1,811,961	1,463,541	72,057,217	2,874,017	841,110
	$	207,635	169,582	7,907,985	293,333	156,441
France	lb.	17,428,157	5,307,986	32,172,876	42,282,883	54,967,832
	$	1,807,530	573,493	3,503,946	5,075,237	10,712,463

31.—Quantities and Values of Animal and Agricultural Products Exported from the United States to Principal Countries for the years ended June 30, 1913–1917—con.

Exports by Countries.		1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Lard—con.						
Germany	lb.	160,862,204	146,208,598	3,878,433	–	–
	$	18,079,275	16,593,043	412,751	–	–
Italy	lb.	6,106,153	5,958,983	4,123,209	3,487,719	4,981,846
	$	657,097	619,948	451,326	390,806	1,058,998
Netherlands	lb.	43,383,774	43,469,536	22,245,433	13,281,671	20,446,110
	$	4,940,671	4,859,367	2,589,995	1,467,341	2,838,460
Norway	lb.	1,144,523	957,910	20,599,647	1,473,199	1,888,539
	$	117,906	100,671	2,091,078	168,656	327,776
Sweden	lb.	417,160	369,650	45,440,296	2,324,407	260,170
	$	42,366	37,524	5,199,928	251,881	38,429
United Kingdom	lb.	168 379,790	164,632,676	189,349,874	192,075,591	178,110,633
	$	18,796,802	18,412,791	20,650,513	21,640,498	32,616,184
Canada	lb.	11,079,696	15,995,669	7,721,616	6,330,140	5,375,768
	$	1,251,425	1,847,515	887,910	635,024	984,930
Central American States	lb.	5,965,268	5,322,874	4,815,652	5,510,876	2,658,120
	$	721,181	648,269	563,217	610,323	453,596
Mexico	lb.	8,468,353	3,294,437	3,191,515	8,736,712	13,261,559
	$	977,313	392,580	365,024	966,395	2,270,025
Cuba	lb.	46,526,427	49,609,751	45,349,283	53,811,784	48,732,924
	$	5,181,445	5,582,074	5,011,657	5,930,069	8,819,512
Ecuador	lb.	3,617,573	4,411,019	4,196,487	3,716,378	3,842,692
	$	443,538	540,773	497,505	425,405	686,141
Other countries	lb.	25,072,721	18,539,982	15,261,740	20,973,805	12,641,052
	$	2,888,512	2,194,956	1,778,534	2,452,333	2,230,508
Total	lb.	**519,025,384**	**481,457,792**	**475,531,908**	**427,011,338**	**444,769,540**
	$	**58,187,336**	**54,402,911**	**52,440,133**	**47,634,376**	**77,008,913**
Lard, neutral—						
Denmark	lb.	1,652,869	1,756,871	4,214,792	2,078,710	1,022,499
	$	189,662	195,171	500,550	238,988	171,136
Germany	lb.	9,368,924	6,309,792	312,933	–	–
	$	1,078,006	709,101	44,176	–	–
Netherlands	lb.	27,123,927	13,174,294	9,847,645	9,059,503	2,657,914
	$	3,090,156	1,438,696	1,142,321	1,152,883	432,566
Norway	lb.	2,342,330	2,642,641	3,406,738	2,222,742	3,234,094
	$	276,313	300,222	398,340	269,909	594,283
Sweden	lb.	641,779	1,008,036	2,057,203	1,365,257	275,423
	$	76,311	116,682	244,374	169,431	40,935
United Kingdom	lb.	2,068,907	2,439,025	4,555,070	12,114,029	8,627,547
	$	242,986	283,405	503,052	1,419,691	1,615,051
Other countries	lb.	1,579,056	1,993,127	1,626,673	7,586,351	1,758,763
	$	176,465	226,959	189,508	795,495	314,118
Total	lb.	**44,777,692**	**29,323,786**	**26,021,054**	**34,426,590**	**17,576,240**
	$	**5,129,899**	**3,270,236**	**3,022,321**	**4,046,397**	**3,168,089**
Pork, canned—						
France	lb.	33,308	28,392	257,104	644,780	1,103,011
	$	3,632	4,954	41,477	117,700	304,305
United Kingdom	lb.	3,211,411	2,368,901	3,757,086	7,842,565	3,354,628
	$	403,405	343,963	569,707	1,488,344	1,003,834
Other countries	lb.	903,624	677,010	630,228	1,123,387	1,438,487
	$	158,002	143,905	134,744	209,542	337,466
Total	lb.	**4,148,343**	**3,074,303**	**4,644,418**	**9,610,732**	**5,896,126**
	$	**565,039**	**492,822**	**745,928**	**1,815,586**	**1,645,605**

31.—Quantities and Values of Animal and Agricultural Products Exported from the United States to Principal Countries for the years ended June 30, 1913-1917—con.

Exports by Countries.		1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Pork, fresh—						
United Kingdom....	lb.	758,127	1,353,722	2,832,099	26,402,608	23,787,556
	$	82,873	170,572	330,470	3,237,682	3,649,482
Canada.....	lb.	580,329	232,068	46,144	32,962,200	24,832,531
	$	69,542	27,313	4,483	3,824,831	4,944,891
Other countries.....	lb.	1,119,541	1,082,230	1,029,950	3,640,716	1,815,528
	$	158,159	161,296	138,848	460,895	281,516
Total.....	lb.	**2,457,997**	**2,668,020**	**3,908,193**	**63,005,524**	**50,435,615**
	$	**310,574**	**359,181**	**473,801**	**7,523,408**	**8,875,889**
Pork, pickled—						
France.....	lb.	592,693	258,536	8,261,930	1,550,777	829,354
	$	58,928	31,759	864,713	182,973	126,465
United Kingdom....	lb.	14,619,714	5,571,720	6,534,240	13,124,077	6,058,672
	$	1,688,301	624,462	700,078	1,644,441	929,881
Canada.....	lb.	9,436,506	12,825,741	8,500,049	17,835,273	16,929,411
	$	943,799	1,373,501	870,937	1,701,324	2,501,890
Newfoundland and Labrador.....	lb.	5,672,961	7,911,743	5,244,462	7,070,090	6,262,085
	$	533,479	797,713	549,507	651,794	907,594
British West Indies.	lb.	3,625,751	5,308,170	3,929,098	4,410,549	3,542,166
	$	413,072	578,754	435,529	463,604	513,271
Cuba.....	lb.	9,141,098	4,090,780	3,874,892	7,846,918	7,700,421
	$	943,303	447,374	428,050	888,699	1,145,958
British Guiana.....	lb.	1,134,996	1,308,760	1,215,651	877,977	1,083,300
	$	121,144	138,051	127,485	91,806	164,997
Other countries.....	lb.	9,525,310	8,267,635	8,095,252	10,744,952	4,587,312
	$	997,110	904,960	935,008	1,027,715	651,250
Total.....	lb.	**53,749,023**	**45,543,085**	**45,655,574**	**63,460,713**	**46,992,721**
	$	**5,699,136**	**4,896,574**	**4,911,307**	**6,752,356**	**6,941,306**
Lard compounds, etc.—						
Norway.....	lb.	1,214,177	2,056,979	1,926,721	1,482,221	1,360,285
	$	108,190	196,197	180,870	151,929	244,069
United Kingdom....	lb.	21,115,679	19,929,949	26,357,467	18,486,477	13,507,936
	$	1,832,631	1,909,014	2,296,659	1,811,903	1,947,989
Cuba.....	lb.	17,525,703	14,673,201	19,046,472	11,895,200	14,164,676
	$	1,475,220	1,316,585	1,540,085	1,141,470	2,203,477
Panama.....	lb.	1,524,132	1,332,891	1,440,669	2,203,495	2,190,320
	$	130,320	120,460	119,953	218,141	304,051
Haïti.....	lb.	2,210,372	1,670,382	1,215,408	1,811,814	1,498,965
	$	224,700	177,236	121,542	208,848	246,101
Philippine Islands...	lb.	3,768,067	2,595,837	2,423,734	1,583,880	375,925
	$	350,066	247,172	221,503	151,177	60,326
Mexico.....	lb.	4,127,593	3,119,285	3,772,943	4,597,585	6,863,487
	$	363,945	290,071	318,489	417,006	1,011,201
Other countries.....	lb.	15,971,109	12,925,040	13,797,200	10,782,639	16,397,899
	$	1,430,687	1,232,404	1,246,651	1,046,960	2,252,630
Total.....	lb.	**67,456,832**	**58,303,564**	**69,980,614**	**52,843,311**	**56,359,493**
	$	**5,915,759**	**5,489,139**	**6,045,752**	**5,147,434**	**8,269,844**
Mutton—						
United Kingdom....	lb.	531,297	206,731	898,235	2,109,031	177,443
	$	57,968	22,550	96,042	259,993	25,739
Canada.....	lb.	4,198,979	3,911,675	2,545,320	2,925,052	2,449,497
	$	472,039	432,012	298,713	366,739	351,293

31.—Quantities and Values of Animal and Agricultural Products Exported from the United States to Principal Countries for the years ended June 30, 1913-1917—con.

Exports by Countries.		1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Mutton—con.						
Other countries.....	lb.	535,743	567,090	433,858	517,935	568,636
	$	61,962	68,461	53,466	70,150	104,494
Total.....	lb.	**5,266,019**	**4,685,496**	**3,877,413**	**5,552,918**	**3,195,576**
	$	**591,969**	**523,023**	**448,221**	**696,882**	**481,526**
Poultry and game—						
United Kingdom....	$	932,288	619,802	1,055,764	1,381,590	1,134,206
Canada.....	$	243,391	165,809	33,391	41,152	73,097
Other countries.....	$	127,700	128,021	98,616	138,656	120,045
Total.....	$	**1,303,379**	**913,632**	**1,187,771**	**1,561,398**	**1,327,348**
Sausages, canned—						
France.....	lb.	–	14,378	345,848	1,989,735	622,725
	$	–	2,340	83,332	445,207	155,943
Italy.....	lb.	–	–	–	1,951,409	–
	$	–	–	–	383,090	–
Cuba.....	lb.	479,485	772,104	835,583	2 085,218	3,052,056
	$	57,369	105,128	122,284	317,924	549,803
Other countries.....	lb.	637,915	660,100	640,527	1,796,223	2,620,169
	$	88,071	94,652	102,110	123,645	610,574
Total.....	lb.	**1,117,400**	**1,446,582**	**1,821,958**	**6,823,085**	**6,294,950**
	$	**145,440**	**202,120**	**307,726**	**1,269,866**	**1,316,320**
Sausage, all other—						
France.....	lb.	1,468,704	357,048	2,023,239	4,540,163	5,785,905
	$	187,174	52,340	339,721	1,035,512	1,685,424
Canada.....	lb.	1,043,030	780,743	434,098	451,214	589,115
	$	163,379	169,908	95,235	95,879	145,835
Cuba.....	lb.	2,164,215	1,400,446	1,350,921	2,074,014	984,724
	$	266,133	222,930	208,326	335,394	210,430
Other countries.....	lb.	2,217,969	2,024,746	1,375,267	1,524,845	1,774,727
	$	323,619	310,616	202,379	265,446	399,821
Total.....	lb.	**6,893,918**	**4,562,983**	**5,183,525**	**8,590,236**	**9,134,471**
	$	**940,305**	**755,794**	**845,661**	**1,732,231**	**2,441,510**
Sausage casings—						
Denmark.....	lb.	408,303	477,462	8,972,528	1,236,063	14,960
	$	39,277	55,522	1,557,320	233,394	2,992
France.....	lb.	857,536	829,568	1,376,028	1,158,827	1,993,491
	$	130,116	132,902	297,144	240,301	557,465
Germany.....	lb.	9,725,878	10,061,162	580,531	–	–
	$	1,329,516	1,280,148	77,718	–	–
Netherlands.....	lb.	7,122,559	9,055,473	4,868,000	1,747,011	2,695
	$	1,012,380	1,109,003	558,719	271,118	1,291
Spain.....	lb.	1,865,577	2,668,350	1,807,159	1,941,600	1,605,435
	$	223,358	302,604	222,198	234,577	249,818
Sweden.....	lb.	686,727	654,945	7,822,402	2,342,442	27,500
	$	75,392	77,305	1,081,629	395,488	4,745
United Kingdom....	lb.	2,466,365	2,397,300	2,549,180	4,211,261	590,871
	$	534,582	468,050	494,836	1,038,442	194,768
Australia.....	lb.	815,846	1,116,706	723 506	842,472	812,098
	$	177,262	242,652	171,475	208,435	311,170

31.—Quantities and Values of Animal and Agricultural Products Exported from the United States to Principal Countries for the years ended June 30, 1913-1917—con.

Exports by Countries.		1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Sausage casings—con.						
New Zealand	lb.	363,971	279,013	265,925	293,262	279,388
	$	86,006	64,956	60,112	78,677	119,898
Other countries	lb.	1,899,629	2,552,227	1,853,292	935,955	791,622
	$	293,539	344,740	338,604	167,249	299,812
Total	lb.	**26,203,391**	**30,092,206**	**30,818,551**	**14,708,893**	**6,118,060**
	$	**3,901,428**	**4,077,882**	**4,859,815**	**2,867,681**	**1,741,959**
Stearine from Animal fats—						
Netherlands	lb.	485,086	422,750	1,804,523	2,890,201	77,571
	$	38,446	35,523	175,164	304,163	9,622
United Kingdom	lb.	162,219	130,155	2,727,592	1,725,922	1,755,909
	$	17,120	10,418	249,811	196,239	242,192
Canada	lb.	1,040,907	842,016	3,069,000	1,638,244	2,349,021
	$	90,662	70,162	277,935	164,345	317,582
Cuba	lb.	169,051	390,778	498,218	1,553,678	1,639,684
	$	19,182	39,190	48,697	178,350	241,110
Other countries	lb.	1,880,623	938,482	3,358,574	5,254,202	7,114,172
	$	167,966	78,825	332,058	618,564	987,811
Total	lb.	**3,744,886**	**2,724,181**	**11,457,907**	**13,062,247**	**12,936,357**
	$	**323,376**	**234,121**	**1,083,665**	**1,461,661**	**1,798,317**
All other meat products, canned—						
France	$	6,158	4,335	20,160	214,802	691,438
Italy	$	809	6,487	1,012,509	1,101,928	58,370
United Kingdom	$	455,941	698,485	650,230	920,183	2,531,862
Canada	$	138,632	138,384	95,702	98,677	399,203
Other countries	$	484,923	502,537	413,863	499,415	639,779
Total	$	**1,086,463**	**1,350,218**	**2,192,464**	**2,835,005**	**4,320,652**
All other meat products—						
France	$	2,945	22,151	309,868	195,668	197,287
Italy	$	19,332	10,070	172,267	311,235	35,081
United Kingdom	$	920,576	987,048	1,164,466	3,171,417	2,124,183
Canada	$	303,139	195,716	108,005	194,357	702,151
Panama	$	42,835	39,459	87,076	149,570	74,188
Other countries	$	647,033	430,907	571,160	1,061,615	827,682
Total	$	**1,935,860**	**1,685,351**	**2,412,842**	**5,083,862**	**3,960,572**
Butter—						
United Kingdom	lb.	60	721,520	3,336,425	5,433,282	20,839,583
	$	22	147,111	747,531	1,441,094	6,705,608
Bermuda	lb.	46,601	53,650	87,872	262,046	325,829
	$	15,728	13,916	25,377	80,619	112,602
Canada	lb.	158,397	230,530	2,642,954	2,013,392	1,323,653
	$	45,754	62,914	641,108	503,696	425,314
Panama	lb.	573,162	600,875	559,809	621,527	573,580
	$	183,062	183,136	172,090	185,612	214,683
Haiti	lb.	524,067	397,140	293,981	426,200	443,430
	$	104,853	80,170	56,719	81,815	105,660

31.—Quantities and Values of Animal and Agricultural Products exported from the United States to Principal Countries for the years ended June 30, 1913-1917—con.

Exports by Countries.		1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Butter—con.						
Australia	lb.	–	–	1,223,269	1,641,080	34,000
	$	–	–	335,871	481,323	9,180
Venezuela	lb.	778,641	407,665	255,570	38,663	79,785
	$	150,004	68,955	44,797	11,155	23,312
Other countries	lb.	1,504,672	1,282,217	1,450,824	3,051,291	3,215,232
	$	373,381	321,251	368,987	804,791	1,152,811
Total	lb.	**3,585,600**	**3,693,597**	**9,850,704**	**13,487,481**	**26,835,092**
	$	**872,804**	**877,453**	**2,392,480**	**3,590,105**	**8,749,170**
Cheese—						
United Kingdom	lb.	637,881	550,456	50,532,279	38,077,657	55,399,101
	$	74,768	68,292	7,684,586	6,318,598	12,820,197
Canada	lb.	185,265	140,549	2,809,243	2,566,944	6,247,702
	$	35,429	25,554	418,225	413,243	1,309,194
Panama	lb.	389,114	477,360	489,050	445,237	350,837
	$	70,745	85,028	84,961	83,518	79,822
Cuba	lb.	146,121	200,146	457,911	1,602,632	1,406,606
	$	33,000	41,927	83,297	297,495	357,204
Other countries	lb.	1,240,677	1,059,066	1,074,434	1,701,831	2,645,767
	$	227,244	193,323	192,105	317,235	673,616
Total	lb.	**2,599,058**	**2,427,577**	**55,362,917**	**44,394,301**	**66,050,013**
	$	**441,186**	**414,124**	**8,463,174**	**7,430,089**	**15,240,033**
Milk, condensed—						
Belgium	lb.	–	–	3,332,917	4,538,792	25,153,971
	$	–	–	281,763	318,873	1,847,909
China	lb.	1,049,524	1,080,544	2,496,544	3,079,288	4,495,800
	$	91,211	91,890	210,632	238,041	497,663
France	lb.	–	–	2,497	4,353,071	30,263,356
	$	–	–	171	315,491	3,580,696
Netherlands	lb.	–	450	2,565,298	2,374,184	12,850,724
	$	–	43	186,559	198,725	1,258,169
United Kingdom	lb.	1,475	312	4,037,502	85,058,739	91,330,504
	$	125	33	244,982	6,526,087	8,096,387
Panama	lb.	1,364,023	1,463,882	1,389,399	4,071,203	6,497,772
	$	123,260	115,575	103,860	342,482	698,625
Mexico	lb.	925,332	761,998	767,122	1,499,279	4,526,742
	$	77,719	63,914	62,295	118,658	531,981
Cuba	lb.	4,466,870	6,190,997	8,391,430	27,678,974	30,723,758
	$	594,421	555,809	765,408	2,426,046	3,164,657
Hong Kong	lb.	146,850	144,499	873,847	2,608,797	5,801,270
	$	13,083	12,898	74,595	222,916	576,708
Japan	lb.	150,961	259,390	2,738,192	4,749,560	4,221,372
	$	16,085	18,186	318,748	417,827	472,271
Philippine Islands	lb.	1,350,970	1,937,011	2,531,824	2,587,328	7,729,034
	$	103,924	157,408	192,294	184,778	692,169
Other countries	lb.	5,069,913	4,369,999	8,109,055	16,978,405	35,546,928
	$	413,020	325,384	625,335	1,403,028	3,719,406
Total	lb.	**16,525,918**	**16,209,082**	**37,235,627**	**159,577,620**	**259,141,231**
	$	**1,432,848**	**1,341,140**	**3,066,642**	**12,712,952**	**25,136,641**
Milk, all other, including cream, **total**	$	**474,055**	**333,217**	**343,583**	**524,426**	**253,629**

31.—Quantities and Values of Animal and Agricultural Products exported from the United States to Principal Countries for the years ended June 30, 1913-1917—con.

Exports by Countries.		1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Oil cake and oil-cake meal, linseed and flax seed—						
Belgium	lb.	330,952,259	332,697,680	26,931,718	–	–
	$	4,942,352	4,734,490	414,301	–	–
Denmark	lb.	–	–	24,522,440	157,552,771	130,434,093
	$	–	–	426,023	2,915,634	2,352,952
France	lb.	49,700,150	20,671,619	1,375,773	13,100	4,408,251
	$	786,366	306,325	20.945	273	93,420
Netherlands	lb.	391,513,427	266,792,954	431,248,843	445,707,867	292,984,477
	$	6,214,375	3,966,502	7,499,917	8,334,952	5,596,874
United Kingdom	lb.	53,796,998	29,084,892	22,829,656	25,532,292	86,400,787
	$	822,337	422,398	351,591	444,333	1,737,283
Other countries	lb.	12,156,820	13,621,494	17,886,004	12,110,166	22,756,786
	$	216,993	220,664	335,284	239,937	471,981
Total	lb.	**838,119,654**	**662,868,639**	**524,794,431**	**640,916,196**	**536,984,394**
	$	**12,982,423**	**9,650,379**	**9,048,061**	**11,935,129**	**10,252,510**
Seeds, grass—clover—						
United Kingdom	lb.	1,280,738	493,626	3,121,355	1,984,648	2,168,921
	$	212,867	74,208	552,928	325,420	390,773
Canada	lb.	3,427,579	3,326,952	5,598,542	4,801,731	1,918,005
	$	608,383	492,386	869,481	916,162	361,772
Other countries	lb.	699,277	820,274	1,030,167	329.841	1,799,967
	$	120,372	124,843	140,895	53,362	339,970
Total	lb.	**5,407,594**	**4,640,852**	**9,750,064**	**7,116,220**	**5,886,893**
	$	**941,622**	**691,437**	**1,563,304**	**1,294,944**	**1,092,515**
Seeds, grass—timothy—						
Denmark	lb.	1,171,326	325,392	3,155,180	1,097,165	493,405
	$	55,388	18,784	235,982	76,729	42,408
Germany	lb.	7,057,411	2,156,261	449,488	–	–
	$	345,330	103,147	23,037	–	–
United Kingdom	lb.	2,486,406	1,103,653	1,799,463	1,261,112	3,020,241
	$	130,770	57,878	99,112	87,981	194,895
Canada	lb.	5,029,481	8,419,442	11,553,700	10,935,730	11,196,094
	$	220,897	484,241	770,625	847,692	666,328
Other countries	lb.	1,815,029	475,546	375,313	316,250	430,173
	$	92,033	24,068	24,310	25,899	34,189
Total	lb.	**17,559,653**	**12,480,294**	**17,333,144**	**13,610,257**	**15,139,913**
	$	**844,418**	**688,118**	**1,153,066**	**1,038,301**	**937,820**
Other grass seeds—						
Germany	lb.	3,388,917	1,869,092	122,640	–	–
	$	382,815	231,148	16,574	–	–
United Kingdom	lb.	1,845,130	1,076,496	1,382,302	853,681	1,159,988
	$	208,155	149,536	166,667	109,301	128,079
Canada	lb.	1,341,515	1,155,220	1,355,794	1,919,804	2,282,433
	$	120,915	96,600	111,987	192,425	194,148
Other countries	lb.	1,650,950	1,055,993	1,482,190	839,541	2,223,626
	$	183,391	123,084	156,367	100,199	378,874
Total	lb.	**8,226,512**	**5,156,801**	**4,342,926**	**3,613,026**	**5,666,047**
	$	**895,276**	**600,368**	**451,595**	**401,925**	**701,101**

31.—Quantities and Values of Animal and Agricultural Products exported from the United States to Principal Countries for the years ended June 30, 1913-1917—concluded.

Exports by Countries.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Potatoes—					
Canada.....bush.	372,656	396,870	488,587	230,115	574,190
$	333,455	297,002	381,777	160,247	610,648
Panama.....bush.	169,837	163,426	164,208	280,725	154,268
$	144,402	143,395	142,284	233,653	290,946
Mexico.....bush.	107,121	85,462	68,247	104,776	179,731
$	82,715	74,643	63,011	102,788	335,423
Cuba.....bush.	1,145,627	961,542	1,878,358	2,324,882	1,278,148
$	899,780	787,140	1,278,336	2,143,545	1,815,705
Argentina.....bush.	–	300	119,218	472,983	6,750
$	–	300	124,022	339,391	13,475
Brazil.....bush.	236	15	128,914	182,277	69,789
$	239	19	117,226	158,956	125,329
Other countries.....bush.	132,784	186,458	287,942	422,002	226,125
$	185,585	161,015	239,075	347,160	322,853
Total.....bush.	**2,028,261**	**1,794,073**	**3,135,474**	**4,017,760**	**2,489,001**
$	**1,646,176**	**1,463,514**	**2,345,731**	**3,485,740**	**3,514,379**
Vegetables, canned—					
United Kingdom.... $	382,290	376,177	662,884	1,055,983	1,667,265
Canada..... $	576,533	315,058	342,621	333,664	1,214,766
Panama..... $	107,878	91,230	97,413	123,288	228,845
Cuba..... $	149,137	119,170	85,057	211,960	424,483
Australia..... $	78,809	102,943	90,282	120,542	106,353
Philippine Islands... $	103,492	114,342	127,400	115,409	100,984
Other countries..... $	421,142	401,959	493,183	568,848	1,022,440
Total..... $	**1,819,281**	**1,520,879**	**1,898,840**	**2,529,694**	**4,765,136**
Vegetables—					
Beans and dried peas—					
Belgium.....bush.	69	–	284,343	183,072	346,766
$	644	–	755,027	563,027	1,418,374
Netherlands.....bush.	–	284	228,567	782	246,920
$	–	845	640,087	2,582	1,178,657
United Kingdom.bush.	9,834	3,397	44,212	55,849	331,850
$	26,372	7,612	136,839	185,270	1,509,394
Canada.....bush.	49,415	46,561	37,738	292,565	531,972
$	150,068	142,622	94,205	914,679	2,926,035
Cuba.....bush.	158,533	102,822	274,876	625,628	450,603
$	429,452	280,327	976,074	2,342,520	2,186,218
Other countries...bush.	183,017	161,591	344,545	602,487	256,832
$	473,530	444,087	1,036,294	1,906,120	1,209,064
Total.....bush.	400,868	314,655	1,214,281	1,760,383	2,164,943
$	**1,080,066**	**875,493**	**3,638,526**	**5,914,198**	**10,427,742**

GRAIN STATISTICS.

A description of the arrangements for the storage, inspection, grading and shipment of Canadian grain has been given in previous issues of the Year Book (see pp. 454-457 of the edition of 1914). Tables **32** to **36** give the principal grain statistics for a series of years. For the year 1917-18 the total storage capacity of the 3,694 grain elevators in Canada was 211,591,800 bushels, these figures representing an increase from a total of 523 elevators and warehouses with a capacity of 18,329,352 bushels in 1900-01. Under The Canada Grain Act, 1912, the Dominion Government has power itself to erect and operate terminal grain elevators. Five such elevators are already in operation, and are situated respectively at Port Arthur (Ont.), Saskatoon (Sask.), Moosejaw (Sask.), Calgary (Alberta) and Vancouver (B.C.).

Table **32** shows for the crop years 1901 to 1918 the number of railway stations at which elevators are placed, the number of elevators and warehouses and their total storage capacity, the figures being given by provinces for the country elevators of the West, and by description of elevators for the rest of the country. Tables **33** and **34** give statistics of the inspection of grain for the years 1915, 1916 and 1917, and Tables **35** and **36** of the shipment of grain by vessel and rail for 1916 and 1917.

32.—Number and Storage Capacity of Canadian Grain Elevators in the crop years 1901-1918.

COUNTRY ELEVATORS IN MANITOBA.

Year.	Stations.	Elevators.	Warehouses.	Capacity.	Year.	Stations.	Elevators.	Warehouses.	Capacity.
	No.	No.	No.	Bushels.		No.	No.	No.	Bushels.
1901..	167	333	76	10,323,272	1910..	312	696	11	21,624,500
1902..	180	427	69	12,255,000	1911..	329	707	12	21,813,800
1903..	216	558	59	16,121,400	1912..	336	705	10	22,410,500
1904..	234	651	46	19,297,000	1913..	338	698	10	22,253,150
1905..	247	669	33	19,557,630	1914..	346	689	6	21,690,000
1906..	271	699	33	20,656,100	1915..	348	678	8	22,045,500
1907..	275	686	32	20,502,200	1916..	348	682	6	22,113,000
1908..	282	685	20	21,015,600	1917..	352	672	–	21,250,000
1909..	300	678	13	20,558,500	1918..	366	690	–	21,825,000

COUNTRY ELEVATORS IN NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

1901..	50	88	21	2,436,080	1904..	86	261	18	7,917,000
1902..	60	111	18	3,194,000	1905..	109	298	13	8,934,000
1903..	66	176	23	5,105,000					

COUNTRY ELEVATORS IN SASKATCHEWAN.

1906..	113	307	15	8,951,600	1912..	430	1,007	5	29,314,000
1907..	161	452	10	12,989,500	1913..	513	1,246	6	36,503,000
1908..	176	508	8	14,666,500	1914..	647	1,465	5	42,995,000
1909..	254	615	14	17,924,500	1915..	653	1,619	5	48,074,500
1910..	330	835	9	24,314,500	1916..	710	1,782	1	52,943,000
1911..	374	904	5	26,465,000	1917..	732	1,945	–	58,625,000
					1918..	752	2,117	–	64,394,200

32.—Number and Storage Capacity of Canadian Grain Elevators in the crop years 1901-1918—continued.

COUNTRY ELEVATORS IN ALBERTA.

Year.	Stations.	Elevators.	Warehouses.	Capacity.	Year.	Stations.	Elevators.	Warehouses.	Capacity.
	No.	No.	No.	Bushels.		No.	No.	No.	Bushels.
1906..	27	43	2	1,715,500	1912..	142	279	14	9,863,000
1907..	49	71	10	2,785,500	1913..	168	321	19	11,565,500
1908..	59	109	6	3,818,900	1914..	195	397	11	14,793,000
1909..	72	120	14	4,386,400	1915..	219	449	14	16,089,000
1910..	121	229	17	8,080,400	1916..	249	525	11	18,807,000
1911..	130	249	13	8,764,500	1917..	285	670	–	23,106,000
					1918..	304	808	–	28,833,000

COUNTRY ELEVATORS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

1907..	2	3	–	320,000	1913..	6	7	2	562,000
1908..	4	3	2	276,000	1914..	6	7	2	562,000
1909..	3	3	–	168,000	1915..	5	7	1	440,000
1910..	6	6	1	441,000	1916..	5	6	1	459,000
1911..	7	6	2	444,000	1917..	6	9	–	527,000
1912..	7	6	2	487,000	1918..	6	10	–	548,000

TOTALS OF COUNTRY ELEVATORS.

1901..	217	421	97	12,759,352	1910..	769	1,766	38	54,460,400
1902..	240	538	87	15,449,000	1911..	840	1,866	32	57,487,300
1903..	282	734	82	21,226,400	1912..	915	1,997	31	62,074,500
1904..	320	912	64	27,214,000	1913..	1,025	2,272	37	70,883,650
1905..	356	967	46	28,491,630	1914..	1,194	2,552	24	80,040,000
1906..	411	1,049	50	31,323,200	1915..	1,225	2,752	28	86,649,000
1907..	487	1,212	52	36,597,200	1916..	1,312	2,995	19	94,322,000
1908..	521	1,305	36	39,777,000	1917..	1,375	3,296	–	103,508,000
1909..	629	1,416	41	43,037,400	1918..	1,428	3,625	–	115,600,800

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATORS.

1913-14	1	1	–	1,000,000	1915-16	(1)	4	–	10,500,000
1914-15	3	3	–	8,000,000	1916-17	(1)	4	–	10,500,000
					1917-18	(5)	5	–	11,500,000

INTERIOR HOSPITAL ELEVATORS.

1913-14	(3)	5	–	680,000	1915-16	(3)	7	–	825,000
1914-15	(3)	6	–	805,000	1916-17	(3)	6	–	805,000
					1917-18	(4)	5	–	505,000

BRITISH COLUMBIA TERMINAL AND PUBLIC ELEVATORS.

1915-16	(1)	2	–	1,266,000	1916-17	(1)	2	–	1,266,000
					1917-18	(1)	2	–	1,266,000

32.—Number and Storage Capacity of Canadian Grain Elevators in the crop years 1901-1918—concluded.

ONTARIO TERMINAL ELEVATORS.

Year.	Stations.	Elevators.	Warehouses.	Capacity.	Year.	Stations.	Elevators.	Warehouses.	Capacity.
	No.	No.	No.	Bushels.		No.	No.	No.	Bushels.
1901..	2	5	–	5,570,000	1910..	3	13	–	21,740,700
1902..	3	6	–	7,100,000	1911..	4	15	–	25,700,400
1903..	3	6	–	8,580,000	1912..	4	15	–	25,700,400
1904..	3	7	–	13,422,000	1913[1]..	4	20	–	29,380,000
1905..	3	10	–	17,912,000	1914[1]..	4	23	–	41,455,000
1906..	3	9	–	18,580,000	1915[1]..	4	25	–	42,180,000
1907..	3	8	–	18,075,000	1916[1]..	4	25	–	43,085,000
1908..	3	10	–	17,058,700	1917[1]..	4	26	–	45,325,000
1909..	3	10	–	18,852,700	1918[1]..	4	29	–	49,370,000

ONTARIO MILLING ELEVATORS.

1906..	1	1	–	550,000	1912..	2	3	–	1,700,000
1907..	1	1	–	550,000	1913..	3	3	–	1,700,000
1908..	2	3	–	1,700,000	1914..	2	3	–	1,700,000
1909..	1	2	–	1,300,000	1915..	2	3	–	1,700,000
1910..	2	3	–	1,700,000	1916..	2	3	–	1,700,000
1911..	2	3	–	1,700,000	1917..	2	3	–	1,700,000
					1918..	2	3	–	1,700,000

ONTARIO COUNTRY ELEVATORS.

1910..	–	1	–	40,000	1915..	–	1	–	40,000
1911..	–	1	–	40,000	1916..	–	1	–	40,000
1913..	–	1	–	40,000	1917..	–	1	–	40,000
1914..	–	1	–	40,000	1918..	–	1	–	40,000

PUBLIC ELEVATORS.

1909..	14	18	–	14,826,000	1914..	16	22	–	29,850,000
1910..	14	20	–	16,365,000	1915..	15	22	–	29,250,000
1911..	17	24	–	20,535,000	1916..	15	22	–	29,250,000
1912..	16	21	–	19,135,000	1917..	16	22	–	30,700,000
1913..	17	23	–	25,220,900	1918..	17	24	–	31,610,000

GRAND TOTAL OF CANADIAN ELEVATORS.

1901..	219	426	97	18,329,352	1910[1]..	788	1,802	38	94,266,100
1902..	243	544	87	22,549,000	1911[1]..	863	1,909	32	105,462,700
1903..	285	740	82	29,806,400	1912[1]..	937	2,037	31	108,649,900
1904..	323	919	64	40,636,000	1913[1]..	1,048	2,319	37	127,224,550
1905..	359	977	46	46,403,630	1914[1]..	1,217	2,607	24	154,765,000
1906..	415	1,059	50	50,453,200	1915[1]..	1,247	2,813	28	168,624,000
1907..	491	1,221	52	55,222,200	1916..	1,334	3,059	19	180,988,000
1908..	526	1,318	36	58,535,700	1917..	1,400	3,360	–	193,844,000
1909[1]..	647	1,446	41	78,016,100	1918..	1,463	3,694	–	211,591,800

[1]Including Hospital Elevators.

NOTE.—The present average capacity of railway cars for the carriage of grain is for Wheat 1,150, Oats 1,950, Barley 1,300, Flax 1,100 and Rye 1,000 bushels for the crop of 1916.

[1]Including Public Elevators in the Eastern Inspection Division.

33.—Quantities of Grain inspected during the fiscal years 1915-1917.

Grades of Grain.	1915.		1916.		1917.	
	Eastern Division.	Western Division.	Eastern Division.	Western Division.	Eastern Division.	Western Division.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Wheat, spring—						
Manitoba No. 1...	–	–	–	–	–	90,850
Hard W. Fife.....	–	1,125	–	1,200	–	–
" No. 1	–	23,625	–	2,500,575	–	–
Northern No. 1...	11,000	18,171,000	–	115,253,475	–	21,000,150
" No. 2...	7,347	36,826,875	–	46,807,650	–	37,101,300
" No. 3...	1,436	25,939,125	–	34,307,025	–	34,738,050
Rejected Smutty.	–	3,114,000	–	3,166,800	–	3,646,650
" No. 1..\	–	1,215,000	–	6,215,550	–	937,250
" No. 2../						
No grade.....	–	4,209,750	–	20,937,450	–	39,142,550
Comdemned.....	–	67,500	–	38,925	–	106,950
Commercial grades,—						
No. 4.....	–	13,583,250	–	15,143,100	–	16,615,200
No. 5.....	–	3,667,500	–	4,721,475	–	8,674,450
No. 6.....	–	738,000	–	1,298,175	–	5,345,200
No. 1 White....	–	–	245,607	–	218,313	–
No. 2 White....	–	–	59,384	–	45,657	9,200
No. 3 White....	–	–	38,396	–	34,921	–
Goose—No. 2....	–	–	–	–	1,000	–
No. 3....	–	–	–	–	1,964	–
Rejected.	–	–	–	–	1,319	–
No. 4 Special.....	–	–	–	–	–	7,048,350
No. 5 "	–	–	–	–	–	6,085,800
No. 6 "	–	–	–	–	–	3,446,550
No Grade.....	–	–	2,887	–	–	–
Rejected.....	–	–	8,681	–	–	–
Feed.....	–	102,375	–	189,000	–	66,700
No established grade.....	–	–	–	–	–	7,824,600
Other grades.....	2,350	14,625	7,129	59,475	5,375	–
Total Spring Wheat.....	**22,133**	**107,673,750**	**362,084**	**250,639,875**	**308,549**	**191,879,800**
Wheat, Winter—						
U.S. Red Winter. No. 1.....	387,400	–	–	–	–	–
Red Winter No.2.	1,282,200	–	24,000	–	8,000	–
U.S.HardWinter No. 1.....	950,100	–	16,000	–	–	–
U.S. Durum No.1	–	–	448,000	–	–	–
U.S. Macaroni, No. 1.....	–	–	645,500	–	–	–
White Winter—						
No. 1.....	–	–	2,000	–	13,157	–
No. 2.....	64,696	2,250	97,940	–	181,152	–
No. 3.....	–	–	9,719	–	–	–
Rejected.....	–	–	81,646	–	25,250	–
No grade.....	–	–	14,991	–	2,042	–
Mixed Winter—						
No. 2.....	42,796	2,250	25,376	1,125	53,545	3,450
No. 3.....	–	–	–	–	2,102	–
No grade.....	–	–	11,716	–	–	1,150
Rejected.....	–	–	19,815	–	30,992	–

33.—Quantities of Grain inspected during the fiscal years 1915-1917—con.

Grades of Grain.	1915.		1916.		1917.	
	Eastern Division.	Western Division.	Eastern Division.	Western Division.	Eastern Division.	Western Division.
Wheat, Winter—con.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Alberta Red Winter—						
No. 1	1,000	84,375	–	11,325	–	1,150
No. 2	18,524	99,000	–	66,825	–	23,000
No. 3	1,930	48,375	–	375,600	7,250	95,450
Rejected	–	–	–	–	–	37,950
Alberta White Winter—						
No. 2	–	–	–	–	–	2,300
No. 3	–	–	–	–	–	9,200
No. 4	–	–	–	–	–	5,750
Rejected	–	–	–	–	–	3,450
No grade	–	–	–	–	–	3,450
Commercial grades,—						
White No. 1	24,825	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4	–	3,375	–	–	–	–
No. 5	–	–	–	–	–	4,600
Other grades	11,194	3,375	30,236	182,250	–	–
Total Winter Wheat	**2,784,665**	**243,000**	**1,426,939**	**637,125**	**323,490**	**190,900**
Total Spring and Winter Wheat	**2,806,798**	**107,916,750**	**1,789,023**	**251,277,000**	**632,039**	**192,070,700**
Indian Corn—						
Canadian	13,550	–	14,181	–	–	–
No. 2 American	5,299	–	3,000	–	1,142,688	–
No. 3 American	67,809	–	77,087	–	143,091	–
Rejected	–	–	–	–	1,000	–
American, other	41,348	–	36,305	–	–	–
Total Corn	**128,006**	–	**130,573**	–	**1,286,779**	–
Oats—						
Extra No. 1	–	1,900	–	–	–	9,750
No. 1	–	146,300	12,214	380,550	1,454	204,75
No. 2	849,358	11,099,800	462,770	29,583,500	117,367	24,583,650
No. 3	1,175,288	6,891,300	1,530,546	12,746,500	350,470	8,572,200
No. 4	153,450	–	527,704	–	139,932	–
U.S. Rejected	–	–	–	–	106,000	–
U.S. No. 2, white clipped	145,300	–	–	–	–	–
U.S. No. 2	102,853	–	–	–	–	–
Feed extra No. 1	–	3,971,000	–	4,530,450	–	13,398,450
Feed, No. 1	–	4,504,900	–	2,555,450	–	6,351,150
Feed, No. 2	–	3,401,000	–	6,459,300	–	6,949,550
Rejected	123,321	1,364,200	364,765	10,095,250	171,344	1,552,200
No grade	197,097	4,130,600	144,213	1,416,400	7,732	32,032,650
Condemned	–	32,300	–	9,650	–	107,250
Other grades	2,750	294,500	58,300	871,950	–	1,398,150
Total Oats	**2,749,417**	**35,837,800**	**3,100,512**	**68,649,000**	**894,299**	**95,159,750**

33.—Quantities of Grain inspected during the fiscal years 1915-1917—concluded.

Grades of Grain.	1915.		1916.		1917.	
	Eastern Division.	Western Division.	Eastern Division.	Western Division.	Eastern Division.	Western Division.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Buckwheat—						
No. 1	–	–	1,861	–	–	–
No. 2	311,385	–	415,172	–	92,228	–
No. 3	3,629	–	5,880	–	8,942	–
No grade	3,513	–	9,813	–	3,100	–
Rejected	17,565	–	34,529	–	11,269	–
Total	**336,092**	–	**467,255**	–	**115,539**	–
Barley—						
No. 1	833	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2	20,720	–	1,250	–	3,750	–
No. 3, extra	123,528	135,200	8,750	220,500	7,450	59,800
No. 3	102,110	1,614,600	150,617	4,291,150	73,063	2,450,500
No. 4	800	1,851,200	95,642	2,432,250	4,666	3,559,400
Feed	–	410,800	–	301,850	–	2,174,900
Rejected	6,577	319,800	87,996	514,350	56,689	468,000
No grade	800	620,100	8,332	1,812,650	–	1,911,000
Other	–	1,300	–	1,350	–	3,900
Total	**255,368**	**4,953,000**	**352,587**	**9,574,100**	**145,618**	**10 ,627,500**
Rye, all grades	246,797	123,000	553,939	116,000	943,040	190,000
Flaxseed—						
No. 1, N.W.	–	3,331,250	–	3,038,475	–	5,208,500
No. 1 M.	–	539,150[1]	–	171,375	–	1,138,500
No. 3, C.W.	–	68,675	–	51,650	–	445,500
No grade	–	32,800	–	16,750	–	201,300
Rejected	–	28,700	–	25,350	–	78,100
Condemned	–	1,025	–	–	–	14,300
Total	–	**4,001,600**	–	**3,303,600**	–	**7,086,200**
Peas, all grades	12,300	–	15,344	–	13,644	–

[1] No. 2, C.W.

34.—Quantities of Grain inspected during the fiscal years ended March 31, 1914, 1915, 1916 and 1917.

Grain.	Eastern Division.					Western Division.	Grand Total.
	Kingston.	Peterboro.	Toronto.	Montreal.	Total.		
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Wheat. 1914	1,000	40,968	104,590	128,000	274,558	154,995,750	155,270,308
1915	–	38,402	139,702	2,628,670	2,806,774	107,916,750	110,723,524
1916	–	–	376,777	1,412,246	1,789,023	251,277,000	253,066,023
1917	–	–	423,871	209,168	632,039	192,070,700	192,702,739
Corn... 1914	–	–	21,130	72,990	94,120	–	94,120
1915	–	–	16,405	111,501	127,906	–	127,906
1916	–	–	18,552	112,321	130,573	–	130,573
1917	–	–	–	1,286,779	1,286,779	–	1,286,779
Oats... 1914	–	62,200	543,657	73,582	679,439	73,035,300	73,714,739
1915	–	109,388	933,680	1,706,349	2,749,417	35,837,800	38,587,217
1916	–	–	1,376,546	1,723,966	3,100,512	68,649,000	71,749,512
1917	–	–	445,031	449,268	894,299	95,159,750	96,054,049
Buckwheat 1914	–	62,771	72,730	4,108	139,609	–	139,609
1915	–	23,760	284,324	28,008	336,092	–	336,092
1916	–	–	339,747	127,508	467,255	–	467,255
1917	–	–	77,802	37,737	115,539	–	115,539
Barley 1914	–	–	125,812	9,297	135,109	15,944,500	16,079,609
1915	–	1,100	230,122	24,146	255,368	4,953,000	5,208,368
1916	–	–	322,367	30,220	352,587	9,574,100	9,926,687
1917	–	–	134,691	10,927	145,618	10,627,500	10,773,118
Rye... 1914	–	11,857	4,980	162,900	179,737	72,000	251,737
1915	–	4,854	144,765	97,178	246,797	123,000	369,797
1916	–	–	374,782	179,157	553,939	116,000	669,939
1917	–	–	251,592	691,448	943,040	190,000	1,133,040
Flaxseed.. 1914	–	–	–	–	–	18,432,750	18,432,750
1915	–	–	–	–	–	4,001,600	4,001,600
1916	–	–	–	–	–	3,303,600	3,303,600
1917	–	–	–	–	–	7,086,200	7,086,200
Peas... 1914	–	–	1,667	2,900	4,567	–	4,567
1915	–	–	12,300	–	12,300	–	12,300
1916	–	–	14,944	400	15,344	–	15,344
1917	–	–	10,619	3,025	13,644	–	13,644
Screenings.. 1916	–	–	–	–	–	281,000	281,000
1917	–	–	–	–	–	452,000	452,000
Total.. 1914	**1,000**	**177,796**	**874,566**	**453,777**	**1,507,139**	**262,667,300**[1]	**264,174,439**[1]
" **1915**	–	**177,504**	**1,761,298**	**4,674,160**[2]	**6,612,000**	**153,038,150**[3]	**159,651,112**
" **1916**	–	–	**2,823,415**	**3,585,818**	**6,409,233**	**333,200,700**	**339,609,933**
" **1917**	–	–	**1,343,606**	**2,688,352**	**4,030,958**	**305,586,150**	**309,617,108**

[1]Includes 186,000 bushels of screenings and 1,000 bushels of speltz.
[2]Includes 78,308 bushels of Argentina corn.
[3]Includes 206,000 bushels of screenings.

35.—Shipments of Grain by vessels from Fort William and Port Arthur for the navigation seasons 1917 and 1918.

Vessels.	1917.			1918.		
	To Canadian ports.	To American ports.	Total shipments.	To Canadian ports.	To American ports.	Total shipments.
Canadian vessels—	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Wheat	80,659,666	72,995,302	153,654,968	50,001,456	179,673	50,181,129
Oats	16,866,179	16,256,518	33,122,697	–	–	–
Barley	2,845,773	2,117,460	4,963,233	373,202	–	373,202
Flaxseed	532,131	4,359,115	4,891,246	349,140	197,000	546,140
Rye	–	63,585	63,585	106,474	–	106,474
Screenings	14,754	1,542,996	1,557,750	–	8,152	8,152
Mixed grains	94,033	107,746	201,779	–	–	–
Total	**101,012,536**	**97,442,722**	**198,455,258**	**50,830,272**	**384,825**	**51,215,097**

36.—Shipments of Grain by vessels and all rail route from Fort William and Port Arthur for the crop years ended August 31, 1917 and 1918.

Grain.	1916–17.			1917–18.		
	Vessels.	Rail.	Total.	Vessels.	Rail.	Total.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Wheat—						
No. 1 Hard	98,566	4,935	103,501	834,273	58,843	893,116
No. 1 Northern	23,086,921	503,687	23,590,608	57,151,224	5,578,106	62,729,330
No. 2 Northern	30,289,786	1,806,535	32,096,321	19,801,214	3,328,554	23,129,768
No. 3 Northern	32,244,845	2,702,866	34,947,711	11,428,552	2,767,771	14,196,323
Sundry grades	52,790,736	8,546,308	61,337,044	10,538,716	5,675,213	16,213,929
Total wheat	**138,510,854**	**13,564,331**	**152,075,185**	**99,753,979**	**17,408,487**	**117,162,466**
Oats	47,839,634	17,061,090	64,900,724	18,002,124	11,508,066	29,510,190
Barley	6,955,478	796,308	7,751,786	5,108,398	1,690,737	6,799,135
Flaxseed	6,256,197	494,855	6,751,052	3,261,534	906,909	4,168,443
Rye	.....	8,121	8,121	63,586	139,415	203,001
Total grain	**199,562,163**	**31,924,705**	**231,486,868**	**126,189,621**	**31,653,614**	**157,843,235**

BOUNTIES.

The only bounties now being paid are for crude petroleum. Bounties on lead have ceased owing to the fact that the price in London exceeds the amount below which bounties are payable under the Lead Bounties Act. In 1916 a sum of $59.88 on 99,797 lb. was paid, which brought the total paid in lead bounties from 1899 to 1917 to $1,979,164 for 1,187,083,350 lb. as in Table 37.

For crude petroleum the amount paid in 1918 was $113,497 for 6,566,133 gallons, and for 1917 $101,428 for 6,761,886 gallons, the total from 1905 to 1918 being $2,751,937 on 183,462,142 gallons, as shown in Table 38. The total amount of bounties paid from 1896 to 1918 is $21,884,890. Of this amount $16,785,827 was for iron and steel, $1,979,164 for lead, $2,751,937 for crude petroleum and $367,962 for Manila fibre. The Year Book of 1915, pages 459 and 460, gave a description of the bounties that have been payable since 1883, as well as tables showing for each commodity the quantities on which bounties were annually paid, and the amounts of such bounties, for the years 1896 to 1915 inclusive.

37.—Bounties paid in Canada on Lead, 1899-1916.

Fiscal Year.	Quantity.	Bounty.	Fiscal Year.	Quantity.	Bounty.
	lb.	$		lb.	$
1899	449,636,000	76,665	1909	42,533,287	307,434
1900	177,990,000	43,335	1910	45,467,545	340,542
1901	245,792,000	30,000	1911	33,351,909	248,535
1902	–	–	1912	27,823,221	179,288
1903	2,576,000	4,380	1913	23,985,569	68,065
1904	26,748,104	195,627	1914	7,197,038	8,179
1905	56,489,523	330,645	1915	3,237,897	3,217
1906	28,708,428	90,196	1916	99,797	60
1907	21,479	1,995			
1908	15,425,553	51,001	**Total**	**1,187,083,350**	**1,979,164**

38.—Bounties paid in Canada on Crude Petroleum, 1905-1918.

Fiscal Year.	Quantity.	Bounty.	Fiscal Year.	Quantity.	Bounty.
	gal.	$		gal.	$
1905	23,336,478	350,047	1912	9,462,380	141,936
1906	19,410,480	291,157	1913	8,616,767	129,252
1907	17,770,205	266,553	1914	7,834,219	117,513
1908	26,081,139	391,217	1915	7,685,127	115,277
1909	17,379,871	260,698	1916	7,278,452	109,177
1910	13,572,587	203,589	1917	6,761,886	101,428
1911	10,706,418	160,596	1918	7,566,133	113,497
			Total	**183,462,142**	**2,751,937**

PATENTS, COPYRIGHT, TRADE MARKS, ETC.

Patents.—Applications for patents in Canada from inventors in other countries were first received in 1872. In that year the total number of applications for patents made to the Canadian Patent Office, Department of Agriculture, was 752, and the total fees amounted to $18,652. The business of the Office has continued gradually to expand, and the number of applications and total fees have increased each year without a break since the beginning of the present century until the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913, when 8,681 applications were received, and the total fees amounted to $218,125. The number of patents granted in the fiscal year 1916-17 was 7,520, as compared with 6,812 in 1915-16. Of the total number of patents granted in the fiscal year 1916-17, 5,772 were issued to inventors or assignees resident in the United States, this number being over 76 p.c. of the total. Patents to Canadian inventors numbered 1,091, the other principal countries in order of the number of patents granted being Great Britain 352, Australia 62, France 45 and Sweden 43. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 1918, the number of patents granted was 7,233, of which 5,631, or 78 p.c. of the total, were issued to United States inventors. Patents to Canadian inventors numbered 973, the other principal countries in order of the number of patents granted being the United Kingdom 318, Australia 53, France 34, New Zealand 35 and Sweden 47. Table 39 shows the distribution of the Canadian patentees by province of residence for the years 1909 to 1918.

39.—Number of Canadian Patentees by Province of Residence, for the fiscal years 1909-1918.

Provinces.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island	3	2	–	–	4	2	2	3	3	3
Nova Scotia	24	29	31	30	20	39	33	21	29	18
New Brunswick	18	30	23	17	25	30	20	17	29	14
Quebec	205	267	271	233	277	278	278	237	287	220
Ontario	467	610	610	531	584	607	586	540	465	398
Manitoba	71	88	102	72	105	115	97	89	84	91
Saskatchewan	32	40	47	47	58	59	66	65	62	84
Alberta	28	39	54	56	61	46	71	60	59	61
British Columbia	51	90	108	97	122	157	126	92	72	83
Territories and Yukon	4	3	–	–	–	1	2	1	1	1
Totals	**903**	**1,198**	**1,246**	**1,083**	**1,256**	**1,334**	**1,281**	**1,125**	**1,091**	**973**

It will be seen from the table that the more populous provinces of Ontario and Quebec obtained the largest absolute number of patents; but a calculation of the number of patentees in relation to population shows that for the fiscal year 1917 the greatest relative inventiveness was displayed in British Columbia. Thus in this province, in 1917, one patent was granted to every 5,421 persons, the other provinces

as regards the number of persons to each patent granted being placed in order as follows: Manitoba, 5,423; Ontario, 5,426; Alberta 6,350; Quebec 6,979; Saskatchewan 7,942; Yukon 8,512; New Brunswick 12,134; Nova Scotia, 16,977 and Prince Edward Island 31,242. For 1918 the number of persons to each patent was as follows: British Columbia 4,728; Manitoba 5,006; Saskatchewan 5,862; Alberta 6,142; Ontario 6,339; Yukon 8,512; Quebec 9,105: New Brunswick 25,134; Nova Scotia 27,352: Prince Edward Island 31,242.

Copyright, Trade Marks, Etc.—The report for the year ended March 31, 1918, of the Copyright and Trade Marks Branch of the Department of Agriculture shows that the fees received for copyrights, trade marks, industrial designs and timber marks amounted to $41,472 for the fiscal year 1917-18, as compared with $35,829 in 1916-17, and $35,653 in 1915-16. Registrations of copyright in 1917-18 numbered 1,440 against 1,384 in 1916-17 and 1,477 in 1915-16, of trade marks 987 against 840 in 1916-17, of industrial designs 177 against 196 and of timber marks 31 against 55.

By Order in Council dated June 17, 1918, the administration of the law in regard to patents and copyright was transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of Trade and Commerce.

X.—TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Statistics of transportation and communications comprise those of steam and electric railways, express companies, shipping, canals, telegraphs, telephones, and the Post Office.[1]

RAILWAYS.

Steam Railways.—The increase in the railway mileage of Canada for the year ended June 30, 1917, was 1,170, as compared with 1,852 in 1916, 4,787 in 1915, 1,491 in 1914 and 2,577 in 1913, the increases respectively over the mileage of the previous year. The total railway mileage in actual operation on June 30, 1917, was 38,604. The railway year runs from July 1 to June 30, and the railway statistics throughout this section are for the years ended June 30. Table **1** records the steam railway mileage in Canada annually from 1835 to 1917, and Table **2** the steam railway mileage of Canada by provinces for each of the seven years 1911 to 1917.

Capital Liability of Steam Railways.—The capitalization of railways in operation during the year ended June 30, 1917, was $1,985,119,991, an increase of $91,994,217 for the year. The actual increase was greater by $15,142,633, but this sum, representing a Government loan to the Grand Trunk Railway, which had for years

[1] The statistics of railways, canals, telegraphs, and telephones are taken from the Reports for the year ended June 30, 1917, of the Department of Railways and Canals, especially the Reports of the Comptroller of Statistics (Nos. 20, 20*a*, 20*b*, 20*d*, 20*f*, 1918). The statistics of Express Companies are furnished by the Comptroller of Railway Statistics. The shipping statistics are taken from the Report of the Department of Marine and the Trade and Navigation Returns. The postal statistics are from the Report of the Post Office Department.

been returned as part of the Company's capitalization, was eliminated in 1917. Of the total capitalization, $872,829,993 are stocks, $216,284,882 are consolidated debenture stock of the Canadian Pacific Railway and $896,005,116 are funded debt.

Statistics of Individual Companies.—Table 5 gives the mileage, capital, aid paid up, earnings and operating expenses of the steam railways of Canada for the year ended June 30, 1917. It shows that the aggregate earnings were $310,771,479, an increase compared with 1916 of $48,882,825, or 19 p.c. Operating expenses in 1917 amounted to $222,890,637, an increase of $42,348,378, or 23 p.c. The ratio of operating expenses to gross earnings was 71·7 p.c., as compared with 68·9 p.c. in 1916. The total aid paid up, as given in Table 5, amounting to $160,184,627, includes $117,072,224 paid by the Dominion Government, $30,441,565 paid by the Provincial Governments and $12,670,838 paid by municipalities.

Passengers and Freight.—Table 6, giving the statistics of steam railways from 1901 to 1917, shows that in 1917 the steam railways of Canada carried 53,749,680 passengers and 121,916,272 tons of freight, an increase of 4,722,009 passengers, or 9·6 p.c., and of 12,257,184 tons of freight, or 11·2 p.c., as compared with 1916. The volume of passenger and freight traffic in 1917 was again the largest in the history of Canadian railways. The distribution of freight as between different classes of products is shown in Table 15. The proportions p.c. are for 1917 as follows: Agriculture, 20·61, animals, 3·26; mines, 34·90; forests, 15·66; manufactures, 17·99; merchandise, 4·98 and miscellaneous, 2·60.

Government Aid to Railways.—The railways of Canada have been built largely under different forms of Government aid. Tables 4 and 9 to 11 show its nature and extent. The principal forms of aid granted have consisted in land grants, cash subsidies, loans, the issue of debentures and the guarantee of bonds or interest. Aid has been granted both by the Dominion and Provincial Governments and also by municipalities. Table 4 shows the areas of the land granted as subsidies to steam railway companies by the Dominion and Provincial Governments, with the names of the companies in the case of the Dominion Government. The total area so granted up to June 30, 1917, extends to 55,740,249 acres.

Government Railways and Subsidies.—The Dominion Government itself undertook the construction of the eastern portion of the National Transcontinental Railway from Moncton, N.B., to Winnipeg, Man., and the expenditure on this line up to March 31, 1917, was $163,797,784 (Table 13). Also the Dominion Government owns and operates the Intercolonial Railway, which extends from ocean ports in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to Montreal, and the Prince Edward Island Railway. From 1851 up to June 30, 1917, as shown analytically in Table 10, the total value of public aid granted to steam railways in Canada, exclusive of the capital of the two government railways (I.C.R. and P.E.I.R.), amounted to $240,846,645. Of this sum $185,493,914 represents aid granted by the Dominion Government, $37,437,895 that granted by the Provincial Governments, and $17,914,836 that granted by municipalities.

During 1917 the total cash subsidies paid to railways amounted to $774,285, paid wholly by the Dominion Government.

Aid to Railways by Dominion Government.—Table **11** shows for each year from 1901 to 1917 the amount of aid to date given to steam railways by the Dominion Government. The total at June 30, 1917, of $318,071,607 is made up of the capital of the two government-owned lines, amounting to $132,577,693, and $185,493,914, representing the aid granted by the Dominion Government to other railways. The latter includes in 1912 the sum of $4,994,417 paid to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co. under the Implement Clause of the agreement between the Government and the Company, increased in 1916 to $6,263,716. This clause provides that the Government shall make up the difference between the amount realized by certain bonds and their par value. In each year since 1886 the aid granted to other railways includes the sum of $10,189,521 paid by the Government to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for land taken over by the Government from the Company's land subsidy. From 1885 to 1909 the amounts in the third column represent the accumulated annual payment by the Dominion to the Quebec Government of interest at 5 p.c. on a sum of $2,394,000 and amounting to $119,700 on account of the transfer of the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway. The item of $5,160,054 in 1909 includes the payment of the principal. From 1910, the amounts include the loan of $10,000,000 made to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company under federal legislation of 1909 (8-9 Edw. VII, c. 19).

Dominion and Provincial Guarantees.—Guarantees of bonds have been substituted in large measure for other forms of aid during recent years, and in 1917 the total value of the guarantees authorized by the Dominion and Provincial Governments was $407,092,064. Of this value, the sum of $189,666,539 represents bonds authorized by the Dominion Government and the sum of $217,425,525 bonds authorized by the Provincial Governments. Of the total value of bonds authorized,viz., $407,092,064, bonds to the value of $359,135,470 have been executed and the sum of $352,392,681 represents the value of guarantees earned. Grand Trunk Pacific bonds of the value of $33,116,000, purchased by the Dominion Government, are included in the amount of guarantees authorized, although in this case the guarantee does not apply.

Hudson Bay Railway.—The route of the Hudson bay railway lies between Le Pas, Manitoba, where connection is made with the Canadian Northern Railway, and Port Nelson on Hudson bay, a total distance of 424 miles. The work of construction was placed under contract in August, 1911. The entire line has now been graded and track laid from Le Pas north to the second crossing of the Nelson river at Kettle rapids, a distance of 334 miles, to which point also telegraphic communication has been established. All bridges up to and including that at Kettle raipds, have been completed. Between this point and port Nelson two bridges have yet to be constructed. Considerable progress has been made on railway terminals, docks and other harbour works at port Nelson.

1.—Record of Steam Railway Mileage, 1835-1917.

Year.	Number of miles in operation.	Year.	Number of miles in operation.	Year.	Number of miles in operation.	Year.	Number of miles in operation.
1835	–	1856	1,414	1877	5,782	1898	16,870
1836	16	1857	1,444	1878	6,226	1899	17,250
1837	16	1858	1,863	1879	6,858	1900	17,657
1838	16	1859	1,994	1880	7,194	1901	18,140
1839	16	1860	2,065	1881	7,331	1902	18,714
1840	16	1861	2,146	1882	8,697	1903	18,988
1841	16	1862	2,189	1883	9,577	1904	19,431
1842	16	1863	2,189	1884	10,273	1905	20,487
1843	16	1864	2,189	1885	10,773	1906	21,353
1844	16	1865	2,240	1886	11,793	1907	22,452
1845	16	1866	2,278	1887	12,184	1908	22,966
1846	16	1867	2,278	1888	12,163	1909	24,104
1847	54	1868	2,270	1889	12,628	1910	24,731
1848	54	1869	2,524	1890	13,151	1911	25,400
1849	54	1870	2,617	1891	13,838	1912	26,727
1850	66	1871	2,695	1892	14,564	1913	29,304
1851	159	1872	2,899	1893	15,005	1914	30,795
1852	205	1873	3,832	1894	15,627	1915	35,582
1853	506	1874	4,331	1895	15,977	1916	37,434
1854	764	1875	4,804	1896	16,270	1917	38,604
1855	877	1876	5,218	1897	16,550		

2.—Steam Railway Mileage by Provinces, 1911-1917.

Provinces.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Ontario	8,322	8,546	9,000	9,255	10,702	11,320	11,049
Quebec	3,882	3,882	3,986	4,043	4,677	4,733	4,734
Manitoba	3,466	3,520	3,933	4,076	4,498	4,309	4,194
Saskatchewan	3,121	3,754	4,651	5,089	5,327	5,378	6,124
Alberta	1,494	1,897	2,212	2,545	3,174	3,894	4,444
British Columbia	1,842	1,855	1,951	1,978	3,100	3,604	3,885
New Brunswick	1,548	1,545	1,545	1,839	1,962	1,957	1,959
Nova Scotia	1,354	1,357	1,360	1,365	1,367	1,436	1,422
P. Edward Island	269	269	279	279	275	275	278
Yukon	102	102	102	102	102	102	102
In United States	–	–	225	224	398	426	413
Canada	25,400	26,727	29,304	30,795	35,582	37,434	38,604

NOTE.—The mileage shown in the United States relates entirely to lines which cross American territory in passing from one point in Canada to another; such lines, although not heretofore included in Canadian mileage, are operated wholly for the purposes of Canadian traffic. There is a large additional mileage in the United States, which is owned and operated by Canadian Railways, but of which no account is taken in these statistics.

3.—Capital Liability of Steam Railways, 1876-1917.

Year.	Stocks.	Funded Debt.	Total.	Year.	Stocks.	Funded Debt.	Total.
	$	$	$		$	$	$
1876....	180,955,657	76,079,531	257,035,188	1897	367,611,048	348,834,086	716,445,134
1877....	182,578,994	79,676,382	262,255,376	1898	378,151,790	354,946,865	733,098,655
1878....	191,331,767	83,710,938	275,042,705	1899	391,300,360	362,053,495	753,353,855
1879....	192,674,553	81,151,628	273,826,181	1900	410,326,095	373,716,704	784,042,799
1880....	189,956,177	80,661,316	270,617,493	1901	424,414,314	391,696,523	816,110,837
1881....	199,527,981	84,891,313	284,419,294	1902	460,401,863	404,806,847	865,208,710
1882....	216,468,465	92,487,932	306,956,397	1903	483,770,312	424,100,762	907,871,074
1883....	269,092,615	102,134,295	371,226,910	1904	492,752,530	449,114,035	941,866,565
1884....	285,077,822	109,310,963	394,388,785	1905	526,353,951	465,543,967	991,897,918
1885....	312,182,162	141,370,963	453,553,125	1906	561,655,395	504,226,234	1,065,881,629
1886....	317,141,948	169,359,306	486,501,254	1907	588,568,591	583,369,217	1,171,937,808
1887....	324,128,738	194,801,553	518,930,291	1908	607,891,349	631,869,664	1,239,761,013
1888....	327,493,882	228,617,728	556,111,610	1909	647,534,647	660,946,769	1,308,481,416
1889....	332,559,672	251,675,226	584,234,898	1910	687,557,387	722,740,300	1,410,297,687
1890....	338,177,386	266,885.707	605,063,093	1911	749,207,687	779,481,514	1,528,689,201
1891....	339,769,786	292,291,654	632,061,440	1912	770,459,351	818,478,175	1,588,937,526
1892....	344,400,282	305,120,200	649,520,482	1913	755,316,516	613,256,952	1,531,830,692[1]
1893....	371,877,287	307,225,888	679,103,175	1914	853,110,653	782,402,638	1,808,820,761[1]
1894....	361,760,508	327,003,803	688,764,311	1915	847,801,101	851,724,905	1,875,810,888[1]
1895....	361,449,590	330,785,546	692,235,136	1916	847,979,443	868,861,449	1,893,125,774[1]
1896....	361,075,340	336,137,601	697,212,941	1917	872,829,993	896,005,116	1,985,119,991[1]

[1]Including consolidated debenture stock of the Canadian Pacific Railway, $163,257,224 in 1913, $173,307,470 in 1914, $176,284,882 in 1915, $176,284,882 in 1916, and $216,284,882 in 1917.

4.—Areas of Land Subsidies granted to Steam Railways by the Dominion and Provincial Governments up to June 30, 1917.

By the Dominion Government to—	Acres.
Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co. (formerly Northwest Coal and Navigation Co.)	1,114,368
Calgary and Edmonton Railway Co	1,888,448
Canadian Northern Railway Co. (form points on C. P. R. to Hudson Bay)	2,624,128
Canadian Northern Railway Co. (formerly Lake Manitoba Ry. and Canal Co.)	798,400
Canadian Pacific Railway Co. (main line)	18,206,986
C. P. R. Pipestone extension, Souris Branch	200,320
C.P.R. Souris Branch	1,408,704
Great Northwestern Central Railway Co. (formerly Northwest Central Railway Co.)	320,000
Manitoba and Northwestern Railway Co	1,501,376
Manitoba Southwestern Colonization Railway Co	1,396,800
C. N. Railway (formerly Manitoba and Southeastern Railway Co.)	680,320
Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railroad and Steamboat Co	1,625,344
Saskatchewan and Western Railway Co	98,880
Total by Dominion Government	**31,864,074**
By Provincial Governments:	
Quebec	13,324,950
British Columbia	8,119,221
New Brunswick	1,647,772
Nova Scotia	160,000
Ontario	624,232
Total by Provincial Governments	**23,876,175**
Total area of Dominion and Provincial land grants to steam railways	**55,740,249**

5.—Mileage, Capital Earnings and Operating Expenses of Steam Railways, 1917.

Name of Railway.	Miles operated.	Capital.	Aid paid up.	Earnings.	Operating expenses.
	No.	$	$	$	$
Alberta Central[1]	–	–	404,480	–	–
Algoma Eastern	89·45	5,804,500	812,648	626,641	355,621
Alberta Southern (aband.)	–	–	113,694	–	–
Algoma Central and Hudson Bay	347·80	20,788,800	2,248,324	1,156,478	969,482
Atlantic, Quebec and Western	103·08	4,548,675	902,800	139,422	152,738
Alberta and Great Waterways	113·20	7,450,000	–	61,993	101,338
Bedlington and Nelson (abandoned, tracks removed)	–	1,000,000	–	–	–
British Yukon	101·12	4,978,879	–	283,889	146,511
Bruce Mines and Algoma	–	–	105,338	–	–
Buctouche and Moncton	34·00	310,000	196,100	35,963	37,193
Brandon, Saskatchewan and Hudson Bay	69·45	2,150,000	–	48,107	132,498
Canada and Gulf Terminal	35·80	1,340,000	230,654	46,285	41,989
Canada Southern	380·54	37,630,000	521,559	13,529,978	7,593,743
Canadian Government Railways—					
Intercolonial	1,510·40	–	927,616[2]	18,023,955	16,385,815
Prince Edward Island	277·78	–	–	666,995	912,179
Canadian Northern System	9,405·44	427,441,921	38,909,146	42,999,977	30,840,234
Canadian Pacific, including leased lines	12,895·40	621,390,139	65,461,733[3]	146,713,116	96,657,442
Cape Breton	31·00	1,000,000	306,000	12,361	24,208
Caraquet	84·78	1,750,000	499,649	80,742	79,960
Central Canada[1]	48·50	2,625,000	30,145	11,300	30,437
Central Vermont	125·20	2,964,615	–	340,645	274,340
Colchester Coal & Ry. Co.	–	–	12,800	–	–
Crows Nest Southern	74·18	4,210,000	–	100,762	206,237
Cumberland Railway and Coal Co	32·00	–	213,500	99,053	87,170
Detroit River Tunnel	1·45	21,000,000	–	–	–
Dominion Atlantic	274·16	8,431,499	3,358,422	1,152,275	830,278
Eastern British Columbia	14·00	420,000	–	29,466	34,954
Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia	406·80	9,670,000	125,203	487,606	496,371
Essex Terminal	11·00	720,000	–	98,528	66,086
Elgin and Havelock	27·00	94,900	230,153[4]	10,286	11,902
Esquimalt and Nanaimo	199.20	7,332,000	1,520,560	656,711	428,285
Fredericton and Grand Lake	35·00	605,000	216,576	94,694	53,461
Grand Trunk Pacific (including branch lines)	2,808·97	213,193,104	6,990,036[5]	8,244,317	8,653,380
Grand Trunk	3,567·12	428,177,904	12,993,059	46,951,270	33,772,232
Hereford	53·06	1,600,000	254,786	73,188	129,026
International Bridge Coy	–	2,012,260	–	–	–
International of New Brunswick	111·30	–	1,006,080	135,960	181,370

[1]Under construction. [2]St. Mary's Bridge Co., $30,000, Canada Eastern, $374,840, Drummond County, $438,936, Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co.'s Ry., $83,840. [3]Includes $10,189,521 paid to the company for 6,793,014 acres of land relinquished. [4]Includes value of used iron rails. [5]Includes $6,263,716 paid to the company under the "Implement Clause" by the Dominion Government.

5.—Mileage, Capital, Earnings and Operating Expenses of Steam Railways, 1917—con.

Name of Railway.	Miles operated.	Capital.	Aid paid up.	Earnings.	Operating expenses.
	No.	$	$	$	$
Inverness Railway and Coal Co. (C.N.R.)	60·91	–	–	–	–
Kent Northern	27·00	107,000	236,734[3]	25,357	17,857
Kettle Valley	355·68	375,000[4]	3,284,890	569,135	669,294
Kootenay Central[1]	–	–	1,065,856	–	–
Klondike Mines	31·81	2,466,250	197,184	–	–
Lake Erie and Northern[1]	–	–	320,191	–	–
Lake Erie & Detroit River	–	4,400,000	1,011,351	–	–
L'Assomption (road abandoned)	–	–	11,200	–	–
Lake Champlain and St. Lawrence Junction	–	978,000	286,280	–	–
Lotbiniere and Megantic	30·00	50,000	222,994	34,789	33,737
Maganatawan River	1·91	–	13,552	–	–
Maine Central	5·10	–	–	19,767	16,337
Midland Railway of Manitoba	6·40	4,300,000	–	334,502	344,313
Maritime Coal and Ry. Co.	15·00	–	80,488	97,544	55,283
Massawippi Valley	35·46	800,000	10,376	221,551	283,318
Montreal and Atlantic	184·40	4,265,000	315,892	1,301,294	1,223,738
Montreal & Province Line	–	–	314,682	–	–
Morrissey, Fernie and Michel	10·85	1,263,000	–	88,965	80,235
Manitoba Great Northern	91·77	2,066,000	–	42,421	125,640
Minudie Coal and Ry. Co.	–	–	18,544	–	–
Napierville Junction	27·06	600,000	183,440	158,752	88,406
National Transcontinental	2,003·03	–	–	7,113,247	7,195,279
Nelson and Fort Sheppard	55·42	2,846,800	–	52,560	100,390
New Brunswick Coal and Ry. Co	58·00	[2]	414,400	37,845	51,437
New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island	36·05	–	213,149	50,803	77,916
New Westminster Southern	15·18	600,000	–	23,308	29,280
North Shore, N.B	8·63	133,000	43,816	–	–
Northern New Brunswick and Seaboard[1]	19·80	595,500	108,160	–	–
Nosbonsing and Nipissing	5·50	–	–	–	–
Ottawa and New York	56·90	2,600,000	382,384	295,243	308,608
PereMarquette in Canada	198·81	5,870,000	–	3,203,337	1,713,645
Pacific Great Eastern	180·27	45,160,000	–	179,671	287,881
Phillipsburg Ry. and Quarry Co	6·00	164,500	49,379	–	–
Pontiac and Renfrew	–	–	31,034	–	–
Quebec Bridge and Railway Co.[1]	–	–	915,170	–	–
Quebec Central	277·00	9,615,009	1,764,162	1,758,437	1,192,355
Quebec Oriental	100·00	2,146,394	1,803,084	222,835	202,697
Quebec Ry., Light and Power Co	30·82	–	402,946	100,291	80,741
Quebec, Montreal and Southern	192·18	7,000,000	1,491,762	462,768	507,824
Quebec and Saguenay[1]	–	–	248,801	–	–
Roberval and Saguenay	36·80	3,272,000	244,153	200,694	153,157
Red Mountain	9·59	412,600	–	19,395	33,793
Rutland and Noyan	3·39	200,000	–	16,044	12,976
Salisbury and Albert	45·00	400,000	554,391[3]	45,955	39,176
Schomberg and Aurora	–	–	46,144	–	–
Southampton (N.B.)[1]	–	–	81,280	–	–
St. John & Quebec[1]	119·87	–	598,320	82,935	101,051
St. Clair Tunnel	1·23	3,200,000	375,000	–	–
St. Lawrence & Adirondack	46·12	2,145,073	219,882	1,045,605	588,337

[1]Under construction. [2]Owned and operated by New Brunswick Government. [3]Includes value of used iron rails. [4]On 22·19 miles only.

5.—Mileage, Capital, Earnings and Operating Expenses of Steam Railways, 1917—concluded.

Name of Railway.	Miles operated.	Capital.	Aid paid up.	Earnings.	Operating expenses.
	No.	$	$	$	$
St. Martins	30·00	189,000	229,212[3]	19,545	22,354
Sydney and Louisburg (Dom. Coal Co.)	70·27	[2]	169,808	765,764	637,917
Temiscouata	113·00	4,099,669	1,099,200	224,561	195,695
Timiskaming and Northern Ontario[4]	328·50	–	2,134,080	2,236,300	1,710,723
Thessalon & Northern (Ont.)[1]	–	–	6,112	–	–
Thousand Islands	6·33	110,000	39,840	43,327	31,086
Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo	100·30	10,692,500	323,100	2,192,094	1,307,145
Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern	271·22	20,850,000	–	547,187	881,167
Victoria and Sydney, B.C.	15·97	403,000	–	47,026	34,644
Victoria Terminal Ry. and Ferry Co	0·99	500	–	3,139	2,094
Wabash Ry. Co. in Canada	–	–	–	3,969,001	2,761,333
York and Carleton	10·50	105,000	58,143	6,522	5,298
Total	38,604·20	1,985,119,991	160,184,627	310,771,479	222,890,637

[1]Under construction. [2]General capital of Dominion Coal Co. [3]Includes value of used iron rails. [4]Constructed and operated by Ontario Government Commission.

6.—Steam Railway Statistics, 1901-1917.

Year.	Miles in operation.	Total Train miles.	Passengers.	Freight.	Gross Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Ratio of expenses to receipts.
	No.	No.	No.	Tons.	$	$	p.c.
1901	18,140	53,349,394	18,385,722	36,999,371	72,898,749	50,368,726	69·06
1902	18,714	55,729,856	20,679,974	42,376,527	83,666,503	57,343,592	68·54
1903	18,988	60,382,920	22,148,742	47,373,417	96,064,527	67,481,524	70·25
1904	19,431	61,312,002	23,640,765	48,097,519	100,219,436	74,563,162	74·40
1905	20,487	65,934,114	25,288,723	50,893,957	106,467,198	79,977,573	75·12
1906	21,353	72,723,482	27,989,782	57,966,713	125,322,865	87,129,434	69·52
1907	22,452	75,115,765	32,137,319	63,866,135	146,738,214	103,748,672	70·70
1908	22,966	78,637,526	34,044,992	63,071,167	146,918,314	107,304,143	73·04
1909	24,104	79,662,216	32,683,309	66,842,258	145,056,336	104,600,084	72·11
1910	24,731	85,409,241	35,894,575	74,482,866	173,956,217	120,405,440	69·22
1911	25,400	89,716,533	37,097,718	79,884,282	188,733,494	131,034,785	69·43
1912	26,727	100,930,271	41,124,181	89,444,331	219,403,753	150,726,540	68·70
1913	29,304	113,437,208	46,230,765	106,992,710	256,702,703	182,011,690	70·90
1914	30,795	107,895,272	46,702,280	101,393,989	243,083,539	178,975,259	73·63
1915	35,582	93,218,479	46,322,035	87,204,838	199,843,072	147,731,099	73·92
1916	37,434	111,075,890	49,027,671	109,659,088	261,888,654	180,542,259	68·94
1917	38,604	115,797,100	53,749,680	121,916,272	310,771,479	222,890,637	71·72

NOTE.—For the years 1875 to 1900, see Canada Year Book, 1916–17, page 434.

7.—Earnings and Operating Expenses of Steam Railways per mile of line, 1909-1917.

Year.	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Net Earnings.	Earnings.	Expenses.
	per mile of line.			per train mile.	
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$	$
1909	6,017 89	4,339 53	1,678 36	1.816	1.309
1910	7,033 93	4,868 60	2,165 33	2.036	1.409
1911	7,430 45	5,158 85	2,271 60	2.103	1.460
1912	8,209 07	5,639 48	2,569 59	2.173	1.493
1913	8,760 50	6,211 38	2,549 12	2.263	1.604
1914	7,893 60	5,811 83	2,081 77	2.253	1.659
1915	5,616 41	4,151 57	1,464 84	2.144	1.585
1916	6,943 00	4,823 00	2,120 00	2.358	1.623
1917	8,051 00	5,774 00	2,277 00	2.683	1.925

8.—Distribution of Operating Expenses of Steam Railways, 1915-1917.

Items of Expenditure.	1915.		1916.		1917.	
	$ cts.	p.c.	$ cts.	p.c.	$ cts.	p.c.
Ways and structures	28,762,906 91	19.47	36,040,945 06	19.96	41,154,193.11	18.46
Equipment	28,156,261 08	19.06	35,822,484 20	19.84	46,371,178.39	20.80
Traffic expenses	5,853,632 65	3.96	5,560,515 12	3.08	6,236,810.91	2.79
Transportation	77,985,272 92	52.79	93,067,485 37	51.55	117,599,246.33	52.76
General expenses	6,973,025 91	4.72	10,050,829 23	5.57	11,529,208.34	5.19
Total	**147,731,099.47**	**100.00**	**180,542,258.98**	**100.00**	**222,890,637,08**	**100.00**

9.—Aid to Railways in the form of Guarantees of Bonds, Interest, etc., by the Dominion and Provincial Governments, 1917.

Government.	Authorized.	Bonds executed.	Guarantees earned.
	$	$	$
Dominion	189,666,539	183,532,523	183,532,523
Manitoba	25,519,553	25,519,553	25,519,553
Alberta	59,495,900	45,120,450	45,120,450
Saskatchewan	47,725,000	28,095,345	22,683,994
Ontario	7,860,000	7,860,000	7,860,000
British Columbia	68,782,072	60,964,599	60,964,599
New Brunswick	7,763,000	7,763,000	6,431,562
Quebec	280,000	280,000	280,000
Total	**407,092,064**	**359,135,470**	**352,392,681**

10.—Analysis of the Total Financial Aid given to Steam Railways up to June 30, 1917.

By the Dominion Government.		By Provincial Governments.	
	$		$
Cash subsidies	110,708,291	Cash subsidies	29,940,865
		Loans	7,197,030
Loans	25,576,533	Subscriptions to shares	300,000
Paid to Quebec Government	5,160,054	**Total**	**37,437,895**
Cost of lines handed over to C.P.R.	37,785,320	By Municipalities.	
		Cash subsidies	12,670,837
		Loans	2,404,499
Implement Clause of Grand Trunk Pacific	6,263,716	Subscriptions to shares	2,839,500
		Total	**17,914,836**
Total	**185,493,914**	**Grand Total**	**240,846,645**

11.—Total Amount of Dominion Government Aid paid to Steam Railways up to June 30 of each year, 1901-1917.

Year.	Capital of Government Railways.	Aid to Other Railways.	Paid by Dominion Government to Quebec Government.	Total aid paid to Railways other than Government Railways.	Grand Total.
	$	$	$	$	$
1901	68,097,799	108,205,453	1,975,050	110,225,503	178,323,302
1902	72,910,445	110,229,341	2,094,750	112,324,091	185,234,536
1903	76,290,546	111,576,663	2,214,450	113,791,113	190,081,659
1904	78,870,281	113,541,518	2,334,150	115,875,668	194,745,949
1905	84,193,801	114,701,648	2,442,864	117,145,512	201,339,313
1906	88,454,383	115,923,722	2,550,594	118,474,316	206,928,699
1907	90,387,853	126,169,324	2,658,324	128,827,648	219,215,501
1908	95,273,779	130,283,322	2,766,054	133,049,376	228,323,155
1909	95,714,248	130,389,934	5,160,054	135,549,988	231,264,236
1910	100,738,439	146,932,180	–	146,932,180	247,670,619
1911	101,595,694	148,217,072	–	148,217,072	249,812,766
1912	103,434,184	154,075,235	–	154,075,235	257,509,419
1913	105,929,173	163,251,469	–	163,251,469	269,180,642
1914	111,956,203	178,834,529	–	178,834,529	290,790,732
1915	118,717,647	183,479,193	–	183,479,193	302,196,840
1916	127,077,098	184,719,628	–	184,719,628	311,796,726
1917	132,577,693	185,493,914	–	185,493,914	318,071,607

NOTE.—For the years 1876 to 1900, see Canada Year Book, 1916–17, page 436.

12.—Cost of Construction, Working Expenses and Revenue of Government Railways, 1868-1900 and 1901-1917, and before Confederation.

Year.	Cost of construction.	Working Expenses.[2]	Revenue.[2]	Surplus (+) and deficit (−).
	$	$	$	$
Before Confederation	13,881,461	–	–	–
1868-1900	110,781,980	81,391,472	73,226,382	−8,165,090
1901	3,922,989	5,739,052	5,213,381	−525,671
1902	5,386,611	5,861,099	5,918,990	+57,891
1903	3,083,681	6,474,134	6,584,599	+110,465
1904	2,619,060	7,599,959	6,627,256	−972,703
1905	6,125,482	8,906,154	7,050,892	−1,855,262
1906	6,102,566	7,893,653	7,950,553	+56,900
1907 (9 mos.)	7,174,370	6,328,746	6,509,186	+180,440
1908	23,084,005	9,595,295	9,534,569	−60,726
1909	29,414,227	9,764,587	8,894,420	−870,167
1910	21,505,976	9,095,904	9,647,964	+552,060
1911	24,532,466	10,037,879	10,249,394	+211,515
1912	23,108,806	11,074,853	11,034,166	−40,687
1913	17,375,968	12,499,926	12,442,203	−57,723
1914	21,628,095	13,559,225	13,394,317	−164,908
1915	21,865,664	12,474,454	12,149,357	−325,097
1916	21,155,255	19,407,380	18,427,909	−979,471
1917	12,003,650	25,795,907	23,539,759	−2,256,148
Total	**378,661,442**[1]	**263,499,679**	**248,395,297**	**−15,104,382**

[1]Less $40,000 received from St. John City for the Carleton Branch Railway = $378,621,442. [2]Includes Windsor Branch.

NOTE.—For the years 1868 to 1900, see Canada Year Book, 1916-17, page 437.

13.—Capital Expenditure by Dominion Government for construction of Government Steam Railways to March 31, 1917.

Railways.	$
Intercolonial	110,506,305
Now forming parts of the Intercolonial:	
Cape Breton	3,860,679
Oxford and New Glasgow	1,949,063
Eastern Extension	1,324,043
Drummond County	1,464,000
Montreal and European Short Line	333,943
Canada Eastern	819,000
Prince Edward Island	11,451,124
National Transcontinental	163,797,784
Canadian Pacific	62,789,776
Annapolis and Digby	660,683
Yukon Territory Works (Stikine-Teslin Ry.)	283,324
Carleton Branch	48,410
Hudson Bay Railway	18,354,188
International Railway of New Brunswick	7,662
New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Railway	270,791
Quebec and Saguenay Ry	332,255
Governor-General's Cars	71,539
Add Capital I. C. R. transferred to Consolidated Fund	296,873
Totals	**378,621,442**
Miscellaneous Expenditure	18,000
Quebec Bridge	13,244,584
Grand Total	**391,884,026**

14.—Mileage and Rolling Stock of Steam Railways, 1912-1917.

Mileage and Engines.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Miles in operation	26,727	29,304	30,795	35,582	37,434	38,604
Miles of sidings	6,172	6,977	7,560	7,852	8,456	9,224
Miles of iron rails in main line	9	3	–	–	–	–
Miles of steel rails in main line	26,718	29,301	30,795	35,582	37,434	38,604
Miles of steel rails in double track	1,752	1,984	2,293	2,451	2,489	2,481
Engines in use	4,484	5,119	5,447	5,486	5,490	5,626
Passenger Cars.						
First Class	1,788	2,058	2,167	2,213	2,187	2,168
Second Class	550	627	627	632	706	687
Combination	453	492	491	486	409	418
Emigrant	389	437	466	509	519	534
Dining	159	176	204	215	215	216
Parlour	89	117	130	138	138	155
Sleeping	353	440	500	538	556	562
Baggage, express and postal	1,132	1,275	1,378	1,457	1,458	1,462
Other	33	74	39	138	138	175
Freight Cars.						
Box	89,982	128,511	146,607	145,307	144,696	145,290
Flat	22,000	25,117	26,151	25,315	25,542	25,322
Stock	6,322	6,745	7,589	7,638	7,775	7,883
Coal	14,715	14,746	15,955	15,703	15,598	15,649
Tank	390	479	496	563	416	731
Refrigerator	3,082	3,911	4,716	4,713	4,740	5,234
Other	4,427	2,712	2,676	2,551	2,847	3,390

15.—Freight hauled on Steam Railways, 1913-1917.

Products.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Products of Agriculture—					
Grain	10,386,282	11,473,733	9,159,793	18,957,627	16,491,090
Flour	2,374,198	2,432,673	2,514,609	3,184,922	3,374,965
Other mill products	1,310,167	1,347,491	1,486,665	1,685,147	1,684,176
Hay	1,172,022	1,182,804	1,211,835	1,323,954	1,042,395
Tobacco	65,489	49,819	38,580	47,694	44,482
Cotton	93,807	105,429	108,877	143,950	154,256
Fruit and vegetables	1,295,568	1,374,992	1,474,314	1,299,063	1,649,779
Other products of agriculture	499,269	403,539	391,236	463,354	686,311
Products of animals—					
Live stock	1,226,242	1,424,528	1,387,103	1,428,887	1,554,560
Dressed meats	616,274	587,174	608,062	630,992	645,094
Other packing house products	371,663	358,607	395,364	615,701	596,349
Poultry, game and fish	263,760	292,734	282,856	360,892	373,514

15.—Freight hauled on Steam Railways, 1913-1917—concluded.

Products.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Products of animals—con.					
Wool	40,684	38,867	41,156	105,912	62,456
Hides and leather	205,583	183,646	211,411	277,580	249,794
Other products of animals	449,356	457,944	430,705	486,395	499,120
Products of mines—					
Anthracite coal	8,485,652	6,624,763	6,477,642	7,057,628	7,623,874
Bituminous coal	17,930,653	18,384,819	16,114,480	18,122,835	21,782,484
Coke	2,010,198	1,552,298	1,171,427	1,772,854	1,641,448
Ores	4,348,666	4,570,745	3,524,211	5,610,548	5,570,215
Stone, sand, etc	6,350,395	6,211,671	4,841,415	3,801,874	3,910,562
Other products of mines	1,104,978	915,874	998,360	1,484,345	2,006,054
Products of forests—					
Lumber	9,590,068	8,809,572	7,985,885	8,551,087	10,100,749
Other products of forests	7,019,032	7,202,525	5,990,670	8,007,442	8,989,933
Manufactures—					
Petroleum and other oils	807,062	901,324	868,214	1,117,315	1,414,800
Sugar	820,252	779,276	707,714	744,866	797,763
Naval stores	19,898	17,195	28,961	81,768	108,958
Iron, pig and bloom	1,394,725	1,227,528	488,216	1,259,343	1,723,249
Iron and steel rails	1,304,551	1,031,361	450,764	749,993	1,100,245
Castings and machinery	1,499,084	1,258,886	891,063	1,316,572	1,920,301
Bar and sheet metal	1,305,682	904,859	635,150	1,213,797	1,562,313
Cement, brick and lime	3,958,419	3,479,186	2,419,240	2,216,868	2,698,166
Agricultural implements	593,470	468,156	285,491	366,461	469,142
Wagons, carriages, tools, etc	286,069	275,060	339,749	516,368	672,939
Wines, liquors and beers	372,495	349,635	247,944	269,271	218,977
Household goods and furniture	493,629	459,990	295,496	366,399	438,483
Other manufactures	6,838,904	5,681,670	4,928,391	6,648,762	8,795,971
Merchandise	4,365,852	5,113,603	5,272,163	4,622,224	6,070,858
Miscellaneous	4,161,154	3,397,601	2,393,123	2,748,398	3,151,203
Summary.					
Products of agriculture	17,196,802	18,370,480	16,385,909	27,105,711	25,127,454
Products of animals	3,173,563	3,343,500	3,356,657	3,906,359	3,980,887
Products of mines	40,230,542	38,260,170	33,127,535	37,850,084	42,534,637
Products of forests	16,609,100	16,012,097	13,976,555	16,558,529	19,090,782
Manufactures	19,694,240	16,834,126	12,586,393	16,867,783	21,921,307
Merchandise	4,365,852	5,113,603	5,272,163	4,622,224	6,070,858
Miscellaneous	4,161,154	3,397,601	2,393,123	2,748,398	3,151,203
Totals	**106,992,710**[1]	**101,394,753**[1]	**87,204,838**[1]	**109,659,088**	**121,916,372**[1]

[1]Includes as not distributed, 1,561,457 tons in 1913, 63,176 tons in 1914, 106,503 tons in 1915 and 39,244 tons in 1917.

16.—Total Salaries and Wages, with Ratios of same to Gross Earnings and Operating Expenses on Steam Railways, 1907-1917.

Year.	Salaries and wages.	Ratio to gross earnings.	Ratio to operating expenses.	Year.	Salaries and wages.	Ratio to gross earnings.	Ratio to operating expenses.
	$	p.c.	p.c.		$	p.c.	p.c.
1907.....	58,719,493	40·01	50·76	1912.....	94,237,623	39·79	57·92
1908.....	60,376,607	41·09	56·26	1913.....	115,749,825	45·09	63·59
1909.....	63,216,662	43·58	60·43	1914.....	111,762,972	45·97	62·43
1910.....	67,167,793	38·61	55·78	1915.....	90,215,727	45·15	61·09
1911.....	74,613,738	39·53	56·94	1916.....	104,300,647	39·82	57·95
				1917.....	129,626,187	41·85	58·34

17.—Number of Steam Railway Employees and Amount of Salaries and Wages, 1911-1917.

Year.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Year.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.
	No.	$		No.	$
1911.....	141,224	74,613,738	1915.....	124,142	90,215,727
1912.....	155,901	94,237,623	1916.....	144,770	104,300,647
1913.....	178,652	115,749,825	1917.....	146,175	129,626,187
1914.....	159,142	111,762,972			

18.—Number of Passengers, Employees and Others Killed and Injured on Steam Railways, 1888-1917.

Year.	Passengers.		Employees.		Others.		Totals.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1888-1900.....	176	966	1,104	8,459	1,661	1,785	2,941	11,210
1901.....	16	135	118	970	183	212	317	1,317
1902.....	14	176	152	932	164	220	330	1,328
1903.....	53	258	186	945	181	250	420	1,453
1904.....	25	234	192	912	178	259	395	1,407
1905.....	35	244	208	919	225	194	468	1,355
1906.....	16	233	139	890	206	242	361	1,365
1907.....	70	355	259	1,569	269	228	598	2,152
1908.....	28	345	224	1,793	184	222	436	2,360
1909.....	36	281	209	1,679	260	226	505	2,186
1910.....	62	279	295	1,605	258	255	615	2,139
1911.....	28	297	227	2,715	236	317	493	3,329
1912.....	48	493	234	2,924	288	363	568	3,780
1913.....	41	667	324	3,407	377	498	742	4,572
1914.....	27	415	224	3,161	349	463	600	4,039
1915.....	17	336	115	2,573	247	362	379	3,271
1916.....	20	309	174	4,332	274	337	468	4,978
1917.....	24	438	209	4,596	219	401	452	5,435
Total.....	**736**	**6,461**	**4,593**	**44,381**	**5,759**	**6,834**	**11,088**	**57,676**

NOTE.—For the years 1888 to 1900, see Canada Year Book, 1916-17, page 443.

19.—Number of Persons Killed and Injured on Steam Railways, 1915-1917.

(A) In Accidents Resulting from Movement of Trains, Locomotives or Cars.

Description of Persons.	1915.		1916.		1917.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers	17	304	20	291	24	410
Employees	102	946	149	1,455	177	1,909
Trespassers	168	147	191	141	150	124
Non-trespassers	73	167	77	158	64	193
Postal clerks, expressmen, etc	–	14	–	13	4	46
Total	**360**	**1,578**	**437**	**2,058**	**419**	**2,682**
Description of Accident—						
Coupling and uncoupling	9	78	12	135	16	187
Collisions	12	167	50	170	25	239
Derailments	9	107	14	162	14	203
Parting of trains	1	12	–	38	–	50
Locomotives or cars breaking down	1	17	–	14	1	31
Falling from trains or cars	35	229	35	297	41	358
Jumping on or off	23	237	29	260	31	310
Struck by trains, etc	252	280	269	337	256	356
Overhead obstruction	1	28	1	27	4	32
Other causes	17	423	27	618	31	916
Total	**360**	**1,578**	**437**	**2,058**	**419**	**2,682**

(B) In Accidents other than those Resulting from Movement of Trains, Locomotives or Cars.

Description of Persons.	1915.		1916.		1917.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Stationmen	–	136	–	237	–	371
Shopmen	1	574	1	1,184	7	952
Trainmen and Trackmen	4	429	8	520	8	653
Other employees	8	488	16	936	17	711
Passengers	–	32	–	18	–	28
Others	6	34	6	25	1	38
Total	**19**	**1,693**	**31**	**2,920**	**33**	**2,753**
Description of Accident—						
Handling traffic	1	165	2	243	1	434
Handling tools, machinery, etc	4	558	6	990	13	918
Handling supplies, etc	1	248	–	419	2	393
Getting on or off engines or cars	2	81	–	113	–	130
Other causes	11	641	23	1,155	17	878
Total	**19**	**1,693**	**31**	**2,920**	**33**	**2,753**

Electric Railways.—During 1917 the total capital liability of electric railways, which for the most part consist of urban street tramways, was increased from $154,895,584 to $161,234,739. Of this amount, $70,606,520 are in stocks and $90,628,219 are in funded debt. The number of passengers carried was 629,441,997, as compared with 580,094,167 in 1916. The freight hauled in 1917 was 2,333,539

tons, as compared with 1,936,674 tons in 1916. Gross earnings were $30,237,664, as against $27,416,285 in 1916, and operating expenses were $20,098,634, against $18,099,906 in 1916. These and other particulars, with comparative figures, are set out in Tables **20-24.** The number of employees in the service of electric railways on June 30, 1917, was 11,696, as compared with 10,622 in 1916. The total salaries and wages for the year 1917 were $9,451,685, as against $8,767,734 in 1916. The total mileage of electric railways computed as single track in 1917 was 2,278, as compared with 2,192 in 1916.

20.—Electric Railway Statistics, 1901-1917.

Year.	Miles in Operation.	Total Car Mileage.	Passengers.	Freight.	Gross Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Ratio of expenses to receipts
	No.	No.	No.	Tons.	$	$	p.c.
1901...	674.58	31,750,754	120,934,656	287,926	5,768,283	3,435,162	59.55
1902...	557.59	35,833,841	135,681,402	266,182	6,486,438	3,802,855	58.63
1903...	759.36	38,028,529	155,662,812	371,286	7,233,677	4,472,858	61.83
1904...	766.50	42,066,124	181,689,998	400,161	8,453,609	5,326,516	63.01
1905...	793.12	45,959,101	203,467,217	510,350	9,357,125	5,918,194	63.25
1906...	813.74	50,618,836	237,655,074	506,024	10,966,871	6,675,037	60.87
1907...	814.52	53,361,227	273,999,404	479,731	12,630,430	7,373,251	58.38
1908...	992.03	56,964,881	299,099,309	732,475	14,007,049	8,695,880	62.08
1909...	988.97	60,152,846	314,026,671	–	14,611,484	8,885,235	60.81
1910...	1,047.07	65,249,166	360,964,876	852,294	17,100,789	10,121,781	59.19
1911...	1,223.73	72,618,806	426,296,792	1,228,362	20,356,952	12,096,134	59.42
1912...	1,308,17	82,070,064	488,865,682	1,435,525	23,499.250	14,266,675	60.71
1913...	1,356.63	89,005,216	597,863,801	1,957,930	23,216,111	17,765,372	62.96
1914...	1,560.82	98,917,808	614,709,819	1,845,923	29,691,007	19,107,818	64.36
1915...	1,590.29	96,964,829	562,302,373	1,433,602	26,922,900	18,131,842	67.35
1916...	1,673.77	82,516,612	580,094,167	1,936,674	27,416,285	18,099,906	66.02
1917...	1,743.54	84,073,046	629,441,997	2,333,539	30,237,664	20,098,634	66.47

21.—Mileage and Equipment of Electric Railways, 1915-1917.

Mileage.	1915.	1916.	1917.	Cars.	1915.	1916.	1917.
	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.
Length of first main track...	1,590.29	1,673.77	1,743.54	Passenger cars, closed.....	2,447	1,986	2,041
Length of second main track.....	348.88	333.48	345.72	Passenger cars, open.....	824	513	447
Total length of main track...	1,939.17	2,007.25	2,089.26	Passenger cars, combination.	792	765	628
Length of sidings and turnouts.....	163.78	184.79	188.70	Freight cars...	693	658	621
Total, computed as single track.....	2,102.95	2,192.04	2,277.96	Mail, express & baggage cars.	40	42	49
				Combination, freight.....	23	13	16
				Work cars.....	216	197	198
				Snow ploughs..	58	45	48
				Sweepers.....	127	102	99
				Miscellaneous..	109	121	148

22.—Capital Liability of Electric Railways, 1908-1917.

Year	Stocks.	Funded Debt.	Total[1].	Year.	Stocks.	Funded Debt.	Total[1].
	$	$	$		$	$	$
1908.	50,295,266	37,114,619	87,409,885	1913...	62,079,767	79,155,864	141,235,631
1909.	51,946,433	39,658,556	91,604,989	1914...	66,311,098	81,284,244	147,595,342
1910.	58,653,826	43,391,153	102,044,979	1915...	66,696,675	83,647,327	150,344,002
1911.	62,251,203	49,281,144	111,532,347	1916...	67,738,275	87,157,309	154,895,584
1912.	70,829,118	52,012,828	122,841,946	1917...	70,606,520	90,628,219	161,234,739

[1]Not including $493,346 aid paid by Governments and Municipalities.

23.—Mileage, Capital, Earnings and Opperating Expenses of Electric Railways, 1917.

Name of Railway.	Miles operated.	Capital.	Earnings.	Operating expenses.
	No.	$	$	$
Berlin and Waterloo Street	3.28	146,963	55,674	39,490
Berlin and Northern	3.15	20,200	7,963	6,590
Berlin, Waterloo, Wellesley and Lake Huron	17.81	551,000	227,945	151,043
Brandon Municipal	10.31	450,000	37,323	32,323
Brantford Municipal	29.96	270,000	102,099	70,654
Brantford and Hamilton	23.00	960,000	170,855	114,938
British Columbia	245.59	16,241,138	2,700,733	2,448,207
Calais Street	7.00	–	42,412	34,139
Cape Breton and leased lines	30.59	2,455,000	243,392	150,977
Chatham, Wallaceburg and Lake Erie	36.94	1,445,100	134,274	89,629
Cornwall Street	4.00	200,000	34,443	28,268
Calgary Municipal	55.50	2,365,173	585,466	387,934
Canadian Resources Development Co	1.75	486,000	205	1,129
Edmonton Radial	52.37	3,067,947	497,118	391,276
Edmonton Interurban (not operated)	–	600,000	–	–
Fort William	19.88	1,112,000	117,453	94,177
Fort William Terminal Ry. and Bridge Co	–	125,000	–	–
Grand Valley (now Brantford Mun.)	–	1,788,800	–	–
Guelph Radial	8.50	193,000	46,873	36,757
Halifax Tramway Co	12.29	1,400,000	399,106	249,230
Hamilton and Dundas	7.00	200,000	74,628	61,945
Hamilton, Grimsby and Beamsville	22.00	385,000	133,236	130,222
Hamilton Radial	25.00	271,150	170,743	140,492
Hamilton Street	33.70	1,625,000	741,349	451,892
Hull	15.67	292,000	197,785	129,850
International Transit Co	4.30	330,000	140,626	76,261
Kingston, Portsmouth and Cataraqui	8.00	182,350	52,430	38,866
Lethbridge Municipal	11.00	463,439	48,540	42,439
Lake Erie and Northern	51.00	3,100,000	169,211	124,464
Lévis County	11.75	574,000	95,070	100,770
London Street	36.02	1,177,680	416,366	301,937
London and Lake Erie Ry	29.75	2,840,000	60,517	70,181
London and Port Stanley	23.60	900,000	316,685	207,356
Moncton Tramway Co	4.47	1,429,400	16,883	16,874

23.—Mileage, Capital, Earnings and Operating Expenses of Electric Railways, 1917—concluded.

Name of Railway.	Miles operated.	Capital.	Earnings.	Operating expenses.
	No.	$	$	$
Montreal Tramways	124.26	39,002,453	7,725,499	4,677,201
Montreal and Southern Counties	52.20	1,000,000	264,232	274,236
Moosejaw	9.00	795,372	104,983	80,734
Nelson Street, B.C.	2.13	81,000	14,092	12,533
Nipissing Central	15.37	530,000	98,889	78,074
Niagara Falls, Park and River	11.91	600,000	137,404	92,942
Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto	61.58	2,023,000	756,590	547,175
Niagara, Welland and Lake Erie	1.87	302,000	32,011	12,522
Oshawa	9.00	58,452	145,836	87,404
Ottawa	28.11	2,301,900	1,194,731	696,528
Peterborough Radial	6.55	100,000	68,226	45,350
Port Arthur	12.43	863,200	114,610	91,987
Pictou County	–	600,000	–	–
Quebec Railway, Light and Power Co. (Citadel division)	21.04	5,763,434[1]	560,954	357,753
Quebec Railway, Light and Power Co. (Montmorency division)	28.60		229,110	186,127
Regina Municipal	32.12	1,675,000	223,364	190,722
Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg	41.34	897,000	383,816	229,339
Sarnia	8.25	180,000	70,353	50,739
Saskatoon Municipal	12.63	725,000	185,261	134,597
Shawinigan Falls Terminal	3.75	450,000	45,300	38,856
Sherbrooke Street	9.00	2,253,700	55,334	52,054
St. John, N.B.	–	1,800,000	–	–
St. Stephen, N.B.	–	200,000	–	–
St. Thomas Street	7.00	85,028	17,382	24,689
Suburban Rapid Transit (Winnipeg)	21.02	600,000	64,307	84,510
Sudbury, Copper Cliff Suburban	6.24	237,600	25,981	11,316
Sydney and Glace Bay	–	889,000	–	–
Toronto Street	60.69	16,684,633	6,081,605	3,403,846
Toronto Suburban	18.79	4,128,000	207,318	104,406
Toronto and York Radial	72.17	3,640,000	608,968	450,968
Windsor, Essex and Lake Shore Rapid	36.17	1,500,000	180,809	104,509
Winnipeg, Selkirk and Lake Winnipeg	40.69	1,153,200	131,920	90,761
Winnipeg Street [2]	110.20	18,380,000	2,103,344	1,445,509
Yarmouth Street [2]	3.00	500,990	41,162	14,607
Windsor and Tecumseh	–	289,000	–	–
Schomberg and Aurora	14.40	550,000	17,088	21,211
Three Rivers Traction Co.	7.10	665,700	60,276	43,904
Toronto Civic Railway	9.75	2,082,737	249,506	216,517
Totals	**1,743.54**	**161,234,739**	**39,237,664**	**20,098,634**

[1] Including capital for lighting, power and gas plants.

[2] Capitalization covers outside operations.

24.—Number of Passengers, Employees and others Killed and Injured on Electric Railways, 1894-1917.

Year.	Passengers.		Employees.		Others.		Totals.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1894–1899	1	23	2	9	9	12	12	44
1900	–	6	–	–	2	7	2	13
1901	3	158	1	58	11	98	15	314
1902	9	410	1	33	22	120	32	563
1903	10	504	7	62	22	212	39	778
1904	10	508	3	64	40	272	53	844
1905	30	862	3	87	23	347	56	1,296
1906	11	1,085	2	127	34	441	47	1,653
1907	27	988	7	216	37	532	71	1,736
1908	18	1,156	6	188	43	539	67	1,883
1909	11	1,303	7	218	50	618	68	2,139
1910	14	1,595	13	227	68	716	95	2,538
1911	11	1,784	8	300	83	586	102	2,670
1912	16	1,950	8	442	86	736	110	3,128
1913	17	1,662	12	392	44	490	73	2,544
1914	9	1,757	13	469	42	581	64	2,807
1915	14	1,554	6	413	44	638	64	2,605
1916	18	1,905	4	305	28	819	50	3,029
1917	11	1,541	10	395	42	792	63	2,728
Totals	**240**	**20,751**	**113**	**4,005**	**730**	**8,556**	**1,083**	**33,312**

MOTOR VEHICLES.

The use of motor vehicles has increased so rapidly during recent years that this means of transportation is now become one of the most important in Canada. In 1904, the number of motor vehicles registered in Ontario was only 535; in 1918 the number was 114,376. In Quebec province the number has grown from 254 in 1907 to 26,897 in 1918. For Saskatchewan the number of registered cars has increased from 8,020 in 1914 to 50,531 in 1918. For Alberta the number of registered cars in 1906 was 41; in 1918 the number was 29,300. As will be seen from Table **25** there has been a great increase in the number of motor vehicles registered in each of the provinces, whilst the total number of motor vehicles registered for all Canada in 1918 is 275,746 as compared with 69,598 in 1914, an increase of 296 p.c. in four years. The following is a brief synopsis of the laws and regulations in force in each province, and Table **26** summarizes the legal speed limits by provinces under the varying conditions specified.

Prince Edward Island.—Under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1913, with amendments and regulations, all cars must be registered in the office of the Provincial Secretary. In addition to the registration fee an annual tax is payable on the 1st of May, but this is not required of non-residents unless the car is used in the province during more than four weeks in one year. All drivers of cars, owners included, must be eighteen years old and must be licensed. Every car must have a lock, or other device, to prevent it from being operated when left unattended. The use of motor vehicles is forbidden on Sunday between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. and between 6 p.m. and 9 p.m. The speed limits are, in cities, towns and villages $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour, in places which are closely

built up 10 miles, where there is not a clear view of the road for at least 200 yards 12 miles, and in all other places 15 miles an hour. The number of cars registered in 1917 was 303. In 1918 up to September 5 the number registered is 639.

Nova Scotia.—The Motor Vehicles Act, 1918, requires cars to be registered by the Provincial Secretary, who issues permits renewable annually on January 1. Cars belonging to persons residing out of Nova Scotia need not be registered if cars are registered in the place where owners reside, and if owners do not reside or carry on business in Nova Scotia for more than three months in each year. No person under 16 may operate a motor vehicle, and paid chauffeurs must be at least 18 and must take out licenses. Cars must have devices which will prevent their operation when left unattended and must also have mufflers. The speed limits are, in cities, towns and villages and in places where there is no clear view of the road for at least 50 yards 15 miles an hour, at cross-roads and bridges 15 miles and in other places 20 miles an hour. During 1917, the number of permits issued for cars was 5,350 and, in 1918, 8,100.

New Brunswick.—Under the Motor Vehicle Law, 1915, as amended May, 1917, the registering and licensing authority is the Department of Public Works. Cars must be re-registered every third year, and, besides the registration fee, an annual fee is payable on January 1. Non-residents may operate cars registered in another province or state during not more than 21 days in any year without registration in New Brunswick. The driver of a car must be 18 years old, and must be the owner or a member of his household, a licensed chauffeur or a person accompanied by a chauffeur; all chauffeurs must take out licenses and must pass a qualifying examination before issue of the license. The speed limits are, in cities, towns and villages 12 miles an hour, in places which are closely built up 15 miles an hour and in places where the road cannot be seen clearly for 200 yards 20 miles an hour.

Quebec.—The law as to motor vehicles is contained in the Revised Statutes, 1909 chapter 4, s. xxi, and amending Acts. Cars must be registered in the office of the Provincial Treasurer and re-registered annually on March 1. No registration in the province is required of cars registered outside the province, provided that similar exemption is granted by law of the state or province in which the tourist resides. All drivers of cars must be licensed and must be not less than 18 years old. Cars, when left unattended, must be locked in such a way as to prevent their use, and all cars must have mufflers. The speed limits are, in cities, towns and villages 16 miles an hour, on highways where the land is closely built up 16 miles an hour, at bridges and cross-roads 8 miles an hour and in open country 25 miles an hour. Motors must stop for street cars which are standing to take on or discharge passengers.

Ontario.—The Acts concerning motor vehicles are the Motor Vehicles Act, R.S.O., 1914, ch. 207, the Highway Travel Act, R.S.O., 1914, ch. 206, with amending Acts, and the Load of Vehicles Act, 1916. The registering authority is the Department of Public High-

ways, which issues permits that remain in force for the calendar year. Cars may be used without registration for not more than three months in one year, if registered in some other province, or for 30 days in one year if registered in certain of the United States which have entered into agreement with the province of Ontario. No person less than 16 years old may drive a car, and those between the ages of 16 and 18, as well as all paid chauffeurs, must be licensed. Cars must be equipped with mufflers. The speed limit in cities, towns and villages is 15 miles an hour, in other places 20 miles an hour. A motor may not pass a street car which has stopped for passengers to get on or off. At street intersections, a vehicle approaching from the right has the right-of-way.

Manitoba.—Under the Motor Vehicle Act, 1916, cars must be registered in the office of the Municipal Commissioner, and the registration is renewable annually on April 1. A person not resident in the province may operate an unregistered car for not more than thirty days. Chauffeurs must be not less than 18 years old, and must have licenses; other drivers must be not less than 16, if male, or 18 if female. Cars must have mufflers and devices to prevent their use when left unattended. The speed limits in cities, towns or villages are 10 miles an hour at street intersections and 15 miles an hour elsewhere. There is also a limit of 20 miles an hour in certain rural municipalities. Motors must stop when behind standing street cars.

Saskatchewan.—The licensing authority under the Vehicles Act is the Provincial Secretary. Licenses expire annually on December 31. On and after January 1, 1919, every motor vehicle, except motor cycles, must expose two number plates: one on the front and one on the rear. Motor cycles must carry lights at night. Motor liverymen must be licensed. Non-residents may use cars for 30 days under permit from the Provincial Secretary without registration in the province. No person under the age of 16 may drive a car, and paid chauffeurs must take out licenses. A chauffeur's license may be granted to applicants over 16 and under 18 on passing special examination test. Cars must have mufflers. There are no speed limits, but special precautions are prescribed against accidents. Motor vehicles must stop for street cars which are taking on or discharging passengers.

Alberta.—The law relating to motor vehicles is contained in the Motor Vehicle Act, 1911, and amending Acts, and the Highways Act, 1911. Cars must be registered in the office of the Provincial Secretary, who issues certificates which are renewable annually on January 1. A person not residing in the province may operate an unregistered car during not more than 20 days. Paid chauffeurs must be licensed, and all drivers must be not less than 16 years old, if male, or 18 years, if female. Cars must be equipped with mufflers. The speed limits are, 20 miles an hour in cities, towns and villages and 10 miles an hour at street crossings and bridges. A motor car may not pass a street car which has stopped for passengers to get on or off.

British Columbia.—Under the Motor Traffic Regulation Act, 1911, and amending Acts, cars are required to be registered with the

Superintendent of Provincial Police. Licenses expire on December 31. Unregistered cars may be used for touring in the province under a touring license issued by the Superintendent of Provincial Police. Cars registered outside the province may be used for 60 days free. No person under the age of 17 may drive a car, and paid chauffeurs must take out licenses. Every car must have a lock or device to prevent its use when left unattended. The speed limits are, in cities, towns and villages 15 miles an hour, in wooded country 15 miles and in open country 25 miles an hour. A motor may not pass a standing street car at more than 4 miles an hour and must stop if it overtakes the car while taking on or discharging passengers.

Yukon Territory.—The Motor Vehicle Ordinance, No. 14, 1914, requires all cars to be registered in the office of the Territorial Secretary, who issues certificates, renewable annually on July 15. A non-resident may operate an unregistered motor for not more than 90 days. No male under 16 and no female under 18 years of age may drive a motor. In cities, towns and villages the speed limit is 15 miles an hour, or 10 miles an hour at street intersections.

25.—Number of Motor Vehicles registered in Canada by Provinces, 1914-18.

Province.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Prince Edward Island	31	34	50	303	639
Nova Scotia	1,324	1,841	3,012	5,350	8,100
New Brunswick	1,328	1,900	2,965	5,251	6,434
Quebec	7,413	10,112	15,335	21,213	26,897
Ontario	31,724	42,346	54,375	83,308	114,376
Manitoba	7,359	9,225	12,765	17,507	24,012
Saskatchewan	8,020	10,225	15,900	32,505	50,531
Alberta	4,728	5,832	9,516	20,624	29,300
British Columbia	7,628	8,360	9,457	11,645	15,370
Yukon Territory	43	69	89	93	87
Total	**69,598**	**89,944**	**123,464**	**197,799**	**275,746**

[1]Subject to revison.

26.—Speed Limits in miles per hour for Motor Vehicles by Provinces.

Province.	In cities, towns or villages.	At street intersections, bridges, etc.	Where closely built up.	Open country.	Wooded country or obstructed view.
	miles per hour.	miles per hour.	miles per hour.	miles per hour.	miles per hour.
Prince Edward Island	7½	–	10	15	12
Nova Scotia	15	15	–	20	15
New Brunswick	12	–	15	–	20
Quebec	16	8	16	25	–
Ontario	15	–	–	20	–
Manitoba	15	10	20[1]	–	–
Alberta	20	10	–	–	–
British Columbia	15	–	–	25	15
Yukon Territory	15	10	–	–	–

[1] Limit in certain specified rural municipalities..

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

There are five distinctly Canadian express companies, viz., the Canadian Express Co., the Canadian Northern Express Co., the Central Canada, the Dominion Express Co. and the British America Express Co. They are organized under powers conferred by Acts of the Dominion Parliament, and their business consists in the forwarding of parcels through the railway companies, in the transfer of luggage and in the issue of money orders, travellers' cheques, letters of credit and other forms of financial paper. Four other express companies situated in the United States also do business in Canada. The total capital liability of the five Canadian companies on June 30, 1917, stood at $4,898,200. The total operating mileage of all nine express companies in Canada for the year ended June 30, 1917, was 43,069, as compared with 41,994 in 1916. The gross operating receipts were $16,836,374, compared with $12,860,629 in 1916, an increase of $3,975,745. A deduction of $8,052,606 for express privileges, that is, the amount paid to railways, steamboat and stage lines for the carrying of express matter, leaves $8,783,768 as the operating revenue for the year. Operating expenses amounted to $7,687,656, as compared with $5,794,517 in 1916, and the net operating revenue to $1,096,112, as compared with $919,713 in 1916.

27.—Operating Mileage of Express Companies in Canada, 1914-1917.

Routes and Provinces.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
By routes over—				
Steam roads	33,551.13	35,572.73	38,538.91	39,568.20
Electric lines	212.61	254.41	338.70	369.70
Steamboat lines	2,770.00	2,706.00	3,055.00	3,091.00
Stage lines	112.00	75.00	59.00	17.00
Miscellaneous	2.75	2.75	2.75	22.75
Totals	**36,648.49**	**38,610.89**	**41,994.36**	**43,068.65**
By Provinces—				
Prince Edward Island	483.80	568.80	569.20	569.20
Nova Scotia	1,483.19	1,438.98	1,509.55	1,509.55
New Brunswick	2,086.08	2,043.86	2,015.26	2,015.26
Quebec	4,623.28	4,655.93	5,980.87	6,007.91
Ontario	11,080.05	10,519.90	11,135.74	11,170.37
Manitoba	3,936.51	4,161.01	4,321.46	4,329.06
Saskatchewan	5,597.26	5,845.96	5,993.30	6,006.50
Alberta	2,807.00	3,405.80	3,704.40	4,561.10
British Columbia	3,477.10	4,866.43	5,660.36	5,841.18
Yukon	692.70	692.70	692.70	647.00
Foreign	381.52	411.52	411.52	411.52
Totals	**36,648.49**	**38,610.89**	**41,994.36**	**43,068.65**

27.—Operating Mileage of Express Companies in Canada, 1914-1917 —concluded.

Companies.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
By Companies—				
American Express Co	1,127.99	1,290.29	1,224.14	1,228.64
British America Express Co	368.59	414.04	414.38	414.04
Canadian Express Co	9,419.51	10,249.13	12,049.93	12,049.93
Canadian Northern Express Co	6,343.21	6,589.25	8,251.62	8,435.67
Central Canada	–	–	–	728.80
Dominion Express Co	17,168.77	18,421.43	18,493.81	18,541.07
Great Northern Express Co	672.76	710.39	624.12	675.24
United States Express Co	224.84	–	–	–
Wells Fargo & Co	941.30	936.36	936.36	995.26
Totals	**36,266.97**[1]	**38,610.89**	**41,994.36**	**43,068.65**

NOTE.—In addition to the above mileage, outside operations in 1917 covered 16,811 miles, chiefly in connection with ocean-going steamers.

[1] The total unavoidably omits 381.52 miles, attaching to operations outside of Canada.

28—Operating Expenses of Express Companies, 1914-1917.

Companies.	Maintenance.	Traffic expenses.	Transportation expenses.	General expenses.	Total operating expenses.
	$	$	$	$	$
American Express[1]	7,289	2,256	265,250	21,163	295,958
British America Express	–	514	2,389	2,149	5,052
Canadian Express	98,061	9,032	1,907,000	129,223	2,143,316
Canadian Northern Express	14,702	7,582	585,422	53,068	660,774
Central Canada	15	28	11,706	3,929	15,678
Dominion Express	148,932	58,393	3,696,476	617,830	4,521,631
Great Northern Express	408	348	33,345	1,262	35,363
Well. Fargo Express	169	66	9,202	447	9,884
Total, 1917	**269,576**	**78,219**	**6,510,790**	**829,071**	**7,687,656**
Total, 1916	**194,726**	**73,962**	**5,041,155**	**484,674**	**5,794,517**
Total, 1915	**107,618**	**90,693**	**4,981,846**	**452,747**	**5,632,904**
Total, 1914	**144,881**	**182,164**	**5,399,602**	**519,985**	**6,246,632**

Companies.	Total privileges.	Taxes.	Total expenses.
	$	$	$
American Express[1]	237,648	8,418	542,024
British America Express	8,886	–	13,938
Canadian Express	2,435,774	93,796	4,672,886
Canadian Northern Express	641,906	5,686	1,308,366
Central Canada	13,432	–	29,110
Dominion Express	4,658,452	159,562	9,339,645
Great Northern Express	47,091	1,793	84,247
Wells Fargo Epxress	9,417	1,132	20,433
Total, 1917	**8,052,606**	**270,387**	**16,010,649**
Total, 1916	**6,146,399**	**146,294**	**12,087,210**
Total, 1915	**5,610,224**	**123,029**	**11,366,157**
Total, 1914	**6,016,364**	**124,061**	**12,387,057**

[1] Including National Express Co.

29.—Business transacted by Express Companies in financial paper, 1914-1917.

Description.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
	$	$	$	$
Money Orders. domestic,	49,670,865	42,516,429	43,385,566	51,169,206
Money Orders, foreign	3,131,908	1,460,910	1,402,027	1,971,436
Travellers' cheques, domestic	1,666,630	1,405,110	514,170	2,085,502
Travellers' cheques, foreign	1,825,702	382,292	282,834	283,220
"C.O.D." cheques	8,011,832	7,642,035	9,330,731	11,180,773
Telegraphic transfers	370,969	202,991	215,444	211,099
Letters of credit issued	21,919	23,301	1,980	22,400
Other forms	1,197,514	656,668	1,368,099	1,645,649
Total	**65,897,339**	**54,289,736**	**56,500,851**	**68,569,285**

30.—Earnings of Express Companies, 1914-1917.

Companies.	Revenue from transportation.	Money Orders, domestic.	Money Orders, foreign.	Travellers' Cheques, domestic.	Travellers' Cheques, foreign.
	$	$	$	$	$
American Express[1]	475,485	7,367	–	2,053	–
British American Express	21,566	–	–	–	–
Canadian Express	4,720,715	81,210	–	–	697
Canadian Northern Express	1,584,955	21,780	–	–	–
Central Canada	44,534	–	–	–	–
Dominion Express	9,409,889	128,108	20,725	1,816	1,572
Great Northern Express	77,483	650	2	–	–
Wells Fargo Express	18,834	639	–	302	–
Total, 1917	**16,353,461**	**239,754**	**20,727**	**4,171**	**2,269**
Total, 1916	**12,428,645**	**202,458**	**23,670**	**4,515**	**429**
Total, 1915	**10,917,619**	**186,580**	**15,239**	**3,429**	**1,704**
Total, 1914	**12,210,260**	**207,605**	**20,650**	**190**	**9,203**

Companies.	"C.O.D." Cheques.	Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Total expenses.	Net earnings.
	$	$	$	$	$
American Express[1]	3,538	11,573	500,017	542,024	– 42,007
British America Express	–	–	21,566	13,938	7,628
Canadian Express	36,575	20,366	4,859,563	4,672,886	186,677
Canadian Northern Express	19,834	–	1,626,569	1,308,366	318,203
Central Canada	–	–	44,534	29,110	15,424
Dominion Express	73,109	49,898	9,685,117	9,339,645	345,472
Great Northern Express	324	333	78,792	84,247	– 5,455
Wells Fargo Express	433	8	20,216	20,433	– 217
Total, 1917	**133,813**	**82,178**	**16,836,374**	**16,010,649**	**825,725**
Total, 1916	**116,780**	**84,132**	**12,874,902[2]**	**12,087,210**	**787,692**
Total, 1915	**110,829**	**76,398**	**11,338,752[3]**	**11,366,157**	**– 27,405**
Total, 1914	**114,791**	**83,751**	**12,671,681[4]**	**12,387,057**	**284,624**

[1] Including National Express Co.

[2] Includes $14,273 revenue from outside operations.

[3] Includes $26,955 revenue from outside operations.

[4] Includes $25,229 revenue from outside operations.

CANALS.

Canal Systems.—There are six canal systems under the control of the Dominion Government in connection with navigable lakes and rivers. They consist of the canals (1) between Port Arthur or Fort William and Montreal; (2) from Montreal to the international boundary near Lake Champlain; (3) from Montreal to Ottawa; (4) from Ottawa to Kingston and Perth; (5) Trenton, lake Ontario, to Lake Huron (not completed); and (6) the St. Peter's canal from the Atlantic ocean to Bras d'Or lakes, Cape Breton. The total length of the waterways comprised within these systems is about 1,594 statute miles, the actual mileage of canals constructed being 117·2.

Canal Traffic.—For the calendar year 1917 the total volume of traffic through the canals of the Dominion amounted to 22,238,935 tons, as compared with 23,583,491 tons in 1916, 15,198,803 tons in 1915, 37,023,237 tons in 1914 and 52,053,913 tons in 1913, the record year. The total tonnage in 1917 was made up of 16,274,566 tons of American traffic, as compared with 16,096,529 tons in 1916, and of 5,964,369 tons of Canadian traffic, as compared with 7,486,962 tons in 1916. In 1917 the American traffic represented 73·2 p.c. of the total, as compared with 68·3 p.c. in 1916, and the Canadian traffic represented 26·8 p.c. of the total, as against 31·7 p.c. in 1916. Of Canadian wheat the total quantity moved in 1917 through the canals of Canada and the United States at Sault Ste. Marie was 158,574,262 bushels, of which 60,551,243 bushels passed through the Canadian canal and 98,023,019 bushels passed through the American canal. In addition, 2,940,189 barrels of wheat flour representing, at 4½ bushels per barrel, 13,230,850 bushels of wheat passed through the canals; so that the total movement of Canadian wheat by canal in 1917 was 171,805,112 bushels. Of oats 37,014,644 bushels, of barley 5,149,725 bushels and of flaxseed 5,073,760 bushels passed through the Canadian and American canals at Sault Ste. Marie in 1917.

Expenditure and Revenue for Canals.—In Table **38** are given the annual expenditure and revenue for canals from the beginning up to the year 1917. The column for expenditure chargeable to capital ($4,304,589 in 1917) includes all the items for canals specified. For 1917 the expenditure chargeable to income, amounting to $399,414, includes $27,311 chargeable to canals in general. The expenditure chargeable to revenue, $137,907 in 1917, is for canals in general only. The items for 1917, $700,022 for staff and $486,168 for repairs, are for canals specified. The sum of these totals, viz., $6,028,100, represents the aggregate expenditure on canals for the year ended March 31, 1917. The total expenditure on canals up to March 31, 1917, is $164,140,734.

Panama Canal.—In the Year Book of 1914, page 680, particulars were given of the Panama Canal in connection with its formal opening to commercial traffic on August 15 of that year. In Tables **40** and **41** of this section are given statistics of the traffic through the canal by months from January, 1917, to June, 1918,

with yearly totals since 1914. Table 40 shows that for the calendar year 1917 there passed through the canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Pacific to the Atlantic, a total of 7,542,496 long tons of cargo, as compared with 4,931,911 tons in 1916.

31.—Canal Traffic during the Navigation Season 1917.

Canals.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.	
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Sault Ste. Marie	248,394	1,946,779	13,848	676,264	449,710	11,113,538
Welland	134,586	689,810	158,609	1,585	13,934	21,966
St. Lawrence	263,933	795,238	292,214	29,769	17	50
Chambly	3,200	8,906	253,353	15,518	–	–
St. Peter's	14,520	47,734	–	–	–	–
Murray	51,987	2,418	–	–	–	–
Ottawa	12,404	141,681	–	48,392	–	–
Rideau	52,285	29,284	–	–	–	–
Trent	15,678	33,246	–	–	–	–
St. Andrew's	7,003	171	–	–	–	–
Total	**803,990**	**3,695,267**	**718,024**	**771,528**	**463,661**	**11,135,554**

Canals.	From United States to Canadian Ports.		Total Freight.		Total.	Origin of Cargo.	
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		Canadian.	United States.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Sault Ste. Marie	886,465	112,094	1,598,417	13,848,675	15,447,092	2,875,590	12,571,502
Welland	6,057	1,463,995	313,186	2,177,356	2,490,542	981,914	1,508,628
St. Lawrence	5,257	2,004,666	561,421	2,829,723	3,391,144	1,370,533	2,020,611
Chambly	–	153,841	256,553	178,265	434,818	281,292	153,526
St. Peter's	–	–	14,520	47,734	62,254	62,254	–
Murray	–	3,198	51,987	5,616	57,603	54,405	3,198
Ottawa	12,051	307	24,455	190,380	214,835	200,953	13,882
Rideau	–	2,980	52,285	32,264	84,549	81,330	3,219
Trent	–	–	15,678	33,246	48,924	48,924	–
St. Andrew's	–	–	7,003	171	7,174	7,174	–
Total	**909,830**	**3,741,081**	**2,895,505**	**19,343,430**	**22,238,935**	**5,964,369**	**16,274,566**

32.—Distribution of Total Canal Traffic by Months, 1912-1917.

Months.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
January	181	397	494	–	–	533
April	77,871	875,226	554,111	398,350	474,710	63,651
May	6,134,122	7,260,227	5,307,123	1,426,805	2,967,906	3,026,990
June	6,851,248	7,647,189	6,136,657	1,472,670	4,232,338	3,575,885
July	7,054,060	8,137,169	6,339,831	1,587,611	3,655,110	4,013,982
August	7,159,871	7,625,782	6,261,380	1,829,021	3,643,436	3,520,647
September	6,983,913	7,531,379	6,069,946	2,424,717	3,318,774	2,708,184
October	7,321,846	7,350,914	4,660,484	3,354,829	2,754,812	2,544,732
November	5,369,493	4,891,143	1,470,471	2,278,245	1,967,168	2,500,096
December	634,640	734,487	222,740	426,555	569,237	284,235
Total	**47,587,245**	**52,053,913**	**37,023,237**	**15,198,803**	**23,583,491**	**22,238,935**

33.—Distribution of Canal Traffic in Canada, 1917.

Canal System.	Tons.	Increase (+) or decrease. (−).	Canal System.	Tons.	Increase (+) or decrease. (−).
Sault Ste. Marie	15,447,092	−1,336,557	Murray	57,603	+10,923
Welland	2,490,542	− 54,422	Ottawa	214,835	−22,816
St. Lawrence	3,391,144	+ 23,080	Rideau	84,549	−20,881
Chambly	434,818	+ 35,841	Trent	48,924	+ 3,915
St. Peter's	62,254	+ 52,625	St. Andrews	7,174	− 6,264

34.—Tonnage of Traffic by Canals and Classes of Products, 1916-1917.

Canals.	Agricultural Products.	Animal Products.	Manufactures.	Forest Products.	Mine Products.	Total.
1916.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Sault Ste. Marie	3,803,289	522	373,664	39,245	12,596,929	16,813,649
Welland	693,578	–	184,779	265,563	1,401,044	2,544,964
St. Lawrence	660,555	4,459	211,530	650,590	1,840,930	3,368,064
Chambly	10,134	210	19,679	242,654	126,300	398,977
St. Peter's	4,518	330	964	30	3,787	9,629
Murray	60	–	9,738	2	36,880	46,680
Ottawa	3,383	2,940	20,168	139,168	71,992	237,651
Rideau	523	2,583	10,754	9,912	81,652	105,430
Trent	2,766	298	2,776	38,841	328	45,009
St. Andrew's	–	–	214	2,868	10,356	13,438
Total	**5,178,896**	**11,342**	**834,266**	**1,388,873**	**16,170,204**	**23,583,491**
1917.						
Sault Ste. Marie	2,670,744	172	322,113	32,889	12,421,174	15,447,092
Welland	562,669	–	184,290	243,965	1,499,618	2,490,542
St. Lawrence	564,185	4,899	236,197	469,433	2,116,430	3,391,144
Chambly	15,280	138	18,664	259,713	141,023	434,818
St. Peter's	6,601	2,721	6,931	2,218	43,783	62,254
Murray	325	–	6,956	9	50,313	57,603
Ottawa	3,467	3,410	24,682	98,539	84,737	214,835
Rideau	3,225	1,872	10,779	11,826	56,847	84,549
Trent	1,191	220	2,384	44,810	319	48,924
St. Andrew's	5	7	162	7,000	–	7,174
Total	**3,827,692**	**13,439**	**813,158**	**1,170,402**	**16,414,244**	**22,238,935**

35.—Principal Articles carried through Canadian Canals during the Navigation Seasons 1916 and 1917.

Articles.	1916.	1917.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Barley	266,439	137,518	–	128,921
Buckwheat	12	16	4	–
Corn	128,307	15,658	–	112,649
Oats	1,013,595	398,376	–	615,219
Rye	21,950	5,789	–	16,161
Flax	96,316	35,232	–	61,084
Peas	161	112	–	49
Wheat	3,279,121	2,815,253	–	463,868
Flour	341,579	363,390	21,811	–
Hay	15,285	16,666	1,381	–
Other mill products	8,366	32,872	24,506	–
Fruit and vegetables	4,505	3,449	–	1,056
Potatoes	3,170	3,361	191	–
Live stock	988	1,249	261	–
Poultry, game and fish	768	2,451	1,683	–
Dressed meats	185	128	–	57
Other packing house products	861	688	–	173
Hides and leather	576	107	–	469
Wool	139	115	–	24
All other animal products	7,825	8,701	876	–
Agricultural implements	34,238	22,160	–	12,078
Cement, bricks and lime	29,331	25,107	–	4,224
Household goods and furniture	2,465	5,879	3,414	–
Iron, pig and bloom	12,943	7,466	–	5,477
Iron and steel, all other	72,395	44,555	–	27,840
Petroleum and other oils	147,510	214,621	67,111	–
Sugar	35,115	6 ,834	–	28,281
Salt	12,884	21,915	9,031	–
Wines, liquors and beer	4,846	4,448	–	398
Merchandise not enumerated	482,539	473,937	–	8,602
Pulpwood	862,363	678,973	–	183,390
Sawed lumber	485,784	408,846	–	76,938
Squared timber	4,643	5,273	630	–
Shingles	3,326	1,994	–	1,332
Other woods	32,757	61,552	28,795	–
Hard coal	702,304	832,924	130,620	–
Soft coal	3,388,421	3,887,353	498,932	–
Coke	–	4,907	4,907	–
Copper Ore	3,972	8,644	4,672	–
Iron ore	11,558,835	11,140,499	–	418,336
Other ore	7,048	27,708	20,660	–
Sand, etc	509,624	512,209	2,585	–
Total	**23,583,491**	**22,238,935**	**822,070**	**2,166,626**

36.—Traffic through the Canadian Sault Ste. Marie Canal during the Navigation Seasons 1898-1917.

Year	Canadian Vessels.		U.S. Vessels.		Total No.	Total Vessel Tonnage.	Tonnage of Freight.		
	No.	Vessel Tonnage.	No.	Vessel Tonnage.			Canadian.	United States.	Total.
1898	1,811	403,931	1,864	2,353,699	3,675	2,757,630	146,539	2,908,748	3,055,287
1899	2,000	558,552	1,769	2,389,457	3,769	2,948,009	299,975	2,706,689	3,006,664
1900	1,790	577,310	1,291	1,617,438	3,081	2,194,748	255,264	1,780,413	2,035,677
1901	2,796	775,151	1,408	1,674,597	4,204	2,449,748	494,613	2,325,781	2,820,394
1902	3,080	1,366,930	1,964	3,237,372	5,044	4,604,302	1,140,623	3,588,645	4,729,268
1903	2,711	1,615,939	1,640	3,146,807	4,351	4,762,746	1,362,820	4,149,048	5,511,868
1904	2,637	1,555,042	1,325	2,675,663	3,962	4,230,705	1,212,145	3,818,560	5,030,705
1905	3,970	1,803,288	1,692	3,734,349	5,662	5,537,637	1,304,355	4,169,051	5,473,406
1906	3,922	1,959,252	1,758	4,399,872	5,680	6,359,124	1,632,683	4,941,363	6,574,046
1907	3,217	2,154,688	3,132	9,961,281	6,349	12,115,969	1,957,334	13,630,831	15,588,165
1908.	3,289	2,603,232	2,004	7,035,655	5,293	9,638,887	2,092,231	10,666,985	12,759,216
1909	2,597	2,988,936	3,734	14,850,738	6,331	17,839,674	3,366,495	24,494,750	27,861,245
1910	2,744	3,173,494	5,228	20,187,704	7,972	23,361,198	3,345,619	33,050,068	36,395,687
1911	2,713	3,108,880	4,068	16,252,340	6,781	19,361,220	3,177,581	27,774,128	30,951,709
1912	2,643	3,296,229	5,213	22,536,015	7,856	25,832,244	4,090,362	35,579,293	39,669,655
1913	3,279	3,793,434	5,006	22,181,007	8,285	25,974,441	4,954,734	37,744,590	42,699,324
1914	3,011	3,473,292	2,966	13,827,870	5,977	17,301,162	3,609,747	23,989,437	27,599,184
1915	3,000	3,041,003	1,331	5,443,812	4,331	8,484,815	2,561,734	5,189,223	7,750,957
1916	4,595	4,089,937	2,094	8,703,187	6,689	12,793,124	4,155,911	12,657,738	16,813,649
1917	3,199	3,182,960	2,138	8,712,604	5,337	11,895,564	2,875,590	12,571,502	15,447,092

37.—Traffic through Canadian Canals during the Navigation Seasons 1911-1917.

SAULT STE. MARIE CANAL.

Year	Canadian Vessels.				United States Vessels.				Passengers.	Freight carried.
	Steamers.	Sail.	Total.	Vessel Tonnage.	Steamers.	Sail.	Total.	Vessel Tonnage.		
	No.	No.	No.	Tons.	No.	No.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1911	2,493	220	2,713	3,108,880	4,000	68	4,068	16,252,340	39,044	30,951,709
1912	2,492	151	2,643	3,296,229	5,190	23	5,213	22,536,015	37,549	39,669,655
1913	3,003	276	3,279	3,793,434	4,996	10	5,006	22,181,007	36,872	42,699,324
1914	2,674	337	3,011	3,473,292	2,955	11	2,966	13,827,870	30,446	27,599,184
1915	2,742	258	3,000	3,041,003	1,327	4	1,331	5,443,812	25,047	7,750,957
1916	3,098	687	4,595	4,089,937	2,072	22	2,094	8,703,187	31,734	16,813,649
1917	2,923	276	3,199	3,182,960	2,107	31	2,138	8,712,604	26,555	15,447,092

WELLAND CANAL.

1911	1,375	289	1,664	1,541,548	701	115	816	755,631	1,288	2,537,629
1912	1,613	333	1,946	1,814,965	867	92	959	864,535	1,317	2,851,915
1913	2,111	300	2,411	2,376,778	756	62	818	787,752	1,620	3,570,714
1914	2,592	310	2,902	2,878,483	735	55	790	757,212	25	3,860,969
1915	1,760	366	2,126	2,032,348	758	38	796	822,847	7	3,061,012
1916	1,658	434	2,092	1,794,722	786	61	847	718,897	–	2,544,964
1917	2,096	458	2,554	2,284,873	631	66	697	491,388	–	2,490,542

37.—Traffic through Canadian Canals during the Navigation Seasons 1911-1917—con.

ST. LAWRENCE CANALS.

Year	Canadian Vessels.				United States Vessels.				Passengers.	Freight carried.
	Steamers.	Sail.	Total.	Vessel Tonnage.	Steamers.	Sail.	Total.	Vessel Tonnage.		
	No.	No.	No.	Tons.	No.	No.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1911	4,106	4,261	8,367	3,103,957	1,033	523	1,556	819,078	101,750	3,105,708
1912	4,382	4,819	9,201	3,496,502	1,164	641	1,805	846,333	106,492	3,477,188
1913	4,997	4,848	9,845	4,240,399	1,208	603	1,811	961,371	127,638	4,302,427
1914	5,304	3,678	8,982	4,505,235	854	409	1,263	776,490	106,618	4,391,493
1915	4,474	2,625	7,099	3,422,991	981	561	1,542	841,792	78,303	3,409,467
1916	4,258	2,389	6,647	3,129,072	1,194	484	1,678	1,016,367	81,623	3,368,064
1917	4,068	3,259	7,327	3,511,986	1,026	348	1,374	819,102	81,249	3,391,144

CHAMBLY CANAL.

1911	208	289	497	51,451	2	3,509	3,511	367,978	2,708	599,829
1912	279	207	486	45,550	1	3,318	3,319	344,435	2,422	618,415
1913	290	182	472	62,140	–	2,725	2,725	273,671	2,507	555,602
1914	167	179	346	52,736	–	2,348	2,348	241,672	2,677	436,905
1915	308	180	488	58,998	1	2,300	2,301	235,193	2,640	478,707
1916	247	261	508	64,064	1	1,810	1,811	186,298	1,669	398,977
1917	142	258	400	65,806	–	2,060	2,060	202,970	707	434,818

ST. PETER'S CANAL.

1911	269	991	1,260	89,270	–	–	–	–	709	75,298
1912	353	852	1,205	88,519	2	6	8	626	1,240	74,809
1913	382	942	1,324	94,890	6	7	13	1,048	1,582	71,514
1914	451	741	1,192	80,252	1	7	8	413	351	54,180
1915	37	34	71	5,650	–	–	–	–	8	2,895
1916	30	103	133	9,201	–	–	–	–	6	9,629
1917	316	828	1,144	82,405	1	1	2	89	585	62,254

MURRAY CANAL.

1911	940	416	1,356	368,189	69	15	84	3,021	26,187	163,457
1912	834	176	1,010	386,302	65	10	75	2,761	20,679	170,081
1913	887	337	1,224	395,494	51	2	53	2,133	20,210	180,576
1914	656	258	914	210,747	47	10	57	2,889	15,893	83,907
1915	478	74	552	124,506	48	–	48	1,407	12,223	30,728
1916	514	135	649	108,260	30	–	30	1,025	4,868	46,680
1917	669	197	866	134,929	25	–	25	2,570	1,996	57,603

OTTAWA CANAL.

1911	981	1,128	2,109	377,925	–	304	304	30,536	25,497	320,071
1912	1,007	1,655	2,662	480,751	–	397	397	40,598	27,271	392,350
1913	1,007	1,640	2,647	497,649	–	291	291	29,718	24,759	365,438
1914	930	1,267	2,197	392,516	–	275	275	27,257	23,835	335,132
1915	788	861	1,649	297,434	–	391	391	39,464	27,258	272,370
1916	782	877	1,659	302,012	–	328	328	33,851	22,812	237,651
1917	693	821	1,514	293,997	–	282	282	29,085	22,774	214,835

37.—Traffic through Canadian Canals during the Navigation Seasons 1911-1917—concluded.

RIDEAU CANAL.

Year	Canadian Vessels.				United States Vessels.				Passengers.	Freight carried.
	Steamers.	Sail.	Total.	Vessel Tonnage.	Steamers.	Sail.	Total.	Vessel Tonnage.		
	No.	No.	No.	Tons.	No.	No.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1911	2,361	670	3,031	222,562	1	30	31	3,038	25,298	172,227
1912	2,257	703	2,960	208,689	–	9	9	887	20,534	160,133
1913	2,185	613	2,798	200,898	–	22	22	2,088	19,653	171,223
1914	2,208	392	2,600	176,904	22	13	35	2,611	19,730	151,739
1915	1,817	253	2,070	144,787	–	6	6	586	18,664	120,781
1916	1,512	160	1,672	117,341	–	12	12	1,214	12,544	105,430
1917	1,350	154	1,504	105,666	–	16	16	1,964	11,552	84,549

TRENT CANAL.

1911	3,088	1,077	4,165	196,973	–	–	–	–	77,078	57,290
1912	3,227	771	3,998	208,855	–	–	–	–	73,861	77,150
1913	3,021	645	3,666	217,081	–	–	–	–	99,162	55,800
1914	2,915	732	3,647	174,647	–	–	–	–	85,218	67,715
1915	2,855	578	3,433	172,780	–	–	–	–	82,391	49,904
1916	3,011	484	3,495	165,486	–	–	–	–	104,736	45,009
1917	2,548	419	2,967	142,979	–	–	–	–	93,599	48,924

ST. ANDREW'S CANAL.

1911	341	82	423	111,437	–	–	–	–	5,345	47,135
1912	743	517	1,260	210,973	–	–	–	–	902	95,549
1913	616	372	988	199,278	–	–	–	–	1,796	81,295
1914	197	137	334	106,044	–	–	–	–	2,533	42,013
1915	664	423	1,087	97,710	–	–	–	–	4,295	21,982
1916	302	250	552	58,934	–	–	–	–	3,656	13,438
1917	85	28	113	26,093	–	–	–	–	5,902	7,174

SUMMARY.

1911	16,162	9,423	25,585	9,172,192	5,806	4,564	10,370	18,231,622	304,904	38,030,353
1912	17,187	10,184	27,371	10,237,335	7,289	4,496	11,785	24,636,190	292,267	47,587,245
1913	18,499	10,155	28,654	12,078,041	7,017	3,722	10,739	24,238,788	335,799	52,053,913
1914	18,094	8,031	26,125	12,050,856	4,614	3,128	7,742	15,636,414	287,326	37,023,237
1915	15,923	5,652	21,575	9,398,207	3,115	3,300	6,415	7,385,101	250,836	15,198,803
1916	16,222	5,780	22,002	9,839,029	4,083	2,717	6,800	10,660,839	263,648	23,583,491
1917	14,890	6,698	21,588	9,831,694	3,790	2,804	6,594	10,259,772	244,919	22,238,935

38.—Total Expenditure and Revenue of Canals 1868-1917 and before Confederation.

Fiscal Year.	Expenditure Chargeable—					Revenue of Canals.
	To Capital.	To Income.	To Revenue[1].	For Staff.	For Repairs.	
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Before Confederation.....	20,593,866	98,378	–	–	–	–
1868–1900.....	58,419,977	2,857,040	820,973	7,618,245	5,915,591	12,401,918
1901.....	2,360,570	147,768	61,939	314,095	262,876	315,426
1902.....	2,114,690	216,703	65,771	317,839	263,768	300,414
1903.....	1,823,274	277,596	63,175	390,282	294,114	230,213
1904.....	1,880,787	302,409	66,067	381,017	350,279	79,537
1905.....	2,071,594	354,353	64,515	431,500	401,743	78,009
1906.....	1,552,121	319,877	62,172	447,963	375,889	108,068
1907 (9 months)	887,839	264,111	66,251	329,630	287,231	105,003
1908.....	1,723,156	508,010	105,519	473,639	411,661	144,882
1909.....	1,873,869	728,125	106,066	475,515	433,958	199,501
1910.....	1,650,707	489,256	111,756	515,585	491,793	193,384
1911.....	2,349,474	440,270	103,398	511,306	471,530	221,138
1912.....	2,560,939	442,012	110,049	585,900	555,710	264,114
1913.....	2,259,257	331,987	121,371	605,248	535,136	307,568
1914.....	2,829,661	389,285	147,729	642,845	574,039	380,188
1915.....	5,490,796	444,730	140,236	675,771	562,599	427,763
1916.....	6,142,149	397,665	139,952	697,532	529,565	446,722
1917.....	4,304,589	399,414	137,907	700,022	486,168	461,423
Totals.....	**122,919,315**	**9,408,989**	**2,494,846**	**16,113,934**	**13,203,650**	**16,665,271**

[1] Expenditure for Staff and Repairs, Canals in General.

NOTE.—For the years 1868 to 1900, see Canada Year Book 1916–17, page 462.

39.—Capital Expenditure for Construction and Enlargement of Canals 1868-1917 and before Confederation.

Canals.	Expenditure, Previous Years.	Expenditure, 1916-17.	Total Cost.
	$	$	$
Beauharnois	1,636,690	–	1,636,690
Carillon and Grenville[1]	4,182,093	–	4,182,093
Chambly	731,696	49,300	780,996
Cornwall	7,246,304	–	7,246,304
Culbute Lock and Dam	382,391	–	382,391
Lachine	14,108,612	24,073	14,132,685
Lake St. Francis	75,907	–	75,907
Lake St. Louis	298,176	–	298,176
Murray	1,248,947	–	1,248,947
Rideau	4,168,069	33,735	4,201,804
Sault Ste. Marie	4,994,372	–	4,994,372
Soulanges	7,904,045	–	7,904,045
Ste. Anne's Lock and Canal	1,170,216	–	1,170,216
St Lawrence River and Canals—			
North Channel	1,946,188	48,955	1,995,143
River Reaches	483,830	–	483,830
Galops Channel	1,039,896	–	1,039,896
St. Peters	648,547	–	648,547
St. Ours Lock	127,229	–	127,229
Tay	489,599	–	489,599
Trent	15,626,295	613,089	16,239,384
Welland	29,399,406	–	29,399,406
Welland Ship Canal	10,180,153	3,513,770	13,693,923
Williamsburg — Farrans Point	877,091	–	877,091
Williamsburg — Galops	6,121,214	20,028	6,141,242
Williamsburg — Rapide Plat	2,158,242	1,639	2,159,881
Williamsburg — Williamsburg	1,334,551	–	1,334,551
Canals in general	34,967	–	34,967
Totals	**118,614,726**	**4,304,589**	**122,919,315**

[1] The records relating to cost of construction by Imperial Government were destroyed by fire in 1852, and the statistics are not included in this table.

40.—Traffic through the Panama Canal, August, 1914, to June, 1918.

From the Panama Canal Record. (Ton=2,240 lb.)

Month and Year.	Atlantic to Pacific.				Pacific to Atlantic.				Total.			
	Vessels.	Canal Tonnage.		Cargo. Tons.	Vessels.	Canal Tonnage.		Cargo. Tons.	Vessels.	Canal Tonnage.		Cargo. Tons.
		Gross.	Net.			Gross.	Net.			Gross.	Net.	
1917.												
January	77	368,253	258,317	246,139	98	406,554	303,131	425,254	175	774,807	561,448	671,393
February	68	324,918	226,247	244,307	72	361,947	251,356	313,462	140	686,865	477,603	557,769
March	80	374,578	258,790	315,920	73	306,175	211,339	255,899	153	680,753	470,129	571,819
April	82	398,712	278,762	322,656	77	396,396	274,029	305,049	159	795,108	552,791	627,705
May	62	259,901	181,289	194,002	106	488,417	340,728	423,101	168	748,318	522,017	617,103
June	86	391,677	276,855	315,194	89	380,074	266,809	325,705	175	771,751	543,664	640,899
July	97	402,753	279,487	292,470	90	396,660	297,177	384,642	187	799,413	576,664	677,112
August	79	347,176	244,883	228,732	93	379,636	276,151	354,693	172	726,812	521,034	583,425
September	79	301,926	214,409	222,564	111	511,042	370,020	513,878	190	812,968	584,429	736,442
October	87	392,592	274,206	274,766	87	361,827	253,770	327,526	174	754,419	527,976	602,292
November	84	382,078	265,496	311,024	106	463,195	328,413	396,115	190	845,273	593,909	707,139
December	67	261,245	181,265	194,624	98	424,908	301,551	354,774	165	686,153	482,816	549,398
Total	**948**	**4,205,809**	**2,940,006**	**3,162,398**	**1,100**	**4,876,831**	**3,474,474**	**4,380,098**	**2,048**	**9,082,640**	**6,414,480**	**7,542,496**
1918.												
January	72	329,333	225,427	212,596	91	384,192	270,082	340,910	163	713,525	495,509	553,506
February	63	274,848	187,506	131,567	94	432,758	309,606	339,198	157	707,606	497,112	470,755
March	67	271,695	192,335	164,253	126	555,467	403,763	490,154	193	827,162	596,098	654,407
April	79	339,371	234,992	219,362	95	421,969	307,154	400,696	174	761,340	542,146	620,058
May	77	326,465	228,106	206,233	123	612,096	439,106	573,808	200	938,561	667,212	780,041
June	70	308,560	222,266	181,275	95	489,547	351,687	446,283	165	798,107	573,953	627,558
Total	**428**	**1,850,272**	**1,290,632**	**1,115,286**	**624**	**2,896,029**	**2,081,398**	**2,591,039**	**1,052**	**4,746,301**	**3,372,030**	**3,706,325**
Totals, 1916	**627**	**2,846,406**	**2,000,260**	**2,124,918**	**626**	**2,728,255**	**1,933,609**	**2,806,993**	**1,253**	**5,574,661**	**3,933,869**	**4,931,911**
Totals, 1915	**582**	**2,873,708**	**1,995,265**	**2,128,996**	**588**	**2,815,112**	**1,975,091**	**2,837,564**	**1,170**	**5,688,820**	**3,970,356**	**4,966,560**
Aug. to Dec., 1914	**181**	**903,291**	**647,588**	**744,682**	**176**	**919,763**	**657,690**	**1,009,252**	**357**	**1,823,054**	**1,305,278**	**1,753,934**

41.—Traffic through the Panama Canal by Nationality of Vessels for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1915-1918.

Nationality.	1915.		1916.		1917.		1918.	
	Atlantic to Pacific.	Pacific to Atlantic.	Atlantic to Pacific.	Pacific to Atlantic.	Atlantic to Pacific.	Pacific to Atlantic.	Atlantic to Pacific.	Pacific to Atlantic.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Argentinian	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
British	226	239	193	165	371	409	303	396
Canadian	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chilean	16	19	16	17	50	49	50	46
Chinese	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Costa Rican	–	–	–	–	11	12	10	10
Cuban	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–
Danish	10	13	10	8	26	17	44	56
Dutch	5	2	11	4	36	38	31	18
French	2	1	–	1	4	5	19	33
German	–	–	–	–	4	2	–	–
Greek	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Honduran	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	–
Italian	1	1	1	–	1	1	2	2
Japanese	4	2	19	5	54	18	33	20
Mexican	–	–	–	–	6	7	–	1
Nicaraguan	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
Norwegian	16	26	19	26	74	76	145	151
Panaman	–	2	5	1	5	2	1	3
Peruvian	2	2	16	14	43	43	41	42
Russian	5	1	1	–	1	1	–	2
Spanish	–	–	–	–	10	10	5	7
Swedish	8	10	5	8	7	11	12	14
United States	231	239	114	124	198	266	224	401
Total	**530**	**558**	**411**	**376**	**905**	**971**	**921**	**1,209**

SHIPPING.

Administration of the general shipping interests of Canada is divided between the Marine Department and the Department of the Naval Service.[1] The Marine Department includes the control, regulation, management and supervision of various services, chief amongst which are (1) administration of the Canada Shipping Act and other Acts of the Dominion Government relating to marine transportation; (2) pilotage; (3) the construction and maintenance of lighthouses, lightships, fog alarms, buoys and beacons; (4) ports, harbours, piers, wharves and breakwaters; (5) the Meteorological Service of Canada; (6) sick and distressed seamen, and the establishment, regulation and management of marine and seamen's hospitals; (7) river and harbour police; (8) inquiries into the causes of shipwrecks and casualties and the collection of wreck statistics; (9) the inspection of steamboats; (10) the construction and maintenance of the St. Lawrence River Ship Canal and (11) the maintenance of winter communication between Prince Edward Island and the mainland. The net revenue of the Marine Department for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1917, derived principally from fees, was $574,498, and the expenditure for the same period was $4,768,784.

Of the following statements, Tables **42-49** are compiled from the Reports of the Department of Customs, and Tables **50-57** are from the Reports of the Department of Marine.

[1] For information relating to the Department of the Naval Service, see page 609.

42.—Sea-going Vessels (exclusive of Coasting Vessels) Entered and Cleared at Canadian Ports during the fiscal year 1917.

Nationalities.	Number of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Freight.		Number of Men.
			Weight.	Tons Measurement.	
ENTERED.					
British	3,742	8,311,131	1,375,673	313,758	230,193
Canadian	5,995	2,135,104	425,116	38,044	97,513
Foreign	9,429	4,343,546	1,763,929	117,497	144,234
Total	**19,166**	**14,789,781**	**3,564,718**	**469,299**	**471,940**
CLEARED.					
British	3,645	7,833,742	5,472,537	1,362,240	207,038
Canadian	6,246	2,208,344	899,113	109,215	101,071
Foreign	9,071	4,435,207	2,070,825	611,406	147,909
Total	**18,962**	**14,477,293**	**8,442,475**	**2,082,861**	**456,018**
TOTAL ENTERED AND CLEARED.					
British	7,387	16,144,873	6,848,210	1,675,998	437,231
Canadian	12,241	4,343,448	1,324,229	147,259	198,584
Foreign	18,500	8,778,753	3,834,754	728,903	292,143
Total	**38,128**	**29,267,074**	**12,007,193**	**2,552,160**	**927,958**

43.—Sea-going Vessels Entered and Cleared at the Principal Ports of Canada, 1917.

Ports.	British.		Foreign.		Total.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Anyox, B.C.	121	54,261	221	173,920	342	228,181
Arichat, N.S.	161	4,988	31	2,597	192	7,585
Baddeck, N.S.	97	5,160	34	9,633	131	14,793
Bathurst, N.B.	36	20,998	34	20,898	70	41,896
Bridgewater, N.S.	43	9,552	107	42,076	150	51,628
Campbellton, N.B.	15	38,539	73	57,062	88	95,601
Campo Bello, N.B.	236	39,698	587	13,659	823	53,357
Canso, N.S.	258	32,264	481	24,487	739	56,751
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	110	65,794	13	5,109	123	70,903
Chatham, N.B.	26	43,213	201	83,912	227	127,125
Chemainus, B.C.	28	6,382	106	9,502	134	15,884
Chicoutimi, Que.	17	38,816	21	30,543	38	69,359
Dalhousie, N.B.	4	7,390	48	36,439	52	43,829
Gaspe, Que.	27	12,031	49	33,371	76	45,402
Halifax, N.S.	1,901	3,788,474	740	951,815	2,641	4,740,289
Hillsboro, N.B.	13	12,186	19	8,099	32	20,285
Ladysmith, B.C.	186	30,546	324	116,493	510	147,039
La Have, N.S.	200	19,452	34	2,530	234	21,982
Liverpool, N.S.	72	10,537	380	37,811	452	48,348
Lockport, N.S.	98	4,009	81	4,544	179	8,553
Lord's Cove, N.B.	549	8,891	222	3,367	771	12,258
Louisburg, N.S.	568	662,590	552	353,254	1,120	1,015,844
Lower East Pubnico, N.S.	62	3,290	80	4,349	142	7,639
Lunenburg, N.S.	644	53,521	65	5,707	709	59,228
Moncton, N.B.	15	27,711	12	6,316	27	34,027
Montreal, Que.	1,027	3,638,767	107	220,056	1,134	3,858,823
Nanaimo, B.C.	377	85,877	1,334	576,682	1,711	662,559
Newcastle, N.B.	3	4,625	72	29,594	75	34,219
Newport, B.C.	220	70,007	123	32,213	343	102,220
New Westminster, B.C.	17	6,402	53	11,069	70	17,471
North Head, N.B.	371	46,134	50	884	421	47,018
North Sydney, N.S.	1,587	523,155	201	120,091	178	643,246
Parrsboro, N.S.	100	43,850	147	44,144	247	87,994
Paspebiac, Que.	11	17,381	55	22,993	66	40,374
Pictou, N.S.	10	16,126	13	13,352	23	29,478
Powell River, B.C.	36	85,284	209	99,475	245	184,759
Port Hawkesbury, N.S.	101	45,305	90	10,408	191	55,713
Port Simpson, B.C.	7	2,398	18	492	25	2,890
Prince Rupert, B.C.	1,214	413,476	1,767	412,882	2,981	826,358
Quebec, Que.	268	855,377	39	54,504	307	909,881
Rimouski, Que.	74	406,378	210	21,166	94	427,544
St. Andrews, N.B.	535	34,398	2,186	100,642	2,721	135,040
St. George, N.B.	15	2,084	214	16,892	229	18,976
St. John, N.B.	779	1,720,491	1,261	741,572	2,040	2,462,063
St. Martin's, N.B.	43	16,367	55	8,460	98	24,827
St. Stephens, N.B.	47	4,179	217	11,061	264	15,240
Sandy Point, N.S.	33	5,953	304	27,456	337	33,409
Shelburne, N.S.	58	4,039	93	14,487	151	18,526
Steveston, B.C.	117	4,586	306	9,764	423	14,350
Sydney, N.S.	1,069	1,698,714	252	525,280	1,321	2,223,994
Three Rivers, Que.	40	87,930	6	8,970	46	96,900
Union Bay, B.C.	104	259,190	220	133,361	324	392,551
Vancouver, B.C.	1,800	2,580,409	1,356	1,232,456	3,156	3,812,865
Victoria, B.C.	1,633	2,190,638	1,575	2,017,539	3,208	4,208,177
Windsor, N.S.	169	172,991	91	73,051	260	246,042
Yarmouth, N.S.	504	305,528	253	23,045	757	328,573

44.—Sea-going Vessels Entered Inwards and Outwards by Countries, 1917.

VESSELS ENTERED INWARDS.

Countries whence arrived.	British.			Canadian.			Foreign.		
	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Crew No.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Crew No.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Crew No.
Great Britain	1,117	4,319,867	96,286	196	46,469	1,179	240	244,402	4,258
Australia	57	251,939	7,223	–	–	–	3	2,264	33
British S. Africa	2	4,612	87	–	–	–	4	3,431	55
British W. Indies	93	172,573	9,971	98	13,559	640	21	14,359	417
Newfoundland	958	471,150	18,282	453	156,262	6,608	95	206,250	2,661
Other British possessions	63	186,268	3,089	–	–	–	16	35,677	565
Chile	2	8,075	144	–	–	–	3	7,375	108
China	44	269,914	12,649	4	11,254	189	34	140,142	2,897
France	172	527,046	8,171	3	4,797	58	51	44,662	830
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	71	16,423	455
Holland	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	5,465	95
Italy	26	67,803	907	1	396	8	21	67,273	864
Japan	28	169,211	7,059	1	2,798	49	71	230,919	5,606
Norway	–	–	–	1	3,007	37	10	9,468	145
Peru	8	22,286	241	1	1,384	23	7	20,042	247
St. Pierre	19	3,696	121	21	1,779	121	40	8,701	853
Russia	1	2,615	42	3	6,423	120	13	38,344	610
Spain	6	10,839	135	5	3,518	113	38	19,964	421
United States	927	1,688,997	60,184	3,623	1,809,683	72,521	6,938	2,989,604	103,119
Sea Fisheries	175	19,811	3,253	1,563	62,710	15,589	1,667	183,180	18,471
Mexico	2	7,595	83	4	6,188	97	2	6,081	64
Other countries	28	81,007	1,480	17	4,793	150	66	37,963	919
Sea Cable and Admiralty	14	25,827	786	1	84	11	15	11,557	541
Total	**3,742**	**8,311,131**	**230,193**	**5,995**	**2,135,104**	**97,513**	**9,429**	**4,343,546**	**144,234**

Countries to which departed.	VESSELS ENTERED OUTWARDS.								
Great Britain	797	3,128,281	71,767	189	25,006	832	519	390,739	6,658
Australia	69	288,071	7,609	–	–	–	–	–	–
British Oceania	4	15,360	459	–	–	–	–	–	–
British S. Africa	19	53,395	846	–	–	–	13	11,263	152
British W. Indies	15	4,090	109	45	6,475	286	19	12,761	381
Newfoundland	962	467,162	17,854	570	175,311	7,699	115	200,898	2,961
British Guiana	26	73,984	2,445	3	294	16	–	–	–
Other British Possessions	16	56,273	977	–	–	–	32	104,903	1,351

44.—Sea-going Vessels Entered Inwards and Outwards by Countries, 1917—concluded.

VESSELS ENTERED OUTWARDS—concluded.

Countries to which departed.	British.			Canadian.			Foreign.		
	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Crew No.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Crew No.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Crew No.
Brazil	6	1,584	40	1	308	7	–	–	–
China	59	372,685	18,255	1	900	14	26	110,884	2,334
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	41,475	635
France	257	698,704	9,888	13	12,885	254	99	143,457	2,290
Holland	–	–	–	–	–	–	51	95,878	1,185
Italy	5	11,590	151	–	–	–	17	49,279	607
Japan	3	14,921	584	–	–	–	54	182,837	4,799
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	53,735	604
St. Pierre	16	1,114	82	15	1,224	91	45	9,634	985
United States	847	1,493,509	53,276	3,548	1,866,079	73,457	6,075	2,772,642	97,948
Sea fisheries	186	20,749	3,448	1,795	72,498	17,428	1,864	81,024	21,958
Russia	3	7,669	104	8	22,471	382	39	111,256	1,726
Other countries	31	96,435	1,573	50	17,659	468	53	92,414	851
Sea, Cable and Admiralty	324	1,028,166	17,571	8	7,234	137	11	5,228	484
Total	**3,645**	**7,833,742**	**207,038**	**6,246**	**2,208,344**	**101,071**	**9,071**	**4,435,207**	**147,909**

45.—Sea-going Vessels Entered and Cleared at Canadian Ports with Cargo and in Ballast, 1902-1917.

Fiscal Years.	British.		Canadian.		Foreign.		Total Tonnage.
	No.	Tons Register.	No.	Tons Register.	No.	Tons Register.	
1902	4,363	6,865,924	11,413	1,937,227	14,530	5,928,337	14,731,488
1903	4,647	7,753,788	11,282	2,085,568	12,403	6,001,819	15,841,175
1904	4,997	8,045,817	11,045	1,979,803	14,002	5,801,085	15,826,705
1905	4,614	8,034,652	11,279	2,269,834	11,904	5,283,969	15,588,455
1906	5,104	9,059,453	12,201	2,304,942	12,511	5,479,034	16,843,429
1907 (9 mos.)	4,488	7,576,721	7,880	1,899,141	8,107	4,429,012	13,904,874
1908	6,356	10,329,515	10,562	2,606,660	12,886	6,555,096	19,491,271
1909	5,795	10,405,370	10,946	2,806,278	13,441	6,554,228	19,765,876
1910	5,780	11,038,709	10,875	3,498,361	13,147	6,267,243	20,804,313
1911	6,870	12,712,337	10,607	3,341,998	12,467	6,242,851	22,297,186
1912	6,766	13,342,929	10,966	4,618,163	15,134	6,628,513	24,589,605
1913	7,307	13,896,353	11,810	4,530,835	16,549	7,803,910	26,231,098
1914	7,418	15,711,849	12,786	5,160,799	15,811	8,695,838	29,568,486
1915	6,949	13,931,091	11,903	4,005,011	15,060	7,466,484	25,402,586
1916	6,817	12,417,944	12,386	3,894,731	18,559	8,514,975	24,827,650
1917	7,387	16,144,873	12,241	4,343,448	18,500	8,778,753	29,267,074

46.—Sea-going and Inland Vessels (exclusive of Coasting Vessels) arrived at and departed from Canadian Ports, 1901-1917.

Fiscal Years.	British.		Canadian.		Foreign.		Total Tonnage.
	No.	Tons Register.	No.	Tons Register.	No.	Tons Register.	
1901	4,319	6,694,133	30,211	8,540,089	33,302	10,795,586	26,029,808
1902	4,363	6,865,924	33,202	9,654,528	40,148	13,504,952	30,025,404
1903	4,647	7,753,788	31,534	10,482,940	53,545	15,418,315	33,655,043
1904	4,997	8,045,817	30,934	9,955,290	35,739	13,201,098	31,202,205
1905	4,614	8,034,652	29,729	11,047,447	35,647	13,195,721	32,277,820
1906	5,104	9,059,453	32,239	11,241,915	37,644	14,430,804	34,732,172
1907 (9 mos.)	4,408	7,576,721	30,654	11,582,409	25,263	11,436,761	30,595,891
1908	6,356	10,329,515	28,795	11,717,846	40,461	17,527,670	39,575,031
1909	5,795	10,405,370	29,247	13,805,790	38,677	16,490,443	40,701,603
1910	5,780	11,038,709	28,635	15,680,534	41,650	17,848,748	44,567,991
1911	6,870	12,712,337	29,670	16,380,146	40,892	18,337,062	47,429,545
1912	6,766	13,342,929	27,949	18,069,983	45,399	21,560,215	52,973,127
1913	7,307	13,896,353	42,624	20,677,938	47,303	23,275,492	57,849,783
1914	7,418	15,711,849	30,234	17,026,121	55,835	29,181,513	61,919,483
1915	6,949	13,931,091	29,359	17,504,751	48,635	22,168,311	53,604,153
1916	6,817	12,417,944	37,900	17,372,836	75,411	27,930,318	57,721,098
1917	7,387	16,144,873	39,978	20,290,252	74,850	29,277,419	65,712,544

47.—British and Foreign Vessels employed in the Coasting Trade of Canada, 1913-1917.

Vessels Arrived.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
British—					
Steam.....No.	69,468	72,470	68,505	66,145	65,846
Tons register.....	32,674,896	36,914,752	32,856,755	32,051,456	29,433,729
Number of crew.....	1,519,500	1,631,917	1,436,800	1,378,957	1,304,873
Sail.....No.	21,797	20,717	19,914	18,239	17,161
Tons register.....	4,393,786	3,718,813	3,509,585	2,915,808	3,260,636
Number of crew.....	84,824	82,190	78,221	72,213	65,247
Foreign—					
Steam.....No.	493	466	880	452	391
Tons register.....	718,005	774,356	1,587,007	562,311	299,883
Number of crew.....	10,791	12,374	23,826	11,198	7,142
Sail.....No.	269	308	355	457	418
Tons register.....	86,230	70,480	97,205	94,499	79,144
Number of crew.....	2,343	2,148	2,605	3,627	3,257
Description of vessels—					
Steam, screw.....No.	61,656	62,615	61,948	59,659	59,680
Steam, paddle..... "	6,323	8,099	6,128	5,821	5,057
Steam, sternwheel..... "	1,982	2,222	1,309	1,387	1,500
Sail, ships..... "	12	5	4	28	38
Sail, barks..... "	22	17	22	16	932
Sail, barkentines..... "	7	7	4	12	10
Sail, brig..... "	–	6	–	–	–
Sail, brigantines..... "	9	15	14	1	1
Sail, schooners..... "	15,178	15,258	15,428	14,990	13,347
Sail, sloops, barges, canal boats, etc..... "	6,838	5,717	4,797	3,649	3,251

47.—British and Foreign Vessels employed in the Coasting Trade of Canada, 1913-1917—concluded.

Vessels Departed.		1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
British—						
Steam	No.	64,542	66,017	63,029	60,950	62,500
Tons register		30,540,676	32,233,008	30,083,292	29,606,475	28,411,647
Number of crew		1,452,445	1,515,052	1,332,671	1,255,655	1,242,047
Sail	No.	21,647	20,845	20,204	18,311	17,507
Tons register		4,400,192	3,743,733	3,208,071	2,801,400	3,204,652
Number of crew		81,096	78,934	76,213	71,473	64,303
Foreign—						
Steam	No.	476	489	961	429	260
Tons register		741,846	831,337	1,663,222	585,053	118,383
Number of crew		12,451	14,674	25,018	10,657	3,742
Sail	No.	347	340	401	418	376
Tons register		89,082	70,330	94,845	92,422	87,548
Number of crew		2,895	2,489	4,104	3,782	3,184
Description of Vessels—						
Steam, screw	No.	58,056	57,636	57,398	54,975	56,569
Steam, paddle	"	4,977	6,651	5,283	5,051	4,703
Steam, sternwheel	"	1,985	2,219	1,309	1,353	1,488
Sail, ships	"	8	4	3	7	26
Sail, barks	"	20	16	21	24	934
Sail, barkentines	"	7	7	1	5	11
Sail, brigs	"	–	6	–	–	–
Sail, brigantines	"	12	11	30	–	2
Sail, schooners	"	15,008	15,259	14,705	15,216	13,665
Sail, sloops, barges, canal boats, etc.	"	6,939	5,882	5,845	3,477	3,245

48.—Canadian and American Vessels trading on Rivers and Lakes between Canada and United States, exclusive of ferriage, 1913-1917.

Vessels Arrived.		1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Canadian—						
Steam	No.	9,476	7,863	8,398	12,191	13,026
Tons register		6,284,121	5,830,926	7,104,254	6,590,696	7,697,451
Number of crew		217,275	211,317	236,161	242,201	239,914
Sail	No.	765	1,028	718	804	875
Tons register		226,781	244,778	224,992	228,199	341,931
Number of crew		3,735	4,741	3,531	3,675	4,387
American—						
Steam	No.	16,478	16,270	13,893	25,821	25,788
Tons register		8,798,388	9,378,264	6,340,243	9,104,989	9,617,072
Number of crew		212,936	238,010	218,230	276,539	275,494
Sail	No.	4,095	3,155	2,459	2,187	2,139
Tons register		837,813	752,322	504,437	562,894	622,010
Number of crew		11,268	8,962	5,856	7,113	7,693
Description of Vessels—						
Steam, screw	No.	22,377	20,564	18,892	34,828	36,200
Steam, paddle	"	3,461	3,481	3,282	3,124	2,562
Steam, sternwheel	"	116	88	117	60	52
Sail, schooners	"	1,157	1,163	701	801	781
Sail, sloops	"	61	59	26	19	18
Sail, barges	"	3,642	2,961	2,450	2,171	2,215

48.—Canadian and American Vessels trading on Rivers and Lakes between Canada and United States, exclusive of ferriage, 1913-1917—concluded.

Vessels Departed.		1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Canadian—						
Steam	No.	8,871	7,548	7,540	11,754	12,941
Tons register		5,916,549	5,586,139	5,944,096	6,446,516	7,565,126
Number of crew		201,851	191,672	187,139	231,211	250,397
Sail	No.	792	1,009	800	765	895
Tons register		222,603	303,479	226,398	212,694	342,296
Number of crew		3,686	4,270	3,454	3,541	4,555
American—						
Steam	No.	16,368	16,454	14,052	25,410	25,455
Tons register		8,350,949	9,526,231	7,269,707	9,076,845	9,550,386
Number of crew		201,321	235,933	212,239	279,449	272,675
Sail	No.	4,723	4,145	3,171	3,434	2,968
Tons registered		981,481	728,858	587,440	670,615	709,198
Number of crew		16,397	10,707	7,761	9,320	9,077
Description of Vessels—						
Steam, screw	No.	22,034	20,907	18,484	34,156	35,764
Steam, paddle	"	3,095	2,983	2,990	2,945	2,560
Steam, sternwheel	"	110	112	118	63	72
Sail, schooners	"	1,154	1,145	809	778	938
Sail, sloops	"	68	77	29	22	4
Sail, barges	"	4,293	3,932	3,133	3,399	2,921

49.—Vessels built and registered in Canada and Vessels sold to other Countries, 1901-1917.

Fiscal Year.	Built.		Registered.		Sold to other Countries.		
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Value.	Tonnage.
						$	
1901	240	21,956	327	35,156	5	66,468	4,490
1902	260	28,288	316	34,236	27	235,865	11,360
1903	295	30,856	312	41,405	21	220,602	11,172
1904	214	28,397	243	33,192	11	87,115	7,208
1905	248	21,865	335	27,583	21	100,363	3,696
1906	323	18,724	420	37,639	45	187,725	9,487
1907 (9 months)	229	33,205	257	31,635	17	68,190	3,855
1908	361	49,928	357	78,144	28	132,900	4,515
1909	303	29,023	277	32,899	16	98,643	3,644
1910	264	24,059	220	33,383	14	133,800	5,047
1911	247	22,812	234	50,006	17	201,526	5,885
1912	326	31,065	302	30,021	18	140,350	4,265
1913	324	24,325	328	30,225	20	610,650	7,976
1914	289	46,887	230	46,909	27	169,618	8,258
1915	224	45,721	327	55,384	21	1,150,950	17,044
1916	167	13,497	325	102,239	21	192,575	4,529
1917	184	28,638	334	105,826	47	4,398,579	24,954

50.—Number and Net Tonnage of Vessels on the Registry of Shipping, Canada, 1913-1916.

Description.	1913.		1914.		1915.		1916.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Steamers[1]	3,847	430,117	4,054	453,171	4,132	459,182	4,202	491,181
Ships	3	5,207	4	4,589	3	2,791	3	2,791
Barks	16	19,141	16	20,765	16	20,236	12	14,442
Barkentines	13	9,361	10	5,862	11	6,006	9	5,329
Brigantines	9	1,405	9	1,390	7	914	7	1,013
Schooners	2,721	173,768	2,650	164,276	2,614	159,142	2,566	155,167
Sloops	702	27,459	702	27,182	644	23,895	589	18,417
Barges	624	110,191	641	115,701	610	109,397	528	98,741
Scows	392	51,688	451	64,420	478	68,869	495	73,529
Yachts	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
Yawls	12	269	14	359	14	359	14	360
Cutters	10	100	10	100	10	100	9	99
Drill boats	4	1,379	4	1,379	4	1,379	4	1,379
Drill scow	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	15
Dredges	155	46,359	169	52,509	178	56,336	189	59,440
House-boats	11	1,035	11	1,035	11	1,035	11	1,035
Horse-ferries	5	59	5	59	4	49	3	42
Floating lights	6	331	6	331	6	331	6	331
Pile drivers	1	17	1	17	1	17	1	17
Light ships	4	472	4	472	4	472	4	472
Cat boats and luggers	5	13	5	13	4	10	1[2]	6
Lighters	2	238	2	238	2	238	2	238
Floating Dry Dock	1	17,964	1	17,964	1	17,964	1	17,964
Rock Breaker	1	389	2	587	2	587	2	587
Totals	**8,545**	**896,965**	**8,772**	**932,422**	**8,757**	**929,312**	**8,660**	**942,598**

[1]Embracing 321 paddle-wheel steamers with a registered tonnage of 61,017 tons and 3,881 screw steamers with a registered tonnage of 430,164 tons for the year 1916. [2]Lugger only.

51.—Steamboat Inspection during the Fiscal Year 1916-1917.

Division.	Number of Vessels Inspected.				Number of Vessels not Inspected.	
	Vessels registered or owned in the Dominion.		Vessels registered or owned elsewhere.			
	No.	Gross Tonnage.	No.	Gross Tonnage.	No.	Gross Tonnage.
Halifax	183	70,341	17	59,298	24	3,252
St. John, N.B	135	24,227	13	20,570	52	17,430
Quebec	99	26,503	2	504	15	1,464
Sorel	124	59,186	–	–	11	4,691
Montreal	179	35,384	1	5,556	79	44,255
Kingston	123	39,529	15	13,347	37	2,845
Toronto	324	187,269	45	44,009	96	9,999
Collingwood	113	48,913	–	–	31	3,067
Port Arthur	64	42,256	4	7,457	39	3,128
Kenora	71	5,063	–	–	34	3,778
Edmonton	27	4,053	–	–	12	967
Vancouver	237	70,734	20	79,720	45	8,831
Victoria	114	47,064	23	27,215	39	6,088
Total	**1,793**	**660,522**	**140**	**257,676**	**514**	**109,795**

51.—Steamboat Inspection during the Fiscal Year 1916-1917—concluded.

Division.	Number of Vessels subject to Inspection when in Commission.		Number of Vessels added to the Dominion.		Number of Vessels lost, broken up or destroyed.	
	No.	Gross Tonnage.	No.	Gross Tonnage.	No.	Gross Tonnage.
Halifax	224	132,891	2	9,357	5	113
St. John, N.B.	200	62,227	1	12	2	51
Quebec	116	28,471	4	523	6	754
Sorel	135	63,877	9	3,221	5	436
Montreal	259	85,195	4	3,184	4	1,666
Kingston	175	55,721	4	842	5	212
Toronto	465	241,277	15	13,857	5	2,182
Collingwood	144	51,980	8	10,018	1	451
Port Arthur	107	52,841	2	1,730	2	3,187
Kenora	105	8,841	–	–	3	3,274
Edmonton	39	5,020	3	1,270	3	200
Vancouver	302	159,285	9	8,506	13	5,651
Victoria	176	80,367	3	1,543	9	1,311
Total	**2,447**	**1,027,993**	**64**	**54,063**	**63**	**19,488**

Seamen Shipped and Discharged.—Table 52 shows, for each year from 1908 to 1916, the number of seamen shipped and discharged at Canadian ports under the provisions of the Canada Shipping Act (R.S. 1906, c. 113, ss. 141-143).

52.—Number of Seamen Shipped and Discharged at Canadian Ports, 1908-1916.

Year.	Seamen Shipped.	Seamen Discharged.	Year.	Seamen Shipped.	Seamen Discharged.
1908	18,013	11,542	1912	13,708	11,290
1909	20,502	11,573	1913	16,975	13,749
1910	16,735	11,069	1914	18,987	14,989
1911	13,748	11,301	1915	22,797	14,319
			1916	20,902	16,689

Wrecks and Casualties.—The statement in Table 53, supplied by the Department of Marine, applies to vessels of every nationality in respect of wrecks and casualties in Canadian waters and to Canadian vessels in respect of wrecks and casualties in other waters. The returns in some years cover wrecks and casualties of previous years.

53.—Canadian Wrecks and Casualties for the years ended June 30, 1870-1900 and for 1901-1917.

Year.	Casualties.	Tonnage.	Lives lost.	Damages.	Year.	Casualties.	Tonnage.	Lives lost.	Damages
	No.	Tons.	No.	$		No.	Tons.	No.	$
1870–1900	9,670	3,577,367	5,096	61,525,760	1910	321	211,565	101	1,569,580
1901	136	47,181	126	285,782	1911	271	122,619	48	942,093
1902	222	105,814	132	835,916	1912	293	269,569	59	1,053,768
1903	237	162,297	32	409,991	1913	275	270,905	160	1,963,870
1904	192	81,143	9	489,699	1914	255	210,368	1,083[1]	4,983,775
1905	178	79,588	15	621,267	1915	280	214,036	70	1,459,012
1906	220	139,586	149	573,420	1916	308	242,996	67	1,377,442
1907	317	131,441	55	672,466	1917	239	715,384	152	4,850,145[2]
1908	307	120,269	34	1,390,891					
1909	343	189,906	24	1,131,966	**Totals**	**14,064**	**6,892,034**	**7,412**	**86,136,843**

[1] Includes 1,042 lives lost in the "Empress of Ireland" disaster. [2] Excluding damage to cargo estimated at $4,310,350.-

54.—Comparative Statement of Marine Danger Signals, 1907-1917.

Description.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Light stations...	901	957	946	969	952	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lights.....	1,145	1,162	1,193	1,227	1,291	1,452	1,393	1,461	1,521	1,555	1,560
Lightships.....	–	11	11	12	13	12	12	12	12	12	12
Lightboats.....	–	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Light keepers....	908	914	923	961	976	975	1,020	1,040	1,066	1,099	1,126
Fog whistles.....	54	13	15	14	14	13	14	13	11	11	11
Sirens.....		3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Diaphones.....	–	51	65	72	82	83	89	98	105	110	113
Fog bells.....	18	19	20	20	23	29	26	26	29	31	32
Hand fog horns..	–	111	108	121	129	137	145	150	148	151	156
Hand fog bells...	–	3	4	4	3	2	3	3	3	3	3
Gas and whistling buoys.....	183	213	234	254	260	281	299	319	336	327	330
Whistling buoys.	30	20	23	24	28	27	29	30	31	31	32
Bell buoys.....	52	52	58	50	55	65	71	82	86	89	87
Submarine bells.	–	9	9	9	10	10	10	13	21	22	22
Fog guns or bombs.....	9	7	7	7	8	9	9	9	9	8	8
Fog horns.....	41	24	20	17	12	14	11	12	10	7	5
Fog alarm stations.....	–	8	9	9	9	9	12	11	12	13	13
Gas beacons.....	–	25	27	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

NOTE.—Besides the foregoing, in 1917 there were 188 lighted spar-buoys, floats and dolphins, 4,837 unlighted buoys and 387 unlighted dolphins, spindles and beacons.

55.—Revenue of the Department of Marine, 1913-1917.

Heads of Revenue.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
	$	$	$	$	$
Harbours, piers and wharves.....	34,161	31,802	34,013	57,829	86,110
Earnings of Dominion steamers.....	38,017	28,653	35,579	35,071	22,802
Decayed pilots' fund.....	4,816	5,697	5,949	5,669	5,230
Steamboat inspection fund.....	4,293	3,556	4,065	3,677	2,618
" engineers' fees.....	1,705	1,865	1,642	1,415	1,419
Sick mariners' fund.....	63,663	70,541	72,525	72,546	76,994
Examination masters and mates.....	3,639	5,549	4,546	4,828	4,600
Casual revenue, sundries.....	34,442	68,188	143,588	279,678	373,314
Sale of steamer " Earl Grey ".....	–	–	493,000	–	–
Miscellaneous.....	989	1,183	643	744	1,411
Total revenue.....	**185,725**	**217,034**	**795,550**	**461,457**	**574,498**

56.—Expenditure of the Department of Marine, 1913-1917.

Heads of Expenditure.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
	$	$	$	$	$
Ocean and River Service—					
Dominion steamers and ice breakers	940,121	999,187	995,546	1,124,708	1,035,251
Rewards for saving life, etc.	95,844	139,885	–	–	–
Wrecking plants (subsidy)	35,000	34,281	45,000	45,000	37,500
Patrolling northern waters, etc.	10,732	–	–	–	–
Other items of expenditure	39,503	42,925	70,403	44,210	33,042
Total	**1,121,200**	**1,216,278**	**1,110,949**	**1,213,918**	**1,105,793**
Lighthouse and Coast Service—					
Agencies, rent and contingencies	116,505	136,528	141,075	143,881	150,437
Administration of pilotage	35,993	40,918	42,905	41,580	44,436
Salaries and allowances to lightkeepers	415,294	420,616	449,999	449,961	462,407
Maintenance and repairs to lighthouses, etc.	687,813	699,786	712,448	604,625	652,591
Construction of lighthouses, etc.	642,417	851,965	996,638	564,665	331,222
Breaking ice in Lake Superior	54,172	29,856	38,062	30,600	34,150
New steamer for St. Lawrence	103,896	–	130,957	14,377	–
Lighthouse buoy steamer for the St. Lawrence	–	45,270	–	–	–
New steamer for Pacific Coast	133,024	–	–	–	–
New steamer to replace Maisonneuve	–	–	–	10,021	–
New lighthouse and buoy steamer Maisonneuve	–	–	–	–	24,970
Signal service	14,411	19,176	52,316	57,848	51,859
Other items of expenditure	59,210	79,988	18,760	20,201	17,217
Total	**2,262,735**	**2,324,103**	**2,583,160**	**1,937,759**	**1,769,289**
Public Works, chargeable to capital—					
Ship Channel, River St. Lawrence	651,571	1,004,145	999,762	981,761	1,084,770
Dredging plant, River St. Lawrence, Montreal to Father Point	673,019	695,614	578,621	767,078	261,221
New ice-breaking steamer for River St. Lawrence	–	240	251,082	101,690	–
New sweeping testing steamer St. Lawrence	–	–	62,577	86,561	–
Allowance to Mde. I. Pinard	–	–	–	–	1,000
Total	**1,324,590**	**1,699,999**	**1,892,042**	**1,937,090**	**1,346,991**

56.—Expenditure of the Department of Marine, 1913-1917—concluded.

Heads of Expenditure.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
	$	$	$	$	$
Scientific Institutions—					
Meteorological Service	146,449	199,134	201,805	172,390	193,886
Other items of expenditure	997	892	–	–	–
Total	**147,446**	**200,026**	**201,805**	**172,390**	**193,886**
Marine hospitals, etc	53,690	55,910	65,801	66,741	66,818
Steamboat inspection	54,147	63,714	65,063	64,884	67,560
Departmental salaries[1]	213,418	231,237	239,932	205,496[2]	194,778[2]
Contingencies	35,997	36,760	44,156	23,333	23,669.
Total expenditure	**5,213,223**	**5,828,027**	**6,202,908**	**5,621,611**	**4,768,784**

[1]Including salaries of Fisheries Branch.
[2]Salaries of Marine Department only.

57.—Total Revenue and Expenditure of the Department of Marine, 1868-1917.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	$	$		$	$		$	$
1868	71,811	371,071	1884	118,080	927,242	1900	130,229	982,562
1869	75,351	360,900	1885	101,268	1,129,901	1901	144,919	1,029,925
1870	71,490	367,189	1886	91,885	980,121	1902	148,607	1,501,619
1871	70,254	389,537	1887	102,238	917,557	1903	139,876	1,671,495
1872	79,324	518,958	1888	99,920	883,251	1904	128,507	2,150,940
1873	114,756	706,818	1889	99,940	1,023,801	1905	121,815	4,747,723
1874	108,350	845,151	1890	115,507	807,417	1906	139,475	5,066,253
1875	91,235	844,586	1891	104,248	885,410	1907[1]	106,260	3,637,600
1876	107,984	970,146	1892	106,582	861,427	1908	177,591	5,374,774
1877	105,907	820,054	1893	107,390	898,720	1909	169,502	5,498,531
1878	100,850	786,156	1894	165,870	905,654	1910	156,957	4,692,771
1879	84,144	755,359	1895	99,557	895,828	1911	154,492	4,197,420
1880	91,942	723,391	1896	103,012	793,634	1912	185,579	4,911,141
1881	108,304	761,731	1897	111,009	867,773	1913	185,725	5,213,223
1882	109,125	774,832	1898	120,602	856,192	1914	217,034	5,828,027
1883	104,383	825,011	1899	126,528	1,102,602	1915	795,550[2]	6,202,908
						1916	461,457	5,621,611
						1917	574,498	4,768,784

[1]Nine months.
[2]Includes $493,000 sale of steamer "Earl Grey" sold to Russian Government.

58.—Shipping in the United Kingdom and British Possessions, 1911-15, exclusive of Coasting Trade.

[From the Statistical Abstracts of the United Kingdom, Colonial and Other Possessions and the Statesman's Year Book.]

Countries.	Net Tonnage of Vessels entered and cleared.				
	1911.	1912[1].	1913.	1914[2].	1915.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
United Kingdom	138,910,000	152,457,000	164,810,000	140,089,000	104,498,211
British India [3] [4]	16,616,435	17,484,391	17,386,408	12,857,885	12,152,302
Aden [3] [4]	7,247,268	7,449,398	7,932,564	6,189,590	4,154,630
Straits Settlements and Labuan[5]	21,932,231	23,665,291	25,065,291	23,134,121	20,896,952
Ceylon[6]	14,926,764	15,420,142	16,126,254	14,272,694	10,524,897
Mauritius	877,691	773,092	833,027	874,969	763,174
Seychelles	413,240	349,830	323,287	248,702	231,541
Hong Kong[7]	20,490,520	21,614,995	22,939,134	22,069,879	22,515,023
Australia	9,984,801	10,275,314	10,601,948	8,599,258	8,538,322
Territory of Papua	253,122	275,803	306,478	358,506	328,007
New Zealand	2,949,780	3,340,722	3,438,792	3,506,830	3,277,358
Fiji	584,935	613,343	711,696	664,250	821,566
Falkland Islands	350,685	375,996	500,449	516,794	530,475
Union of South Africa	10,856,610	10,039,907	10,631,118	9,961,583	11,699,155
E. Africa Protectorate[9]	2,566,739	2,886,331	2,998,314	3,565,795	2,362,317
Zanzibar Protectorate[9]	1,288,012	1,395,856	1,502,920	1,121,905	650,044
Somaliland	123,759	103,202	113,561	156,365	142,521
St. Helena[9]	374,882	376,672	421,218	793,912	400,786
West Africa:—					
Nigeria	1,610,668	1,656,913	1,738,459	1,423,641	1,129,363
Gold Coast	2,676,440	2,849,248	2,986,553	2,812,776	1,628,698
Sierra Leone	2,493,439	2,676,471	2,931,085	2,780,118	1,635,119
Gambia	480,911	583,458	625,132	571,940	530,624
Total West Africa	**7,261,458**	**7,766,090**	**8,281,229**	**7,588,475**	**4,923,804**
North America:—					
Canada[4]	24,589,605	26,231,098	29,568,486	25,402,586	24,827,650
Newfoundland[8]	2,251,595	2,194,103	2,561,975	2,731,278	1,962,342
Total North America	**26,841,200**	**28,425,201**	**32,130,461**	**28,133,864**	**26,789,992**
West India Islands:—					
Bahamas	1,739,957	1,247,844	1,647,779	1,250,762	682,264
Turks' and Caicos Isl'ds	338,112	378,753	406,326	385,101	361,396
Jamaica	4,319,112	4,688,438	5,118,123	4,306,848	2,556,409
Cayman Islands[11]	34,259	45,737	42,536	65,372	–
Windward Islands:—					
St. Lucia	3,996,163	3,490,042	3,546,690	3,192,431	2,392,472
St. Vincent	298,976	322,449	278,789	352,564	341,128
Barbados	3,475,511	3,653,784	3,771,598	3,528,130	3,384,547
Grenada	535,161	565,788	656,191	867,798	425,188
Leeward Islands[12]	2,379,894	2,183,292	2,028,056	2,603,266	2,447,728
Trinidad and Tobago	3,657,695	3,526,354	3,736,607	3,778,346	2,584,130
Total West Indies	**20,774,840**	**20,102,481**	**21,232,695**	**20,330,618**	**15,175,262**

N.B.—For Notes see foot of table on page 453.

58.—Shipping in the United Kingdom and British Possessions 1911-15, exclusive of Coasting Trade—concluded.

Countries.	Net Tonnage of Vessels entered and cleared.				
	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Bermuda	1,402,920	1,273,936	1,255,866	1,211,002	1,748,337
British Honduras	588,367	629,064	816,858	923,979	803,181
British Guiana	988,663	934,745	921,385	1,039,582	943,876
Gibraltar	11,704,163	11,999,002	12,476,079	12,213,230	12,711,267
Malta[2]	8,240,820	10,398,948	11,097,612	7,705,015	4,738,567
Cyprus	758,502	.644,363	721,515	581,926	308,311

[1]The figures from 1912 onward have been compiled on a somewhat different basis from those of previous years. [2]Figures for 1914 exclude vessels employed by the Government in connection with the war. [3]Including native craft. [4]For the 12 months ended March 31 of the year following that stated in the column. [5]Excluding the tonnage of vessels engaged in trade between the settlements. [6]Excluding the tonnage of vessels calling to coal, amounting to 1,720,358 tons in 1914. [7]Excluding Chinese junks. The tonnage of these junks entered and cleared in the foreign trade was 3,209,745 tons in 1914. [8]For the 12 months ended June 30 of the years stated in the column. [9]Gross Tonnage. [10]Excluding native craft. [11]For the 12 months ended September 30 of the years stated in the column. [12]Including Inter-Presidency Shipping.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Canadian telegraph systems include lines owned and operated by the Dominion Government and the lines owned and operated by railway and telegraph chartered companies. The Government telegraph service for the year ended March 31, 1917, had a total length of 12,016¾ miles of lines of which 336 knots, calculated as statute miles, were submarine cables. During the year 1916-17, 224½ miles of new lines were constructed. The number of offices was 1,058, and the messages sent numbered 411,934, as compared with 371,833 in 1915-16. Details as to the location of the lines and points connected are given in the Report for March 31, 1917, of the Minister of Public Works (No. 19, 1918). The total expenditure on the Government telegraph lines for the year was $674,688, and the receipts were $191,453, signal service messages, meteorological service messages and fisheries bulletins being handled free. Table **59** gives the telegraph statistics for the years ended June 30, 1910-17, of the chartered companies, as compiled from information supplied to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Telegraph Statistics.—According to information furnished by the Comptroller of Railway Statistics, Department of Railways and Canals, the number of land messages handled by telegraph organizations in the year ended June 30, 1917, was 11,817,517, as compared with 10,835,936 in 1916. Cablegrams numbered 1,084,956, as compared with 1,134,905 in 1916. Employees in the service of telegraph

organizations numbered 7,100, of whom 3,996 were male and 496 were female operators; other officers and employees numbered 2,608. Salaries and wages amounted to $3,278,450, as compared with $2,898,230 in 1916. The aggregate of salaries and wages in 1917 was equal to 77·2 p.c. of operating expenses ($4,243,950), as compared with 68·9 p.c. in 1916.

Wireless Telegraph Coast Stations.—Table **60** shows the name, situation and range in nautical miles of the radiotelegraph or wireless telegraph coast stations, as operated by the Department of the Naval Service, and Table **62** the number of messages and words handled and the cost of maintenance for the stations of the east and west coasts and of the Great Lakes. For the year 1916-17 the total number of messages was 181,740, as compared with 161,477 in 1915-16, and of words handled 3,140,843, as compared with 2,797,062 in 1915-16. Table **61** gives the names of the Canadian Government steamers that are equipped with radiotelegraphic apparatus, with the range of miles for each steamer. The range is from 100 to 200 miles in the case of the Canadian Government steamers, whilst the two war vessels, the Niobe and the Rainbow, have a range respectively of 400 and 250 miles.

TELEPHONES.

The report for 1917 of the Department of Railways and Canals on Telephone Statistics shows that the number of telephones in Canada in 1917 was 604,136, as compared with 548,421 in 1916 and the wire mileage was 1,708,202 in 1917, as compared with 1,600,564 in 1916. In 1917 the gross revenue from telephones was $20,122,282, as against $18,594,268, and the net revenue $8,026,856, as against $7,447,067. The number of telephone employees was 16,490, as compared with 15,247, and the salaries and wages amounted to $8,882,593, as compared with $7,852,719. The general progress of telephones in Canada since 1914 is shown in Table **63.**

59.—Telegraph Statistics of Chartered Companies, 1910-1917.

Companies.	Year.	Miles of line.	Miles of wire.	Number of messages.	Number of offices.
Great Northwestern Telegraph Co.[1]	1910	11,134	50,092	2,907,494	1,183
	1911	10,726	50,568	3,812,159	1,194
	1912	9,582	46,311	4,400,443	1,175
	1913	9,582	30,134	4,559,972	993
	1914	9,563	30,134	4,756,322	993
	1915[2]	16,337	50,342	4,627,530	1,335
	1916[2]	17,696	53,881	5,580,956	1,393

[1]This Company leased its property and plant in New York State to the Western Union Co., which accounts for the reduction in the figures of 1912.
[2]Including the Canadian Northern Railway Co.

59.—Telegraph Statistics of Chartered Companies, 1910-1917—con.

Companies.	Year.	Miles of line.	Miles of wire.	Number of messages.	Number of offices.
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.	1910	12,257	75,758	3,431,493[3]	1,372
	1911	12,866	87,703	3,921,477[3]	1,424
	1912	13,182	96,296[4]	4,642,820[3]	1,524
	1913	13,824	102,857	4,831,119[3]	1,532
	1914	14,561	105,780	4,225,000[3]	1,520
	1915	14,633	106,066	3,965,142[3]	1,564
	1916	14,617	106,143	4,914,519[3]	1,663
	1917	14,649	111,867	5,283,764[3]	1,640
Western Union	1910	2,639	11,244	551,764	217
	1911	2,598	11,599	572,081	219
	1912	2,576	11,674	618,214	216
	1913	2,278	12,504	621,423	235
	1914	2,832	17,463	694,447	235
	1915	2,819	17,130	677,976	235
	1916	3,082	18,106	647,445	241
	1917	3,087	17,666	722,633	238
Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway	1910	265	1,865	131,106	22
	1911	294	2,299	211,920	25
	1912	300	2,670	167,326	26
	1913	343	1,407	147,634	27
	1914	343	1,407	136,258	27
	1915	332	1,413	120,170	28
	1916	332	1,670	111,225	28
	1917	339	1,684	123,787	28
Algoma Central Railway[5]	1910	130	174	3,639	4
	1911	214	517	4,497	6
	1912	378	700	–	7
	1913	314	413	–	8
	1914	424	799	–	8
	1915	424	799	–	8
	1916	424	799	–	8
	1917	424	799	–	8
Algoma Eastern Railway[5]	1913	85	89	–	3
	1914	85	89	–	4
	1915	85	171	–	4
	1916	85	171	–	4
	1917	85	171	–	4
Grand Trunk Pacific Telegraph Co.	1910	1,699	5,081	71,154	73
	1911	1,963	6,004	101,048	92
	1912	2,310	8,780	133,677	112
	1913	2,948	10,728	155,027	120
	1914	3,185	14,894	146,689	134
	1915	4,639	13,229	182,003	213
	1916	5,190	20,052	218,606	233
The North American Telegraph Co. Ltd.	1910	44	783	38,015	63
	1911	44	783	40,508	62
	1912	44	783	46,999	61
	1913	44	783	49,308	61
	1914	44	783	43,180	59
	1915	44	664	45,451	54
	1916	44	664	53,340	50
	1917	44	664	58,802	46

[3]Not including press messages. [4]Including 962 miles of cables.
[5]These are telephone lines and are used for both despatching and commercial business.

59.—Telegraph Statistics of Chartered Companies, 1910-1917—concluded.

Companies.	Year.	Miles of line.	Miles of wire.	Number of messages.	Number of offices.
Canadian Northern Railway Co.	1910	3,685	7,841	–	191
	1911	4,367	13,073	–	227
	1912	5,232	15,195	–	–
	1913	5,457	17,209	1,120,676	352
	1914	5,924	18,233	1,040,846	373
National Transcontinental Railway[1]	1911	313	–	–	–
	1912	1,171	–	–	–
	1913	1,429	–	–	–
	1914	1,798	–	–	–
	1915	1,990	4,834	–	–
	1916	2,003	5,089	–	–
	1917	2,009	4,581[2]	–	–

[1]Number of messages and offices included in returns from the Grand Trunk Pacific Telegraph Company.

[2]The decrease in wire mileage is due to the elimination of over 500 miles of metallic train despatching telephone circuits which are not used for the transmission of commercial messages.

60.—Coast Stations for Communication by Wireless Telegraphy with Ships at Sea, fiscal year 1917.

Name of Station.	Situation.	Range in nautical miles.
EAST COAST.		
Belle Isle, Nfld.	Belle Isle Straits.	250
Point Armour, Nfld.	Belle Isle Straits.	150
Point Riche, Nfld.	Gulf of St. Lawrence.	250
Harrington, Que.	Gulf of St. Lawrence.	150
Heath Point, Que.	Gulf of St. Lawrence, (Anticosti Island).	250
Cape Ray, Nfld.	Cabot Straits.	350
Cape Race, Nfld.	North Atlantic.	400
Grindstone Island, Que.	Gulf of St. Lawrence (Magdalen Island).	200
Fame Point, Que.	Gulf of St. Lawrence.	250
Clark City, Que.	Gulf of St. Lawrence.	250
Father Point, Que.	St. Lawrence River.	250
Grosse Isle, Que.	St. Lawrence River.	100
Quebec, Que.	St. Lawrence River.	150
Three Rivers, Que.	St. Lawrence River.	150
Montreal, Que.	St. Lawrence River.	200
Cape Sable, N.S.	North Atlantic.	250
Partridge Island, St. John, N.B.	Entrance St. John, N.B., Harbour.	250
Cape Bear, P.E.I.	Northumberland Strait.	150
Pictou, N.S.	Northumberland Strait.	100
North Sydney, C.B.	North Sydney, C.B.	100
Camperdown, N.S.	Entrance to Halifax Harbour.	250
Sable Island, N.S.	North Atlantic.	300
Halifax, N.S.	Halifax Dockyard.	100

60.—Coast Stations for Communication by Wireless Telegraphy with Ships at Sea, fiscal year 1917—concluded.

Name of Station.	Situation.	Range in nautical miles.
GREAT LAKES.		
Port Arthur, Ont.	Port Arthur, Ont.	350
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	350
Tobermory, Ont.	Entrance Georgian Bay, Ont.	350
Midland, Ont.	Georgian Bay, Ont.	350
Point Edward, Ont.	Lake Huron.	350
Port Burwell, Ont.	Lake Erie.	350
Toronto, Ont.	Toronto Island, Ont.	350
Kingston, Ont.	Barriefield Common.	350
WEST COAST.		
Gonzales Hill, B.C. (Victoria)	Victoria, B.C.	250
Point Grey, Vancouver, B.C.	Entrance Vancouver Harbour.	150
Cape Lazo, B.C.	Strait of Georgia, near Comox, B.C	350
Pachena Point, B.C.	West Coast Vancouver Island, B.C.	500
Estevan Point, B.C.	West Coast Vancouver Island, B.C.	500
Triangle Island, B.C.	South of Hecate Strait.	450
Ikeda Head, B.C.	South of Moresby Island, Q.C.I.	250
Dead Tree Point, B.C.	South of Graham Island, Q.C.I.	200
Digby Island, B.C., Prince Rupert	Digby Island, Entrance Prince Rupert Harbour.	250
Alert Bay, B.C.	Cormorant Island, B.C.	350
HUDSON BAY.		
Port Nelson	Hudson Bay	750
Le Pas, Man.	For communication with Port Nelson only	750
LICENSED COMMERCIAL STATIONS.		
Public Commercial.		
Glace Bay, C. B.	Near Glace Bay, C.B.	3,000
Newcastle, N.B.	New Brunswick.	2,500
Louisburg, C.B.	Cape Breton.	Reception only.
Private Commercial.		
Ocean Falls, B.C.	Ocean Falls, B.C.	150
Powell River, B.C.	Powell River, B.C.	30
Granby Bay	Granby Bay, B.C.	150

61.—Canadian Government Steamers Equipped with the Radiotelegraph.

Name.	Range.	Name.	Range.
	Miles.		Miles.
Niobe	400	Quadra	100
Rainbow	250	Estevan	200
Canada	150	Dollard	150
Acadia	200	Newington	100
Malaspina	200	Lurcher Lightship	100
Galiano	200	Simcoe	100
Stanley	150	Arnmore	200
Lady Laurier	150	P.E. Island	100
Aberdeen	100	Durly Chine	200
Druid	100	Sheba	200
Montcalm	150	Lady Evelyn	100
Lady Grey	100	Margaret	200

62.—Business and Cost of Maintenance of Radiotelegraph Stations for the fiscal years 1916 and 1917.

Stations.	1916.			1917.		
	Messages handled.	Words handled.	Cost of maintenance.	Messages handled.	Words handled.	Cost of maintenance.
	No.	No.	$	No.	No.	$
East Coast	45,195	864,020	68,140	37,835	704,469	72,423
Great Lakes	13,617	259,366	28,185	16,521	311,800	28,045
West Coast	95,048	1,103,395	47,048	121,120	1,732,420	51,333
Hudson Bay	7,617	570,281	[1]	6,264	392,154	[1]
Totals	**161,477**	**2,797,062**	**143,373**	**181,740**	**3,140,843**	**151,801**

[1]Borne by Department of Railways and Canals.

63.—Progress of Telephones in Canada, 1914-1916.

Items.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
	$	$	$	$
Capitalization	70,291,884	74,284,991	76,920,314	79,121,702
Cost	80,258,356	83,792,583	88,520,020	94,469,534
Revenue	17,297,269	17,601,673	18,594,268	20,122,282
Operating Expenses	12,882,402	12,836,715	11,147,201	12,095,426
Remuneration	8,250,253	8,357,029	7,852,719	8,882,593
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Telephone Companies	1,136	1,396	1,592	1,695
Wire Mileage	1,343,090	1,452,360	1,600,564	1,708,202
Telephones	521,144	533,090	548,421	604,136
Employees	16,799	15,072	15,247	16,490
Persons per Telephone	15·5	15·1	14·6	13·4
Persons per mile of wire	6·0	5·6	5·0	4·7

64.—Number of Telephone Companies reporting to the Department of Railways and Canals, by Provinces, June 30, 1917, with totals for 1914-15-16.

Provinces.	Government.	Municipal.	Stock.	Co-operative.	Partnership.	Private.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No..
Prince Edward Island	–	–	4	27	–	1	32
Nova Scotia	–	–	28	109	1	5	143
New Brunswick	–	–	19	8	–	4	31
Quebec	–	–	82	55	2	34	173
Ontario	2	59	183	205	14	65	528
Manitoba	1	7	4	22	–	4	38
Saskatchewan	1	5	309	412	–	–	727
Alberta	1	1	4	2	–	–	8
British Columbia	–	1	11	1	–	1	14
Yukon	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Totals 1917	**5**	**73**	**645**	**841**	**17**	**114**	**1,695**
Totals 1916	**4**	**67**	**622**	**765**	**23**	**111**	**1,592**
Totals 1915	**4**	**62**	**584**	**601**	**28**	**117**	**1,396**
Totals 1914	**4**	**58**	**611**	**297**	**48**	**118**	**1,136**

65.—Telephones in use and Mileage of Wire by Provinces, June 30, 1917, with totals for 1914-15-16.

Provinces.	Telephones in use.			Mileage of wire.		
	Central Energy.	Magneto.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Prince Edward Island	1,360	1,127	2,487	1,338	2,415	3,753
Nova Scotia	16,102	9,162	25,264	29,639	16,998	46,637
New Brunswick	11,353	9,304	20,657	20,091	11,058	31,149
Quebec	72,622	30,695	103,317	252,119	59,792	311,911
Ontario	149,854	123,643	273,497	453,039	193,545	646,584
Manitoba	31,110	18,737	49,847	110,835	65,673	176,508
Saskatchewan	11,383	32,274	43,657	75,000	111,115	186,115
Alberta	20,267	17,395	37,662	104,270	48,608	152,878
British Columbia	38,719	8,729	47,448	139,965	12,104	152,069
Yukon	–	300	300	232	367	599
Totals 1917	**352,770**	**251,366**	**604,136**	**1,186,528**	**521,675**	**1,708,203**
Totals 1916	**323,109**	**225,312**	**548,421**	**1,125,365**	**475,199**	**1,600,564**
Totals 1915	**313,225**	**219,865**	**533,090**	**1,009,147**	**443,213**	**1,452,360**
Totals 1914	**310,166**	**210,978**	**521,144**	**962,947**	**380,143**	**1,343,090**

66.—Wire Mileage of Telephones by Classes of Wire, June 30, 1916 and 1917.

Class of Wire.	1916.			1917.		
	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Galvanized	29,419	406,621	436,040	32,941	434,175	467,116
Copper	17,837	63,379	81,216	19,410	80,664	100,074
Cable—Overhead	395,042	4,014	399,056	413,670	5,664	419,334
Underground	682,118	145	682,263	719,553	148	719,701
Submarine	949	1,040	1,989	954	1,024	1,978
Totals	**1,125,365**	**475,199**	**1,600,564**	**1,186,528**	**521,675**	**1,708,203**

67.—Capital Liability, Cost, Revenue and Operating Expenses of Telephones, June 30, 1917, with totals for 1914, 1915 and 1916.

Provinces.	Capital Stock.	Funded Debt.	Cost of Property and Equipment.	Revenue.	Operating Expenses.	Net Revenue.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	155,805	51,100	265,506	65,435	53,018	12,417
Nova Scotia	1,926,019	1,503,390	4,008,661	802,758	587,487	215,271
New Brunswick	1,512,253	57,800	2,189,325	576,206	359,802	216,404
Quebec	19,425,984	11,891,340	43,051,983	11,488,407	6,388,636	5,099,771
Ontario	2,179,729	2,278,837	5,790,178	1,134,027	723,387	410,640
Manitoba	26,130	11,106,942	11,142,604	1,915,262	1,459,558	455,704
Saskatchewan	831,339	8,994,682	9,792,580	1,204,058	711,829	492,229
Alberta	130,054	11,256,911	10,998,850	1,358,844	669,005	689,839
British Columbia	3,224,054	2,504,333	7,059,667	1,544,922	1,126,264	418,658
Yukon	65,000	–	170,180	32,363	16,440	15,923
Totals 1917	**29,476,367**	**49,645,335**	**94,469,534**	**20,122,282**	**12,095,426**	**8,026,856**
Totals 1916	**29,416,956**	**47,503,358**	**88,520,021**	**18,594,268**	**11,147,201**	**7,447,067**
Totals 1915	**28,947,122**	**45,337,869**	**83,792,583**	**17,601,673**	**12,836,716**	**4,764,957**
Totals 1914	**28,644,340**	**41,647,554**	**80,258,356**	**17,297,269**	**12,882,402**	**4,414,867**

POSTAL STATISTICS.

The Post Office Department reports an increase in the fiscal year 1916-17 of 1,737 miles in the system over which the mails are carried by railway, thus bringing the total actual track mileage for the carriage of mails to 35,100 on March 31, 1917. The total mileage of mail conveyance in the fiscal year 1917 was 63,668,294, of which 37,468,540 was by railway, 2,536,521 was by water, and 23,663,233 was by stage or road. The total represents a net increase in mileage, as compared with 1916, of 882,971, of which 330,976 was by railway, 323,986 was by road, and 228,009 was by water. The expenditure of the Department increased by $291,440, and there was a surplus from the operations of the Service of $4,601,805. At the end of the calendar year 1917 there were 4,106 rural mail delivery routes, on which were erected 191,820 boxes; the corresponding figures for the calendar year 1916 were 3,894 routes and 178,083 boxes.

68.—Revenue and Expenditure of the Post Office Department for quinquennial periods 1890-1910, and for the years 1911-17.

Fiscal Years.	Net revenue.	Expenditure.	Deficit.	Surplus.
	$	$	$	$
1890	2,357,389	3,074,470	717,081	–
1895	2,792,790	3,593,647	800,857	–
1900	3,183,984	3,645,646	461,662	–
1905	5,125,373	4,634,528	–	490,845
1910	7,958,547	7,215,337	–	743,210
1911	9,146,952	7,954,223	–	1,192,729
1912	10,482,255	9,172,035	–	1,310,220
1913	12,060,476	10,882,805	–	1,177,671
1914	12,956,216	12,822,058	–	134,158
1915	13,046,650	15,961,191	2,914,541	–
1916	18,858,410	16,009,139	–	2,849,271
1917	20,902,384	16,300,579	–	4,601,805

69.—Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions, 1915-1917.

Service.	1915.	1916.	1917.
	$	$	$
Canada and Cuba	–	2,000	–
Canada and Great Britain	645,899	421,276	402,762
Canada and South Africa	146,000	146,000	146,000
Canada and Australia or New Zealand or both on Pacific Ocean	173,566	180,509	180,509
Canada (Atlantic) and Australia and New Zealand	128,333	116,667	93,333
Canada and France	105,428	88,669	–
Canada, China and Japan	137,019	–	375,000
Canada and Newfoundland	62,670	54,233	58,514
Canada and Manchester, England	35,000	34,271	34,271
St. John and Glasgow	7,450	7,125	6,000
St. John, Dublin and Belfast	7,500	7,500	2,625
St. John, Halifax and London	30,354	18,750	18,750
St. John and Digby	20,000	20,000	20,000
St. John, Digby, Annapolis and Granville	2,000	2,000	1,875

69.—Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions, 1915-1917—concluded.

Service.	1915.	1916.	1917.
	$	$	$
St. John, N.B., and Minas Basin and Margaretsville, N.S.	7,547	5,915	6,122
St. John, Westport and Yarmouth	8,202	7,413	7,000
St. John, Halifax, West Indies and South America	330,897	340,666	340,666
St. John and Cumberland Basin	3,000	3,000	2,750
St. John and Bridgetown	2,500	2,500	2,500
Halifax and Sherbrooke	2,000	2,000	2,000
Halifax, Mahone, Tancook Isle, etc	2,655	3,481	3,640
Halifax, St. John, Newfoundland and Liverpool	17,167	13,500	16,000
Halifax and Newfoundland	10,000	10,000	10,000
Halifax and Canso	5,000	5,000	5,000
Halifax and Spry Bay	4,000	3,680	3,840
Halifax and West Coast of C.B	3,059	3,000	2,941
Halifax, South Cape Breton and Bras d'Or Lake ports	3,167	2,666	5,625
Halifax and Liverpool, or Glasgow	4,000	–	–
Magdalen Islands and Mainland	18,000	17,769	16,548
Moncton and Way Ports and a Port or Ports on West Coast of Cumberland Co	–	2,500	2,500
Grand Manan and Mainland	10,000	10,000	10,000
P. E. Island and Mainland	12,500	12,500	–
P. E. Island, Cape Breton and Newfoundland	14,279	10,417	20,000
Quebec and Gaspé Basin	8,500	8,500	8,500
Quebec and North Shore Isle of Orleans	4,500	4,500	4,500
Pictou, Murray Harbour, etc., and Georgetown	6,000	6,000	6,000
Pictou and New Glasgow and Antigonish County Ports and Mulgrave	1,000	1,000	1,000
Pt. Mulgrave and Guysboro	5,500	5,500	5,042
Pt. Mulgrave, St. Peter's, etc	6,500	6,500	6,500
Pt. Mulgrave and Canso	6,500	6,500	6,500
Pictou, Mulgrave and Cheticamp	5,943	6,673	7,000
Petit de Grat and Mulgrave I.C.R. Terminus	7,000	7,000	6,125
Baddeck and Iona	5,825	5,728	5,788
Gaspe, Dalhousie and Campbellton	9,615	20,000	8,125
Sydney and around C.B. Island to Hastings	5,500	5,500	5,500
Sydney and Whycocomagh	3,000	3,000	3,000
Sydney and Bay St. Lawrence Ports	6,000	6,000	6,000
St. Stephen, St. Croix, etc	6,000	6,000	5,324
St. Catharines Bay and Tadoussac	3,297	2,392	2,917
Victoria, Vancouver and Skagway	12,500	12,500	12,500
Charlottetown, Victoria and Holiday's Wharf	2,500	2,500	2,500
Victoria and Vancouver Island (west coast)	5,000	5,000	5,000
Victoria and San Francisco	2,971	3,000	2,769
Petitcodiac River and Cumberland Co., N.B	2,500	–	–
North Shore River St. Lawrence, between Quebec and Harrington	25,983	28,000	28,000
Newcastle, Neguac and Escouminac, Miramichi River and Bay	2,263	2,500	2,500
Pelee Island and Mainland	8,000	8,000	8,000
Froudes Point and Lockport	600	600	600
Prince Rupert, B.C., and Queen Charlotte Islands	8,000	11,333	16,000
Rivière du Loup and Tadoussac	12,000	10,855	4,843
St. John and St. Andrews, N.B	4,000	4,000	4,000
Kenora, Rainy River and Fort Frances	7,051	5,017	–
Vancouver and Northern ports of B.C	16,800	16,800	16,800
Expenses in connection with the supervision of subsidized steamship services	2,593	2,852	2,478
Total subsidies and subventions	**2,162,633**	**1,768,757**	**1,990,582**

NOTE.—The figures in the above table are taken from the " Canada Public Accounts," as issued by the Finance Department: they represent the amounts paid in connection with contracts made under statutory authority by the Department of Trade and Commerce for trade services, including the convevance of mails.

70.—Operation of the Money Order System in Canada, 1901-1917.

Fiscal Years.	Orders issued in Canada.	Value of orders issued in Canada.	Payable in		Value of orders issued in other countries payable in Canada.
			Canada.	Other countries.	
	No.	$	$	$	$
1901	1,151,024	17,956,258	14,324,289	3,631,969	2,592,845
1902	1,446,129	23,549,402	18,423,035	5,126,367	3,575,803
1903	1,668,705	26,868,202	20,761,078	6,107,124	4,604,528
1904	1,869,233	29,652,811	21,706,474	7,946,337	5,197,122
1905	1,924,130	32,349,476	23,410,485	8,938,991	5,602,257
1906	2,178,549	37,355,673	26,133,565	11,222,108	6,533,201
1907 (9 mos.)	1,485,278	32,160,098	21,958,855	10,201,243	5,393,042
1908	2,990,691	49,974,007	31,836,629	18,137,378	7,933,361
1909	3,596,299	52,627,770	36,577,552	16,050,218	7,794,751
1910	4,178,752	60,967,162	41,595,205	19,371,957	8,048,467
1911	4,840,896	70,614,862	45,451,425	25,163,437	8,664,557
1912	5,777,757	84,065,891	52,568,433	31,497,458	8,712,667
1913	6,866,563	101,153,272	61,324,030	39,829,242	9,081,627
1914	7,228,369	109,500,670	66,113,221	43,387,449	9,807,313
1915	6,990,813	89,957,906	64,723,941	25,233,965	9,707,383
1916	7,161,375	94,469,871	75,781,582	18,688,289	9,858,137
1917	8,698,502	119,695,535	97,263,961	22,431,574	9,704,610

NOTE.—For 1868 to 1900, see Canada Year Book, 1911, p. 289.

71.—Money Orders by Provinces, 1913-1917.

Provinces.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Money order offices in—	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Canada	**3,923**	**4,274**	**4,499**	**4,690**	**4,810**
Prince Edward Island	35	39	40	43	45
Nova Scotia	307	313	320	327	327
New Brunswick	188	205	209	213	211
Quebec	873	923	976	1,022	1,044
Ontario	1,313	1,418	1,463	1,480	1,495
Manitoba	271	289	299	316	319
Saskatchewan	355	418	470	530	567
Alberta	261	307	341	367	404
British Columbia	312	356	375	386	393
Yukon Territory	8	6	6	6	5
Money orders issued in—					
Canada	**6,866,563**	**7,228,369**	**6,990,813**	**7,161,375**	**8,698,502**
Prince Edward Island	30,632	31,142	37,255	36,066	40,893
Nova Scotia	416,417	414,347	426,561	436,651	506,145
New Brunswick	190,460	193,225	207,584	211,126	236,791
Quebec	1,009,494	1,058,370	992,127	944,912	1,052,738
Ontario	2,249,400	2,314,853	2,194,782	2,165,167	2,695,440
Manitoba	579,927	609,469	617,520	646,214	722,677
Saskatchewan	858,219	968,725	1,040,816	1,277,599	1,657,826
Alberta	696,877	781,838	757,890	810,246	1,068,085
British Columbia	823,505	842,980	702,899	623,149	706,546
Yukon Territory	11,632	13,420	13,379	10,245	11,361

71.—Money Orders, by Provinces, 1913-1917—concluded.

Provinces.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Receipts for money orders issued in—	$	$	$	$	$
Canada	**101,153,272**	**109,500,670**	**89,957,906**	**94,469,871**	**119,695,535**
Prince Edward Island	448,844	504,712	562,370	515,805	597,404
Nova Scotia	5,370,698	5,566,825	5,376,556	5,687,850	6,780,049
New Brunswick	2,697,473	2,912,633	2,954,844	3,042,197	3,485,667
Quebec	14,614,485	16,013,433	13,621,392	12,664,737	14,352,704
Ontario	29,642,799	32,641,571	25,663,488	25,310,065	32,832,189
Manitoba	8,230,479	8,636,161	7,710,849	8,525,258	9,601,765
Saskatchewan	13,980,386	15,712,547	14,239,241	19,896,903	26,923,050
Alberta	11,182,136	12,253,076	9,594,821	10,656,188	15,295,643
British Columbia	14,577,704	14,793,581	9,856,321	7,836,706	9,512,470
Yukon Territory	408,268	466,131	378,024	334,162	314,594
Number of money orders paid in—	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Canada	**4,904,577**	**5,139,923**	**5,642,999**	**6,227,684**	**7,455,696**
Prince Edward Island	24,494	24,932	26,433	24,674	29,952
Nova Scotia	221,706	219,642	222,702	219,196	235,466
New Brunswick	129,856	131,350	136,266	135,922	147,600
Quebec	810,632	785,336	800,563	754,002	894,383
Ontario	2,121,518	2,157,346	2,395,813	2,674,697	2,891,703
Manitoba	904,324	992,678	1,187,630	1,501,300	1,823,670
Saskatchewan	197,708	246,137	274,099	317,353	779,872
Alberta	222,963	271,489	293,393	297,858	327,758
British Columbia	270,169	309,741	304,537	301,341	323,961
Yukon Territory	1,207	1,272	1,563	1,341	1,331
Amount of money orders paid in—	$	$	$	$	$
Canada	**69,440,073**	**75,887,652**	**75,810,351**	**84,858,956**	**105,772,270**
Prince Edward Island	447,169	574,074	546,558	424,791	546,470
Nova Scotia	3,501,067	3,615,078	3,615,894	3,642,033	4,032,907
New Brunswick	2,076,110	2,214,650	2,276,618	2,249,360	2,485,838
Quebec	10,813,901	11,372,038	11,187,216	10,678,293	12,588,943
Ontario	24,909,663	26,506,701	27,070,523	30,733,388	35,747,683
Manitoba	12,895,357	14,288,363	14,697,989	19,214,676	25,160,629
Saskatchewan	4,645,201	5,608,279	5,395,096	7,029,022	12,483,206
Alberta	4,594,132	5,456,194	5,414,080	5,683,951	6,862,799
British Columbia	5,518,917	6,206,510	5,553,925	5,163,194	5,826,471
Yukon Territory	38,556	45,765	52,452	40,248	37,324

72.—Number and Total Values of Postal Notes, 1912-1917.

Value.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
$ cts.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
0.20	134,440	148,718	191,419	245,240	235,354	286,587
0.25	270,160	339,222	364,104	457,129	353,452	328,095
0.30	174,426	187,980	238,523	314,789	271,804	245,720
0.40	161,395	176,395	219,835	285,225	252,862	251,056
0.50	350,800	393,687	441,807	528,091	464,551	444,677
0.60	143,081	155,363	194,554	250,343	234,171	234,783
0.70	81,299	89,514	108,315	139,791	125,914	127,929
0.75	176,759	199,060	229,502	276,224	249,645	248,858
0.80	114,110	125,124	153,957	199,226	192,601	196,446
0.90	107,140	116,458	147,936	193,437	202,720	201,414
1.00	586,094	640,647	776,118	942,931	923,004	958,563
1.50	195,092	220,692	275,541	343,322	371,291	417,791
2.00	337,298	366,995	443,097	535,497	564,010	599,418
2.50	117,835	128,487	154,083	189,991	220,709	263,419
3.00	203,688	227,278	275,050	312,147	347,682	404,652
4.00	133,647	143,019	165,660	192,501	216,076	257,961
5.00	297,875	321,547	353,766	394,012	400,618	435,429
10.00	199,996	220,378	236,800	247,986	237,401	276,709
Total notes received..No.	3,785,135	4,200,564	4,970,067	6,047,882	5,863,865	6,179,507
Total value, including postage stamps affixed $	7,344,614	8,053,507	9,231,326	10,603,894	10,766,951	11,943,859
Commission received. $	80,650	80,018	104,311	124,360	122,908	131,757
Postal notes issued to postmasters.....No.	3,908,295	4,463,995	5,368,125	6,193,120	6,068,140	6,386,535
Value of notes issued. $	7,634,746	8,569,462	10,170,355	10,754,438	11,251,125	12,430,270

73.—Issue of Postage Stamps, etc., 1916-1917.

Denominations.	Issue 1916.		Issue 1917.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
	No.	$	No.	$
1 cent postage stamps	400,949,800	4,009,498	303,439,700	3,034,397
2 " "	376,123,400	7,522,468	246,232,500	4,924,650
5 " "	15,579,150	778,958	18,019,550	900,977
7 " "	8,192,900	573,503	9,136,400	639,548
10 " "	8,656,600	865,660	12,738,550	1,273,855
20 " "	3,832,900	766,580	5,595,075	1,119,015
50 " "	450,425	225,212	493,605	246,803
10 cent special delivery stamps	167,455	16,746	212,615	21,262
1 cent postage due stamps	586,100	5,861	466,550	4,666
2 " "	1,355,700	27,114	1,101,900	22,038
5 " "	268,400	13,420	240,800	12,040
1 cent war tax stamps	192,035,000	1,920,350	30,140,000	301,400
2 " "	41,639,300	832,786	17,775,000	355,500
3 cent postage and war tax stamps	68,744,600	2,062,338	281,621,200	8,448,636
1 cent stamp books at 25c. each	856,668	214,167	786,832	196,708
2 " " "	863,780	215,945	447,043	111,761
1 cent post bands at $1.20 per 100	570,500	6,846	496,700	5,960
1 cent post cards	5,302,500	53,025	4,989,300	49,893
1 " " advt., 16 on sheet	524,000	5,240	548,000	5,480
1 " " " 8 "	775,000	7,750	849,000	8,490
1 " " " single	815,900	8,159	295,100	2,951
2 cent post cards	13,434,500	268,690	14,169,000	283,380
2 " " advt., 16 on sheet	460,000	9,200	450,000	9,000
2 " " " 8 "	1,588,000	31,760	2,193,000	43,860
2 " " " single	75,600	1,512	79,100	1,582

73.—Issue of Postage Stamps, etc., 1916-1917—concluded.

Denominations.	Issue 1916.		Issue 1917.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
	No.	$	No.	$
2 cent Postal Union cards	29,200	584	2,500	50
2 " reply cards	98,050	1,961	112,900	2,258
1 " Stamped envelopes at $1.20 per 100	826,500	9,918	665,100	7,981
2 " stamped envelopes at $2.20 per 100	3,286,800	72,310	2,852,800	62,762
1 " special newspaper wrappers	796,300	7,963	782 100	7,821
6 " International reply coupons	15,580	935	20,270	1,216
STAMPS IN ROLLS.				
1 cent sidewise at $5.06	48,863	247,247	26,072	131,924
2 " " $10.06	55,366	556,982	32,982	331,799
3 cent postage and war tax at $15.06	7,408	111,564	40,001	602,415
1 " endwise, $5.06	105	531	137	693
2 " " $10.06	238	2,394	182	1,831
Totals	**1,149,012,588**	**21,455,177**	**957,051,564**	**23,174,602**

XI.—LABOUR.

The Department of Labour of the Dominion Government was established in 1900 under the authority of the Conciliation Act, 1900 (63-64 Vict., c. 24), its chief duties originally comprising the administration of certain provisions of this statute designed to aid in the prevention and settlement of labour disputes, the administration of the Government's fair wage policy for the protection of workmen employed on Dominion Government contracts and works aided by grant of public funds, the collection and classification of statistical and other information relative to conditions of labour and the publication of a monthly journal known as the " Labour Gazette." From 1900 to 1909, the Department was administered by the Postmaster-General, who was also Minister of Labour. It was constituted a separate Department under the Labour Department Act, 1909 (8-9 Edw. VII, c. 22).

The work of the Department was greatly increased in 1907 by the passage of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907 (6-7 Edw. VII, c. 20), which was designed to aid in the prevention and settlement of strikes and lockouts in mines and industries connected with public utilities. The Department is also charged with the administration of the Combines Investigation Act, 1910 (9-10 Edw. VII, c. 9), and of an Act passed in 1918 known as the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act (8-9 Geo. V, c. 21). The scope of the Department has increased in other directions, especially in the investigation of the wholesale and retail prices of Canadian commodities and of questions affecting the cost of living.

Labour Legislation.—More attention has been given recently to matters connected with labour legislation. Information is col-

lected in the Department with regard to the provisions of the various labour laws in force in Canada and their administration. Notes or articles on these subjects are published from time to time in the Labour Gazette. In 1917 the Department undertook the publication of a series of reports containing the text of the labour laws of the Dominion and provinces of Canada. The year 1915 was chosen as a starting point and a compilation of the labour laws existing in Canada at the end of that year was made from the most recent Revised Statutes and the subsequent annual volumes of statutes up to 1915. A brief introduction explaining the plan followed in the selection and arrangement of material precedes the text of the laws, and an index completes the report. It is planned to print a volume of this nature every five years, and in the intervening period to issue annual reports covering the labour legislation for the year immediately preceding that of publication. The annual reports contain, in addition to the text of the laws, an introduction in which the legislation for the year is summarized under subject headings, and each report is fully indexed. The report on the laws of 1916 appeared in 1917 and that containing the legislation enacted in the latter year is in preparation.

Labour Organization.—The total trades union membership reported at the end of 1917 was 204,630, being comprised in 1,974 local branches of trade union organizations of all types. The membership reported at the close of 1916 was 160,407, comprised in 1,842 branches. There was, therefore, an increase of 44,223 members and 132 branches during the year. Of the total trades union membership for 1917, 164,896 were members of international organizations, which have 1,702 local branches in Canada. The remaining 39,734 were members of national and independent bodies. There was a gain of 35,773 in the membership of international organizations, a gain of 9,459 among national unions and a decrease of 1,009 in independent bodies. From the outbreak of the war to the end of the year, it was reported to the Department of Labour by 1,333 local trade union branches that 26,438 trade unionists in Canada had enlisted for the war and 692 reservists rejoined the colours, making a total of 27,130 members who had joined the army.

Industrial Disputes.—The number of strikes and lockouts in Canada reported to the Department of Labour during 1917 was 148, as compared with 75 in 1916. The 148 strikes of 1917 involved 714 employers and 48,329 workpeople, with resultant time losses to the latter estimated at 1,134,970 working days. There was an increase in 1917 over 1916 of 443 in the number of employers and 27,172 in the number of employees involved. The increase in time losses was 926,693 working days. The number of strikes which began in 1917 was 141, seven strikes having been carried over from 1916. The industry most affected by strikes during 1917 was metals, machinery and conveyances, 38 strikes being recorded, involving 6,409 employees, whose time losses were estimated at 64,301 working days. Twenty-two strikes affecting 8,258 workers, with time losses reckoned at 44,451 working days, were reported as affecting transportation. Twenty-one strikes involving the greatest number of workers (18,729)

and occasioning the greatest loss of time (633,600 days) occurred in the mining industry. Nineteen strikes, involving 2,071 workers in the building and construction trades, were reported. The majority of the strikes occurred in localities in Ontario, in which province 54 strikes, causing time losses estimated at 65,148 working days, were reported. British Columbia comes next with 27 strikes, Quebec follows with 24 strikes, causing time losses estimated at 290,632 working days. There were 17 strikes in Alberta, 12 in Manitoba, 7 in Nova Scotia, 3 in Saskatchewan and 2 each in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

Table 2 shows the number of disputes year by year from 1901 to 1917, the number of establishments and of employees concerned and the approximate time losses in working days.

1.—Time Losses by Industries in Working Days, 1901-1917.

Industry.	1901-13.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	Totals.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Fishing	253,088	–	–	–	–	253,088
Lumbering	212,647	–	–	–	6,400	219,047
Mining	4,542,173	169,200	16,794	88,634	633,600	5,450,401
Building	1,591,252	34,056	16,600	4,124	40,245	1,686,277
Metal	572,551	51,573	40,812	33,133	64,301	762,370
Printing and allied	17,311	–	903	1,875	4,880	24,969
Woodworking	105,862	800	–	–	–	106,662
Textile	306,174	–	450	–	652	307,276
Clothing	727,257	160,270	2,540	19,341	271,387	1,180,795
Food and tobacco	49,137	10,120	4,427	22,977	40,886	127,547
Leather	17,330	2,270	–	–	–	19,600
General transport	1,177,653	300	19,360	27,288	44,451	1,269,052
Unskilled labour	513,971	–	–	7,660	–	521,631
Miscellaneous	89,653	1,465	4,263	3,245	28,168	126,794
Total Working Days.	**10,176,059**	**430,054**	**106,149**	**208,277**	**1,134,970**	**12,055,509**

2.—Number of Disputes, Establishments, Employees and Time Losses, 1901-1917.

Fiscal Year.	Disputes.	Establishments concerned.	Employees affected.	Approximate Time Losses.	Fiscal Year.	Disputes.	Establishments concerned.	Employees affected.	Approximate Time Losses.
	No.	No.	No.	Working days.		No.	No.	No.	Working days.
1901	104	273	28,086	632,311	1909	69	397	17,332	871,845
1902	121	420	12,264	120,940	1910	84	1,335	21,280	718,635
1903	146	927	50,041	1,226,500	1911	99	475	30,094	2,046,650
1904	99	575	16,482	265,004	1912	150	989	40,511	1,099,208
1905	89	437	16,233	217,244	1913	113	1,015	39,536	1,287,678
1906	141	1,015	26,050	359,797	1914	44	205	8,678	430,054
1907	149	825	36,224	621,962	1915	43	96	9,140	106,149
1908	68	175	25,293	708,285	1916	75	271	21,157	208,277
					1917	148	714	48,329	1,134,970
					Total	**1,742**	**10,144**	**446,730**	**12,055,509**

3.—Disputes Classified by Industries, 1901-1917.

Industries.	1901-10	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Fishing	10	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	14
Lumbering	28	–	4	3	–	–	–	1	36
Mining	87	7	6	6	3	6	10	21	146
Building	266	29	52	31	12	4	7	19	420
Metal	170	18	29	29	14	13	15	38	326
Woodworking	47	2	–	3	1	–	1	–	54
Printing and allied	28	–	3	–	–	1	–	1	33
Textile	36	4	1	3	–	1	–	3	48
Clothing	107	13	19	10	5	4	11	12	181
Food and tobacco	62	3	2	4	2	3	7	12	95
Leather	20	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	23
General transport	97	12	14	8	1	4	19	22	177
Unskilled labour	73	4	9	7	–	–	3	–	96
Miscellaneous	39	6	10	6	4	7	2	19	93
Total	**1,070**	**99**	**150**	**113**	**44**	**43**	**75**	**148**	**1,742**

Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.—A review of the proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act from its enactment in March, 1907, to the end of the year 1917 shows that 272 applications were received for the establishment of boards of conciliation and investigation, as a result of which 221 boards were established. In forty-seven cases the matters in dispute were adjusted by mutual agreement, whilst steps were pending for the establishment of boards or the necessity for procedure disappeared. In the remaining four cases royal commissions were appointed under the Inquiries Act to deal with the disputes. The number of employees affected by these 272 disputes was approximately 493,902. Of disputes referred under the Act during this period, there were 22 cases in which strikes were not averted or ended through its instrumentality. Eleven of these 22 strikes occurred in the mining industry, ten in connection with transportation, and one in the operation of municipal electric work. During the calendar year 1917, 53 applications were received for boards, certain proceedings also taking place in connection with one application received prior to the beginning of the year. In 36 cases boards were established, and in 15 cases the matters were adjusted without the necessity of establishing boards. In the remaining two cases royal commissions were appointed to deal with the disputes under the Inquiries Act. Only one strike occurred after the matters in dispute had been referred to a board under the Act. During 1917 six disputes were adjusted in industries performing war work, these being brought within the scope of the Act by the amendment of March 22, 1916.

Fair Wages Branch.—The Fair Wages Branch of the Department of Labour is charged with the preparation of schedules of minimum wage rates, which are inserted in Dominion Government contracts, and must be adhered to by contractors in the execution of the respective works. The number of fair wages schedules prepared since the adoption of the Fair Wages Resolution in 1900

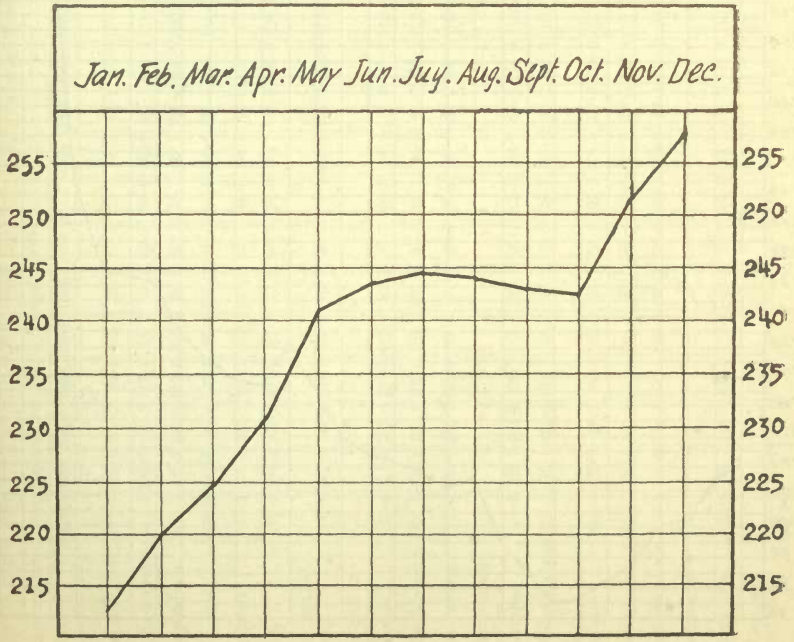
up to the end of the year 1917 is 3,602 of which 41 were prepared during the calendar year 1917.

PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN CANADA.

Wholesale Prices.—The Special Report on Wholesale Prices in Canada during the twenty years 1890-1909, issued by the Department of Labour in 1910 has been followed by similar annual reports for each year, 1910 to 1917. The changes in prices are measured by index numbers which are percentages of the average prices during the decade 1890 to 1899. The list included 230 commodities from 1890 to 1909, 272 from 1910 to 1914, and 271 from 1915 to 1917. The tables and diagrams show the course of prices by the groups into which the list has been divided for each month of 1917 and by years back to 1890. It will be seen that the advance was greater during 1917 than in any previous year, considerable advances appearing in all lines, but especially in farm products and foods following the world crop shortage of 1916.

Retail Prices.—The "Labour Gazette" has published each month since January, 1910, the retail prices of some thirty foods, coal, wood, coal oil and the prevailing rates for the rent of a six-roomed house in some 60 localities in Canada having a population of 10,000 or over. Similar returns were secured for December, 1900 and 1905 for the Board of Inquiry into the Cost of Living in Canada, 1914 and 1915. From these figures calculations of typical

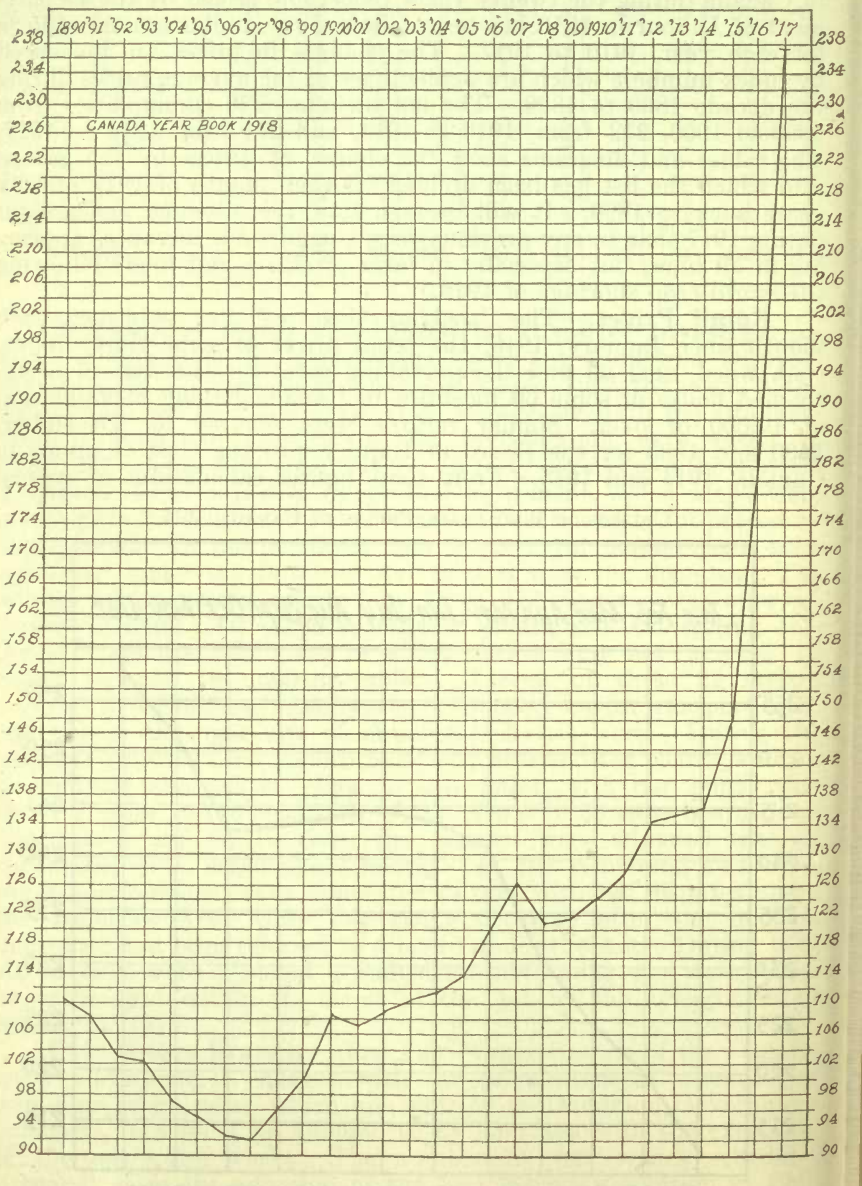
COURSE OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA, 1917.



Number of Commodities; 271. Average prices, 1890-1899=100.

weekly expenditures have been made in terms of the average prices for each year and each month. Tables **5-7** show the results for 1917 and for previous periods for the Dominion and for each province.

COURSE OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA, 1890–1917.



Number of Commodities: 272. Average Prices, 1890–1899=100.

4.—Index Numbers of all Commodities by Groups, 1890-1917.

Average Prices 1890–1899–100.

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
1. Grains & fodder..	116·7	123·9	106·7	99·1	94·3	98·8	85·2	80·6	98·8	96·7	99·9	107·3	116·1	106·5	115·5	116·4	118·5	140·2	148·3	149·9	140·7	148·4	167·3	136·8	156·5	186·9	195·2	281·5
2. Animals & meats.	111·2	104·7	108·5	117·7	98·7	92·2	82·4	90·4	97·9	95·1	103·4	111·3	122·2	117·9	111·3	120·7	130·1	133·8	129·6	148·6	163·6	146·6	160·8	180·8	192·3	187·2	217·7	288·1
3. Dairy produce....	103·0	106·2	105·8	110·4	104·6	94·8	90·1	90·1	92·9	101·4	109·0	120·5	106·9	108·9	107·2	115·1	120·2	131·5	136·3	133·6	135·7	136·2	159·0	154·7	154·4	161·4	183·5	230·5
4. Fish.....	103·3	97·3	90·6	99·7	96·4	101·4	102·6	98·6	99·6	110·0	106·4	113·2	110·2	116·2	119·5	115·7	121·8	129·5	120·5	134·0	145·1	143·6	155·7	158·0	156·0	149·7	184·8	205·8
5. Other foods.....	120·3	121·3	104·7	102·1	95·0	95·2	87·1	86·0	94·3	93·6	96·4	98·6	98·4	98·1	101·8	100·7	103·1	112·5	110·3	107·6	111·3	118·7	126·0	117·4	118·8	125·5	156·2	220·6
6. Textiles.....	111·4	104·2	102·2	101·2	97·3	93·6	96·9	98·0	95·2	99·8	100·0	103·6	101·0	105·9	110·4	114·6	123·4	126·1	111·0	108·3	114·6	119·2	120·7	130·8	133·5	149·2	193·4	263·4
7. Hides, leather, boots.....	100·6	102·6	99·8	101·8	89·9	98·6	92·9	100·1	105·0	109·4	113·8	112·8	118·2	115·7	113·6	119·6	128·1	125·5	120·0	135·4	135·4	139·6	152·4	163·9	171·8	180·5	233·4	275·1
8. Metals and implements:—																												
(a) Metals.....	125·4	114·4	107·6	102·1	91·1	87·0	87·5	85·7	87·6	111·9	121·2	110·4	102·8	105·5	99·7	108·4	128·6	134·8	106·3	101·9	97·6	108·3	117·4	119·1	113·9	152·4	198·9	259·1
(b) Implements..	103·8	103·2	102·9	102·6	102·2	101·0	98·5	93·1	94·3	98·0	100·1	102·2	104·7	105·7	106·2	106·1	106·0	107·1	104·2	102·4	104·5	104·5	104·7	105·6	106·8	112·1	135·2	181·6
9. Fuel & lighting...	107·4	106·7	106·6	102·9	97·5	97·0	98·9	96·4	93·5	96·9	100·8	98·1	104·9	111·0	103·0	104·1	106·4	108·8	102·2	103·8	103·0	100·5	113·3	118·2	110·9	108·8	132·6	193·0
10. Buildings materials:—																												
(a) Lumber.....	103·5	102·7	104·4	103·7	104·6	102·8	97·1	93·9	90·8	95·8	114·0	114·6	122·0	128·8	131·3	134·1	152·7	165·2	162·6	154·6	158·5	165·4	166·5	181·3	182·1	175·7	182·1	214·5
(b) Miscellaneous	117·6	110·4	106·8	103·7	98·7	95·2	93·9	87·7	87·4	97·2	111·8	106·0	104·6	107·7	107·2	106·8	104·7	108·7	107·5	105·7	109·2	102·6	105·4	112·7	111·4	115·9	154·9	203·5
(c) Paints, oils, glass.....	109·5	103·8	98·2	98·6	95·5	96·1	96·2	95·5	100·0	107·6	125·9	121·9	128·1	126·3	122·4	125·3	135·3	141·2	136·8	135·2	145·5	154·5	148·6	144·8	140·7	157·1	200·5	257·9
11. House furnishings.	100·2	100·5	100·9	101·1	101·3	97·9	97·5	99·8	99·6	100·2	110·2	107·9	109·2	109·6	112·7	107·3	113·0	112·7	112·8	110·4	110·6	110·4	114·5	126·2	129·5	136·5	157·1	203·7
12. Drugs&chemicals.	110·5	110·3	104·4	104·4	103·1	100·3	99·8	96·5	96·8	93·3	101·5	99·8	102·2	105·5	109·0	106·4	106·3	108·5	107·1	103·9	109·5	112·1	115·5	113·3	121·6	181·3	252·2	267·9
13. Miscellaneous:—																												
(a) Furs, raw.....	86·5	99·7	103·7	123·6	113·5	80·5	80·7	88·0	111·1	111·8	147·3	140·9	145·2	168·1	171·3	217·4	229·2	239·4	231·8	227·2	234·5	252·9	297·3	307·9	205·4	161·9	299·8	411·6
(b) Liquors, tobaccos.....	94·9	99·0	99·7	99·4	98·7	99·4	98·0	103·9	103·9	102·3	103·3	103·3	103·7	107·0	107·8	108·1	108·1	125·5	118·0	117·5	132·9	151·2	155·2	134·7	136·9	135·6	142·4	167·8
(c) Sundries.....	112·0	106·7	98·9	100·3	93·7	91·3	92·6	91·2	103·3	109·5	113·0	110·9	116·8	115·9	119·1	121·1	120·9	123·0	117·6	121·6	118·0	110·3	104·3	113·1	108·5	116·6	143·0	186·8
All.....	110·3	108·5	102·8	102·5	97·2	95·6	92·5	92·2	96·1	100·1	108·2	107·0	109·0	110·5	111·4	113·8	120·0	126·2	120·8	121·2	124·2	127·4	134·4	135·5	136·1	148·0	182·0	237·0

5.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices by Groups of Commodities from Month to Month, 1917.

(Average Prices, 1890–1899 = 100.)

Groups.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
1. Grains and fodder	238·1	243·8	254·1	276·2	304·0	293·2	296·3	296·2	283·6	281·1	305·0	312·5	281·5
2. Animals and meats	249·2	263·6	268·7	282·7	307·7	298·4	293·4	289·4	294·7	299·9	304·0	312·0	288·1
3. Dairy products	242·6	240·4	223·0	215·1	221·8	207·0	210·3	226·5	231·1	245·0	246·4	254·7	230·5
4. Fish	183·8	188·7	195·1	213·5	198·4	195·8	201·5	201·5	214·3	233·0	233·5	239·1	205·8
5. Other foods:—													
(a) Fruits and vegetables	234·9	267·9	288·3	294·6	322·2	346·0	308·2	255·5	229·1	204·0	263·0	263·2	233·8
(b) Miscellaneous	177·7	178·9	180·0	193·2	224·1	221·3	215·9	221·9	217·7	217·8	221·0	223·1	207·9
6. Textiles	215·7	223·2	232·0	238·1	247·0	260·8	268·5	274·7	277·0	290·8	304·2	322·9	263·4
7. Hides, leathers, boots and shoes	285·9	274·6	264·1	264·1	283·6	285·8	277·4	279·7	278·5	267·3	267·3	272·9	275·1
8. Metals and implements:—													
(a) Metals	210·6	235·0	240·7	250·5	264·2	272·4	274·4	278·2	278·1	269·6	262·6	263·7	259·1
(b) Implements	161·4	166·0	166·0	166·0	168·4	188·0	194·5	199·5	198·6	198·6	197·8	197·8	181·6
9. Fuel and lighting	180·9	177·1	190·1	169·3	178·7	192·0	229·7	218·2	224·9	181·4	186·1	186·9	193·0
10. Building materials:—													
(a) Lumber	189·6	193·3	197·5	204·8	208·4	210·3	222·3	225·5	225·5	226·7	231·8	236·0	214·5
(b) Miscellaneous	178·4	184·5	191·1	191·2	202·2	209·3	215·3	217·3	215·6	213·3	210·4	209·6	203·5
(c) Paints, oils and glass	227·5	237·3	246·8	255·2	260·9	258·7	261·7	267·2	267·7	267·6	264·6	268·9	257·9
11. House furnishings	179·5	180·8	188·0	188·8	196·1	205·5	212·8	212·8	213·8	217·6	218·1	222·0	203·7
12. Drugs and chemicals	258·5	261·4	269·6	272·8	274·9	259·6	263·1	261·3	270·8	267·2	275·7	279·5	267·9
13. Miscellaneous:—													
(a) Raw furs	399·5	403·7	412·4	412·4	396·7	396·7	396·7	388·4	388·4	424·7	437·0	465·3	411·6
(b) Liquors and tobaccos	161·3	156·4	156·4	159·0	162·3	164·1	164·1	163·9	169·9	200·1	198·7	203·7	167·8
(c) Sundries	165·8	170·3	167·5	172·1	183·6	195·4	194·5	197·6	197·5	199·0	197·7	190·8	186·8
All commodities	**212·7**	**219·9**	**224·9**	**231·1**	**243·8**	**246·8**	**248·7**	**247·3**	**246·1**	**244·7**	**252·3**	**257·1**	**237·0**

6.—Weekly Cost of a Family Budget of Staple Foods, Fuel and Lighting and Rent, in Terms of the Average Prices in 60 Canadian Cities, 1900, 1905, 1910, 1915-17.

Commodities.	Quantity.	[1]1900.	[1]1905.	1910.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1917.											
								Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin steak	2 lb.	27·2	30·4	37·6	47·6	50·3	60·2	52·8	54·0	56·2	58·0	61·2	63·2	63·6	62·6	62·4	62·8	62·6	62·4
Beef, chuck, roast	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	32·8	34·0	41·3	34·8	35·8	38·2	39·6	43·0	43·6	43·5	43·4	43·4	43·6	43·4	43·4
Veal, roast	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	17·5	18·7	22·7	20·3	20·9	21·6	21·7	22·5	22·6	22·8	23·0	23·6	24·0	24·3	24·7
Mutton, roast	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	20·9	23·3	28·1	24·8	25·9	26·5	26·9	28·2	28·5	28·9	28·8	29·2	29·4	29·7	30·4
Pork, roast, fresh	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·2	22·0	29·6	24·6	26·1	26·8	27·3	29·3	30·1	30·0	30·6	31·9	32·7	32·5	32·7
Pork, salt, mess	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·4	38·7	53·5	44·8	45·2	46·8	47·6	55·6	54·0	54·1	55·6	57·2	59·4	59·8	62·4
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·3	24·5	25·6	28·8	38·5	31·2	32·6	33·3	34·5	37·3	39·0	39·8	40·4	41·7	43·2	44·1	44·6
Lard, pure leaf	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	35·6	40·4	59·4	48·6	50·2	52·8	56·4	60·2	62·2	62·3	62·2	63·0	63·8	64·8	65·8
Eggs, fresh	1 doz.	25·7	30·0	33·3	32·7	38·0	48·9	56·9	54·9	46·9	37·1	40·8	42·5	38·9	45·0	50·7	54·7	58·1	60·8
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·6	32·7	42·4	45·3	44·5	41·8	32·9	34·5	36·6	35·9	41·2	46·4	48·5	50·7	50·7
Milk	6 qts.	36·6	39·6	48·0	52·8	52·6	62·2	59·4	60·6	60·6	60·6	60·0	58·8	59·3	60·0	62·4	64·8	69·6	70·8
Butter, dairy	2 lb.	44·2	49·4	52·0	61·9	68·7	86·4	88·4	86·4	85·4	85·2	85·6	83·4	75·5	80·2	84·8	92·6	94·4	94·8
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	35·4	38·5	48·0	48·9	48·0	48·7	47·9	47·7	46·8	42·5	44·9	47·3	50·6	51·4	51·3
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	23·7	26·0	33·0	30·5	31·2	31·9	33·0	34·1	34·0	33·4	33·5	33·4	33·5	34·0	33·2
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	21·6	24·2	30·4	28·8	29·5	30·1	30·8	31·7	32·0	30·3	30·1	30·6	30·3	30·1	30·3
Bread, plain, white	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	70·3	74·8	104·4	91·5	91·5	90·5	93·0	111·0	111·0	110·4	110·0	109·5	109·5	112·5	112·5
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	39·6	41·7	64·2	53·0	52·0	53·0	59·0	77·0	73·0	69·9	69·0	68·0	66·0	65·0	65·0
Rolled oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	25·5	24·6	30·5	27·0	26·5	27·5	28·0	30·5	31·5	31·4	31·5	32·5	32·5	33·0	33·5
Rice, good, medium	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·1	13·1	16·2	13·6	13·6	13·0	13·8	14·6	16·0	16·8	17·2	18·8	18·4	18·8	19·2
Beans, hand picked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	14·9	19·5	29·8	24·4	25·2	25·6	26·8	29·0	30·4	31·5	32·6	33·0	33·6	32·6	32·6
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	11·9	13·4	15·6	14·6	14·0	14·2	14·6	15·3	15·4	15·8	16·0	16·2	16·5	16·8	17·5
Prunes, medium	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	12·5	13·1	15·4	13·6	13·8	14·0	14·3	14·8	15·1	15·5	19·1	15·9	16·1	16·5	16·6
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	31·9	35·8	39·9	36·8	36·4	36·4	38·4	40·0	40·0	39·5	40·4	42·4	42·4	42·8	43·2
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	14·4	16·6	18·5	17·0	17·0	16·8	17·6	18·6	19·0	18·3	18·6	19·4	19·6	19·8	20·0
Tea, black	½ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	9·4	9·9	11·5	10·1	10·4	10·7	10·9	11·4	11·5	11·6	12·0	12·2	12·4	12·5	12·5
Tea, green	½ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·7	10·2	11·3	10·1	10·5	10·7	10·8	11·1	11·3	11·3	11·6	11·9	11·9	11·9	11·9
Coffee	½ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·7	9·9	10·1	9·9	10·5	10·0	10·0	10·1	10·1	10·1	10·1	10·1	10·1	10·1	10·1
Potatoes	2 pks.	24·1	28·0	30·3	33·8	58·7	89·2	64·7	78·3	98·7	99·0	126·0	127·0	118·2	97·3	66·3	56·7	67·0	70·7
Vinegar, white wine	½ pt.	0·7	0·7	0·7	0·6	0·8	0·8	0·8	0·8	0·8	0·8	0·8	0·8	0·8	0·8	0·8	0·9	0·9	0·8
All foods	—	**$5·480**	**$5·956**	**$6·954**	**$7·866**	**$8·793**	**11·420**	**10·272**	**10·463**	**10·695**	**10·765**	**11·819**	**11·894**	**11·618**	**11·677**	**11·650**	**11·805**	**12·097**	**12·244**
Starch, laundry	½ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·3	c. 4·0	c. 3·5	c. 3·5	c. 3·5	c. 3·6	c. 3·8	c. 3·9	c. 4·0	c. 4·1	c. 4·3	c. 4·4	c. 4·5	c. 4·5
Coal, anthracite	1/16 ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	52·7	46·0	67·0	64·0	68·7	66·6	64·7	64·8	67·3	63·2	67·7	68·5	69·4	69·7	77·9
Coal, bituminous	"	31·1	32·3	35·0	36·8	39·4	52·7	47·7	50·4	51·1	50·8	50·8	53·9	53·8	54·2	54·4	54·6	54·9	55·6
Wood, hard, best	cord	32·5	35·3	38·8	36·8	42·9	52·9	45·7	47·9	49·6	50·6	51·7	51·9	52·0	53·2	54·0	57·3	59·6	60·8
Wood, soft	"	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·8	30·8	38·9	32·7	33·7	36·1	36·9	37·6	39·4	39·7	39·1	40·8	43·2	43·5	44·0
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·3	23·0	25·0	23·2	23·2	23·4	24·5	25·3	25·4	25·6	25·8	25·8	25·8	26·0	25·6
Fuel and lighting	—	$1·947	$1·628	$1·757	$1·824	$1·923	$2·365	$2·134	$2·239	$2·268	$2·276	$2·302	$2·379	$2·343	$2·400	$2·441	$2·503	$2·537	$2·639
Rent	—	$2·367	$2·885	$4·05	$4·122	$4·035	$4·320	$4·025	$4·040	$4·160	$4·265	$4·340	$4·360	$4·370	$4·360	$4·440	$4·470	$4·510	4.450[2]
Grand total	—	$ 9·373	$ 10·499	$ 12·792	$ 13·844	$ 14·784	$ 18·145	$ 16·464	$ 16·777	$ 17·158	$ 17·342	$ 18·499	$ 18·672	$ 18·371	$ 18·478	$ 18·574	$ 18·822	$ 19·189	$ 19.378[2]

[1]Month of December. [2]Halifax and Saskatoon omitted.

7.—Weekly Cost of a Family Budget of Staple Foods, Fuel and Lighting, and Rent in terms of the average prices of the cities in each province of Canada, 1910-1914, December, 1914-17.

STAPLE FOODS.

Province.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	Dec. 1914.	Dec. 1915.	Dec. 1916.	Dec. 1917.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	5.82	5.80	6.11	6.34	6.69	6.89	6.95	8.29	12.36
Nova Scotia	6.82	6.78	7.17	7.29	7.48	7.80	8.24	9.98	10.81
New Brunswick	6.55	6.84	7.13	7.04	7.44	7.76	8.11	9.87	12.24
Quebec	6.33	6.46	6.97	6.87	7.16	7.31	7.76	9.74	11.83
Ontario	6.50	6.66	7.25	7.20	7.48	7.74	8.11	10.27	12.39
Manitoba	7.46	7.41	7.88	7.87	8.15	8.27	8.43	9.98	11.67
Saskatchewan	7.86	8.08	8.16	8.25	8.33	8.81	8.32	10.34	12.05
Alberta	7.99	8.08	8.15	8.33	8.27	8.47	8.36	10.35	12.25
British Columbia	8.32	8.79	9.03	9.13	7.61	9.80	8.65	10.66	12.67

FUEL AND LIGHTING.[1]

Prince Edward Island	1.28	1.28	1.49	1.47	1.50	1.49	1.55	1.91	2.23
Nova Scotia	1.43	1.37	1.45	1.53	1.57	1.55	1.55	1.96	2.93
New Brunswick	1.63	1.60	1.60	1.68	1.76	1.78	1.79	2.06	2.50
Quebec	1.65	1.69	1.70	1.79	1.80	1.79	1.75	2.06	2.84
Ontario	1.68	1.72	1.74	1.81	1.80	1.78	1.78	2.09	2.60
Manitoba	2.33	2.33	2.37	2.34	2.36	2.33	2.23	2.52	2.84
Saskatchewan	2.67	2.73	2.58	2.65	2.60	2.56	2.39	2.59	2.81
Alberta	1.56	1.78	1.86	1.65	1.71	1.73	1.71	1.71	1.81
British Columbia	2.19	2.18	2.22	2.25	2.57	2.37	2.18	2.18	2.17

RENT.

Prince Edward Island	2.00	2.00	1.92	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	2.25	3.94
Nova Scotia	4.02	3.40	3.70	3.92	4.26	4.15	4.15	4.15	2.25
New Brunswick	2.85	2.87	2.90	3.08	3.37	3.45	3.45	3.50	3.88
Quebec	2.85	2.98	3.38	3.52	3.62	3.50	3.55	3.78	3.83
Ontario	3.48	3.62	3.92	4.10	4.22	4.04	3.78	3.96	4.59
Manitoba	6.20	6.12	6.90	7.38	6.68	5.81	4.87	4.75	5.50
Saskatchewan	8.18	8.75	9.15	9.58	7.68	6.09	5.15	5.31	5.42
Alberta	5.68	6.42	6.60	7.58	7.43	6.13	5.22	5.13	5.69
British Columbia	5.35	5.92	6.12	7.12	5.31	4.73	4.02	3.93	4.43

[1]Coal, wood and coal oil. No allowance is made for the varying extent to which these are used in the different localities and provinces.

XII.—FINANCE.

Under the general heading of Finance in Section XII are grouped statistics relating to the public accounts of the Dominion Government, including revenue and expenditure, public debt, assets and liabilities and inland revenue. Tables have been added showing the receipts and expenditure of each of the nine provincial governments of Canada,

and these are followed by municipal statistics, values of building permits and statistics of currency, banking, insurance and loan and trust companies. A chapter on rural credit is also included in this section.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Public Revenue.—For the fiscal year ended March 31, 1918, the revenue on Consolidated Fund Account attained the record total of $260,778,953 and the expenditure $178,284,313, leaving a surplus of $82,494,640. The revenue received enabled the Government to meet all ordinary and capital outlays, including an increased amount for interest account and pensions, and to apply the surplus to war expenditures. For the year 1916-17, the corresponding figures were: revenue $232,701,294, expenditure $148,599,343 and surplus $84,-101,951. Table **1**, which gives the main items of the revenue and expenditure for each of the five fiscal years 1914 to 1918, shows that the revenue from customs in 1917-18 amounted to $144,172,630, which is more that half of the total for the year, and more than what the total revenue was for the fiscal year 1914-15.

Public Debt.—On March 31, 1918, the net public debt of Canada, as shown by Table **5**, was $1,191,884,063, as compared with $879,186,298 on March 31, 1917. Before the war, on March 31, 1914, the amount stood at $335,996,850. On the basis of the estimated population at March 31, 1918, viz., 8,593,000, the per capita indebtedness is $138, as against $43 in 1914.

Re-arrangement of Tables.—Instead of repeating the financial figures for each year from Confederation, as in previous issues of the Year Book, the tables in this section have been re-arranged to provide for presentation of comparative figures of the last five years. It is proposed to continue this plan in future by adding the figures of the latest year available and omitting those of the earliest in each table. By this means a continuous annual record of recent comparative years will be furnished. Corresponding figures of the years before 1914 may be consulted by reference to the Year Book of 1916-17, pages 506 to 522, or to similar tables in the earlier issues.

1.—Receipts and Expenditures on Consolidated Fund Account, 1914-1918

RECEIPTS.

Items.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	$	$	$	$	$
Customs	104,691,238	75,941,220	98,649,409	134,043,842	144,172,630
Excise	21,452,037	21,479,731	22,428,492	24,412,348	27,168,445
War tax	–	98,057	3,620,782	16,302,238	25,379,901
Post Office	12,954,530	13,046,665	18,858,690	20,902,384	21,345,394
Railways	13,394,317	12,149,357	18,427,909	23,539,759	27,172,208
Dominion Lands	3,036,030	2,859,715	2,299,550	4,055,662	4,443,758
Interest on investments	1,964,541	2,980,247	3,358,210	3,094,012	4,466,724
Other items	5,681,702	4,518,490	4,504,796	6,351,049	6,629,893
Total	**163,174,395**	**133,073,482**	**172,147,838**	**232,701,294**	**260,778,953**

1.—Receipts and Expenditures on Consolidated Fund Account, 1914-1918—concluded.

EXPENDITURE.

Items.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	$	$	$	$	$
Charges on debt[1]	14,752,117	17,937,284	23,926,442	37,770,651	51,517,790
Subsidies to Provinces	11,280,469	11,451,673	11,451,673	11,469,148	11,369,148
Collection of revenue	39,084,657	42,232,953	47,902,301	53,800,212	63,359,543
Militia and Defence	11,151,399	10,060,618	4,681,503	4,301,785	3,912,459
Pensions	311,900	358,558	671,133	2,814,546	8,155,691
Civil government	5,607,795	6,157,967	6,408,857	6,466,359	6,890,952
Public Works	19,007,513	19,343,532	12,039,252	8,633,096	7,432,901
Other items	26,188,623	27,980,622	23,269,566	23,343,546	25,645,829
Total	**127,384,473**	**135,523,207**	**130,350,727**	**148,599,343**	**178,284,313**
Surplus (+) Deficit (−)	+35,789,922	− 2,449,725	+41,797,111	+84,101,951	+ 82,494,640

[1] Includes charges of management, interest, sinking funds and premium, discount and exchange.

2.—Detailed Receipts on Consolidated Fund Account, 1914-1918.

Items.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	$	$	$	$	$
Canada Gazette	24,153	19,443	29,863	37,563	32,007
Canals	380,188	427,763	446,722	461,423	414,868
Casual	1,505,133	1,602,619	1,328,124	2,172,837	2,362,263
Chinese Revenue	1,334,792	294,490	− 31,714	86,924	208,966
Civil Service Examination Fees	9,104	9,973	10,242	6,867	4,208
Cullers Fees	1,799	3,115	1,737	1,555	1,342
Customs	104,691,238	75,941,220	98,649,409	134,043,842	144,172,630
Dominion Lands	3,036,030	2,859,715	2,299,551	4,055,662	4,443,758
Dominion Steamers	28,711	35,579	35,071	22,832	9,581
Electric Light Inspection	80,441	82,440	70,452	71,366	79,920
Excise	21,452,037	21,479,731	22,428,492	24,412,348	27,168,445
Fines and Forfeitures	322,498	49,636	81,691	240,100	100,336
Fisheries	99,266	92,757	96,376	98,630	114,572
Gas Inspection	62,882	56,841	46,032	54,067	56,319
Inspection of Staples	510,184	517,035	913,616	1,459,811	1,499,876
Insurance Inspection	41,253	45,562	52,951	57,250	58,763
Interest on Investments	1,964,541	2,980,247	3,358,210	3,094,012	4,466,724
Law Stamps	9,239	9,788	11,520	9,910	8,902
Lighthouse and Coast Service	751	676	643	840	612
Mariners' Fund	70,541	72,525	72,546	76,994	63,636
Militia	36,641	64,831	192,300	90,164	18,228
Military College	36,817	32,047	35,142	41,646	39,177
Militia Pensions Revenue	30,714	27,282	23,513	25,495	26,903
Modus Vivendi	11,729	8,879	9,912	5,680	4,179
Ordnance Lands	5,798	4,410	5,977	5,553	7,930
Patent Fees	252,724	219,012	230,192	251,960	256,317
Penitentiaries	54,314	44,547	43,165	60,191	71,228
Post Office	12,954,530	13,046,665	18,858,690	20,902,384	21,345,394
Premium, Discount and Exchange	187,745	268,572	233,718	398,907	628,253
Public Works	422,547	376,367	411,787	439,659	384,022
Railways	13,394,317	12,149,357	18,427,909	23,539,758	27,172,208
Royal N.W.M. Police Officers' Pensions	4,827	5,263	5,330	5,133	5,083
Steamboat Inspection	5,421	5,707	5,092	4,037	2,793
Superannuation Fund	39,817	37,366	31,797	33,250	29,947
Supreme and Exchequer Court Reports	603	643	141	222	78
War Tax	–	98,057	3,620,782	16,302,238	25,379,901
Weights and Measures	111,070	103,322	110,857	130,184	139,584
Total	**163,174,395**	**133,073,482**	**172,147,838**	**232,701,294**	**260,778,953**

3.—Detailed Expenditure on Consolidated Fund Account, 1914-1918.

Items.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	$	$	$	$	$
Administration of Justice..	1,399,457	1,469,504	1,477,238	1,484,682	1,485,390
Adulteration of Food.....	30,202	47,239	44,722	42,796	46,643
Arts and Agriculture.....	3,224,780	3,618,487	3,452,154	3,614,844	3,846,018
Bounties.....	143,652	124,272	109,237	101,428	113,497
Charges of Management...	460,014	451,324	435,527	496,387	488,707
Civil Government.....	5,607,795	6,157,967	6,408,857	6,466,359	6,890,952
Culling Timber.....	8,798	7,912	6,838	6,511	6,046
Customs.....	3,849,084	3,775,364	3,685,399	3,745,791	4,054,320
Department of Mines.....	470,507	470,194	462,787	390,873	380,762
Dominion Lands.....	3,286,480	3,701,180	3,418,298	2,866,712	2,552,304
Dominion Police.....	119,892	118,995	116,665	128,505	128,966
Excise.....	858,166	830,175	897,671	977,333	1,255,006
Fisheries.....	1,229,519	1,465,361	1,115,303	1,050,156	1,111,277
Government of N.W. Territories.....	3,666	2,870	5,232	5,147	5,810
Immigration.....	1,893,298	1,658,182	1,307,481	1,181,991	1,211,954
Indians.....	2,182,471	2,400,630	2,190,334	1,951,494	1,922,761
Inspection of Staples.....	450,738	2,354	2,067	2,593	2,240
Interest on Public Debt...	12,893,505	15,736,743	21,421,585	35,802,567	47,845,585
Labour.....	80,474	63,441	56,742	57,565	75,264
Legislation.....	1,403,189	2,376,984	1,180,363	1,651,743	3,073,334
Lighthouse and Coast Service.....	2,324,103	2,583,026	1,937,759	1,769,289	1,860,309
Mail Subsidies and Steamboat Subventions.....	2,383,687	2,162,633	1,768,757	1,990,582	1,853,320
Marine Hospitals.....	55,910	65,801	66,741	66,817	53,169
Militia.....	11,151,399	10,060,618	4,681,503	4,301,785	3,912,459
Miscellaneous.....	1,878,521	2,837,137	1,153,894	1,196,614	2,354,496
Naval Service.....	2,006,150	1,289,022	1,154,426	1,237,230	1,069,573
Ocean and River Service..	1,216,278	1,133,717	1,213,918	1,113,872	1,192,674
Penitentiaries.....	910,413	860,031	903,318	913,208	980,168
Pensions.....	311,900	358,557	671,133	2,814,545	8,155,691
Post Office.....	12,822,058	15,961,191	16,009,139	16,300,579	18,046,558
Premium, Discount and Exchange.....	27,170	103,406	296,309	–	5
Public Works, Collection of Revenue.....	780,455	799,152	857,877	849,341	842,648
Public Works, Income.....	19,007,513	19,343,532	12,039,252	8,633,096	7,432,901
Quarantine.....	220,928	232,875	203,309	206,098	239,451
Railways and Canals, Collection of Revenue.....	14,935,138	13,876,060	20,777,830	27,124,004	34,849,608
Railways and Canals, Income.....	732,348	727,206	671,590	750,525	444,629
Royal N.W.M. Police.....	963,651	952,018	1,395,022	1,179,670	1,031,157
Scientific Institutions.....	490,541	501,431	463,494	434,755	361,593
Sinking Funds.....	1,371,429	1,645,811	1,773,021	1,471,697	3,183,493
Steamboat Inspection.....	63,714	65,063	64,884	67,560	70,381
Subsidies to Provinces.....	11,280,469	11,451,673	11,451,673	11,469,148	11,369,148
Superannuation.....	443,557	461,699	454,342	458,927	478,264
Trade and Commerce.....	1,805,441	2,943,495	1,897,246	1,588,247	1,381,621
Weights, Measures, Gas and Electric Light.....	258,096	288,832	305,215	296,306	322,549
Yukon Provisional District	347,917	340,043	344,575	339,971	301,612
Total.....	**127,384,473**	**135,523,207**	**130,350,727**	**148,599,343**	**178,284,313**

4.—Population and Revenue and Expenditure per head, 1868-1918.

Year.	Population.	Revenue per head.	Expenditure per head.	Year.	Population.	Revenue per head.	Expenditure per head.
	No.	$ cts.	$ cts.		No.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1868	3,372,000	4.05	4.00	1893	4,936,000	7.73	7.46
1869	3,413,000	4.21	4.11	1894	4,894,000	7.29	7.54
1870	3,454,000	4.29	4.15	1895	5,034,000	6.75	7.58
				1896	5,086,000	7.20	7.26
				1897	5,142,000	7.36	7.46
*1871	3,485,761	5.55	4.48				
1871	3,518,000	5.50	4.44				
1872	3,611,000	5.74	4.87	1898	5,199,000	7.80	7.47
1873	3,668,000	5.67	5.23	1899	5,259,000	8.89	7.97
1874	3,825,000	6.33	6.10	1900	5,322,000	9.59	8.07
				*1901	5,371,315	9.78	8.72
				1901	5,403,000	9.72	8.67
1875	3,887,000	6.34	6.10				
1876	3,949,000	5.70	6.20				
1877	4,013,000	5.50	5.86	1902	5,532,000	10.49	9.18
1878	4,079,000	5.49	5.76	1903	5,673,000	11.64	9.11
1879	4,146,000	5.43	5.90	1904	5,825,000	12.13	9.55
				1905	5,992,000	11.88	10.57
				1906	6,171,000	12.99	10.90
1880	4,215,000	5.53	5.90				
*1881	4,324,810	6.85	5.90				
1881	4,337,000	6.83	5.88	1907	6,302,000	10.71	8.18
1882	4,384,000	7.62	6.18	1908	6,491,000	14.80	11.81
1883	4,433,000	8.08	6.48	1909	6,695,000	12.71	12.56
				1910	6,917,000	14.67	11.48
				*1911	7,206,643	16.20	12.18
1884	4,485,000	7.11	6.94				
1885	4,539,000	7.23	7.72				
1886	4,589,000	7.23	8.50	1911	7,158,000	16.47	12.26
1887	4,638,000	7.71	7.69	1912	7,343,000	18.54	13.37
1888	4,688,000	7.66	7.84	1913	7,530,000	22.40	14.88
				1914	7,725,000	21.12	16.49
				1915	7,928,000	16.78	17.09
1889	4,740,000	8.19	7.79				
1890	4,793,000	8.33	7.52				
*1891	4,833,239	7.98	7.52	1916	8,140,000	21.14	16.01
1891	4,844,000	7.96	7.50	1917	8,361,000	27.82	17.77
1892	4,889,000	7.55	7.52	1918	8,593,000	30.35	20.75

NOTE.—The years marked with an asterisk (*) are those of the Census, April 2, 1871, April 4, 1881, April 6, 1891, April 1, 1901, June 1, 1911. In all other cases the population is estimated at the close of each fiscal year: June 30 from 1868 to 1906 and March 31 from 1907 to 1918. The fiscal period of 1907 is for the nine months ended March 31.

5.—Public Debt of Canada, March 31, 1914 to 1918.

Description.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	$	$	$	$	$
Total debt	544,391,369	700,473,814	936,987,802	1,382,003,268	1,863,335,899
Total assets	208,394,519	251,097,731	321,831,631	502,816,970	671,451,836
Net debt	**335,996,850**	**449,376,083**	**615,156,171**	**879,186,298**	**1,191,884,063**
Interest on debt	12,893,505	15,736,743	21,421,585	35,802,567	47,845,585
Interest on investments	1,964,541	2,980,247	3,358,210	3,094,012	4,466,724

6.—Assets of the Public Debt of Canada, March 31, 1914 to 1918.

Items.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	$	$	$	$	$
Sinking funds	9,144,995	10,790,807	12,563,828	14,032,688	17,216,180
Province accounts	2,296,328	2,296,328	2,296,328	2,296,328	2,296,328
G.T.P. Ry. investment account	24,005,807	33,093,333	33,093,333	33,093,333	33,093,333
G.T.P. Ry. loan account	18,500,000	31,000,000	31,000,000	38,081,783	43,119,837
Issue accounts and specie reserve	101,352,555	94,894,987	121,286,781	118,823,219	120,413,949
Montreal harbour bonds, 3½ p.c.	11,465,000	13,335,000	15,315,000	16,025,000	16,730,000
Montreal harbour bonds, 3 p.c.	9,195,000	9,250,000	9,250,000	9,250,000	9,250,000
Quebec harbour, 3½ p.c.	6,768,551	8,763,551	9,304,551	9,656,551	10,356,551
Other assets	25,666,283	47,673,725	87,721,810	261,558,068	418,975,658
Total	**208,394,519**	**251,097,731**	**321,831,631**	**502,816,970**	**671,451,836**

7.—Total Liabilities of Canada, March 31, 1914 to 1918.

Items.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	$	$	$	$	$
Funded debt payable in—					
London	302,842,485	338,369,979	362,703,312	362,703,312	362,703,312
Canada	719,003	691,503	100,298,603	340,311,802	881,528,614
New York	–	–	–	75,873,000	75,873,000
Dominion notes	117,795,639	157,056,119	177,943,132	183,248,987	250,798,861
Provincial notes	39,220	39,220	39,220	39,220	39,207
Savings banks	55,567,603	54,001,718	53,528,426	56,216,089	53,360,091
Compensations to Seigneurs	34,238	34,238	34,238	34,238	34,238
Temporary loans	8,273,333	81,073,684	182,992,380	300,332,797	183,288,131
Trust funds	15,831,903	15,995,150	15,802,218	16,265,441	17,106,624
Province accounts	11,920,481	11,920,481	11,920,481	11,920,481	11,920,481
Miscellaneous	31,367,464	41,291,722	31,725,792	35,057,901	26,683,340
Total	**544,391,369**	**.00,473,814**	**936,987,802**	**1,382,003,268**	**1,863,335,899**

8.—Funded Debt payable in London and Canada, March 31, 1917.

Description.	Amount.	Interest payable thereon.	Date of Maturity.
PAYABLE IN LONDON.	$	$	
4½ per cent loan of 1920–25	24,333,333	1,095,000	May 1, 1925 (on or after May 1, 1920, on giving 3 months' notice).
4 " " 1940–60	93,926,667	3,757,067	October 1, 1960 (on or after Oct. 1, 1940, on giving 3 months' notice).
3¾ " " 1909	26,701,842	1,001,319	July 1, 1919 (or after July 1, 1914, the whole or any portion by drawings on giving 3 months' notice).
3½ " " 1884	23,467,206	821,352	On giving 6 months' notice or 1st June, 1934.
3½ " " C. P. Ry. land grant	15,056,007	526,960	July 1, 1938.
3½ per cent loan of 1930–50	137,058,841	4,797,059	July 1, 1950 (or after July 1, 1930, on giving 6 months' notice).
3 " " 1888	8,071,230	242,137	July 1, 1938.
3 " " 1892	18,250,000	547,500	July 1, 1938.
3 " " 1894	10,950,000	328,500	July 1, 1938.
2½ " " 1897	4,888,186	122,205	October 1, 1947.
Total	**362,703,312**	**13,239,099**	
PAYABLE IN CANADA.			
Province of New Brunswick, 6 per cent loan debentures	600	–	Overdue.
Province of Canada, 5 per cent loan debentures	400	–	Overdue.
Dominion stock, issue A, 6 p.c.	8,000	480	Various dates.
" " " A, 3½ "	31,837	1,114	
" " " B, 3½ "	110,000	3,850	
" " " C, 3½ "	48,667	1,703	
" " " F, 3½ "	60,900	2,131	July 1, 1925.
Dominion of Canada war loan, 1915–25, 5 p.c.	93,926,100	4,696,305	Dec. 1, 1925.
Dominion of Canada war loan, 5 p.c., 1916–31	106,706,300	5,335,315	October 1, 1931.
Dominion of Canada war loan, 5 p.c., 1917–37	18,100,232	905,012	March 1, 1937.
Debenture stock, 5 p.c., 1919	8,634,500	431,725	October 1, 1919.
War Savings Certificates, 5 p.c.	5,072,237	253,612	Various dates.
Bond Loan, 3½ p.c., 1925–28	12,404,678	434,164	March 1, 1928.
" " 4½ p.c., 1925–45	95,207,351	4,284,331	December 1, 1945.
Total	**340,311,802**	**16,349,742**	

Provincial Subsidies.—Tables **9** and **10** show the amounts of the subsidies and other payments made by the Dominion to the Provincial Governments for each of the years 1912 to 1917 (Table **9**) and the totals paid from Confederation to date (Table **10**). The Provincial subsidies payable by the Dominion Government were originally settled by the British North America Act, 1867 (30 and 31 Vict., c. 3, s. 118), but were revised by the British North America Act, 1907 (7 Edw. VII, c. 11). Under the revised settlement each

Provincial Government receives (a) a fixed grant according to population and (b) a grant at the rate of 80 cents per head of the population up to 2,500,000, and at the rate of 60 cents per head of so much of the population as exceeds that number. The province of British Columbia received an additional grant of $100,000 per annum for a period of 10 years from 1907.[1] An additional grant of $100,000 per annum is payable to Prince Edward Island under an Act of 1912 (2 Geo. V., c. 42), and the payments to Manitoba were revised by the Extension of Boundaries (Manitoba) Act (2 Geo. V., c. 32). Other payments to the Provincial Governments by the Dominion Government consists of special grants as compensation for lands and allowance for buildings, allowances in lieu of debt, etc.

9.—Subsidies and other Payments of Dominion to Provincial Governments, 1912-1917.

Provinces.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	281,932	381,932	381,932	381,932	381,932	381,932
Nova Scotia	636,670	636,666	636,667	636,667	636,667	636,667
New Brunswick	637,976	637,977	637,976	637,976	637,976	637,976
Quebec	1,971,705	1,967,556	1,969,630	1,969,630	1,969,630	1,969,630
Ontario	2,396,429	2,396,328	2,396,379	2,396,379	2,396,379	2,396,379
Manitoba	833,642	3,643,910	1,478,912	1,406,204	1,406,204	1,423,679
Saskatchewan	1,548,189	1,555,453	1,631,248	1,710,675	1,710,675	1,710,675
Alberta	1,260,722	1,259,489	1,424,590	1,589,075	1,589,075	1,589,075
British Columbia	713,781	732,489	723,135	723,135	723,135	723,135
Total	**10,281,046**	**13,211,800**	**11,280,469**	**11,451,673**	**11,451,673**	**11,469,148**

10.—Total of Subsidy Allowances from July 1, 1867 to March 31, 1917.

Provinces.	Allowance for Government.	Allowance per head of Population.	Special Grants.[2]	Interest on Debt Allowance.[3]	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	2,020,000	3,741,981	2,014,346	1,904,633	9,680,960
Nova Scotia	4,300,000	16,315,002	826,980	2,285,407	23,727,389
New Brunswick	3,800,000	12,569,298	7,230,000	947,730	24,547,028
Quebec	5,200,000	50,459,603	–	3,029,961	58,689,564
Ontario	5,600,000	63,744,129	–	2,465,058	71,809,187
Manitoba	3,505,000	8,045,727	7,510,605	6,863,669	25,925,001
Saskatchewan	1,951,666	4,274,821	6,093,750	4,864,500	17,184,737
Alberta	1,926,667	3,456,926	5,625,000	4,864,500	15,873,093
British Columbia	2,940,000	5,058,544	5,600,000	1,350,733	14,949,277
Total	**31,243,333**	**167,666,031**	**34,900,681**	**28,576,191**	**262,386,236**

[1] See Canada Year Book 1907, pp. xxxiii-iv.
[2] Compensation for lands and allowances for buildings.
[3] Allowance in lieu of debt.

INLAND REVENUE.

Under the Inland Revenue Act (R.S. 1906, c. 5), the Department of Inland Revenue until 1918 had the control and management of the collection of excise duties, of stamp duties, internal taxes, standard weights and measures and of the collection of bridge and ferry tolls and rents. It administered the statutes which deal with the adulteration of food and other articles, electricity and gas inspection, patent medicines, petroleum, naphtha and the analysis of fertilizers and feeding stuffs. The Department also established the food standards, which were put into force from time to time by Orders-in-Council under the authority of Section 26 of the Adulteration Act. For the year ended March 31, 1918, the total inland revenue of the Dominion amounted to $29,962,365, as compared with $27,057,917 in 1917. By Order-in-Council, dated May 18, 1918, the Department of Customs and the Department of Inland Revenue were amalgamated and combined under the name of the Department of Customs and Inland Revenue and under one Minister of the Crown. By Order-in-Council dated June 3, 1918, the administration of the Gas, Electric Light and Weights and Measures Inspection Acts, the Adulteration of Food, Commercial Feeding Stuffs, Fertilizers, Proprietary and Patent Medicine and Inspection of Water Meters Acts was transferred to the Department of Trade and Commerce as from September 1, 1918.

Canadian Excise Tariff.—The following is a statement of the Canadian excise tariff, as amended by Parliament during the session of 1918 (8-9 Geo. V., c. 28):

Spirits—	
When made from raw grain, per proof gal.	$2.40
When made from malted barley	2.42
When made from imported molasses or other sweetened matter free of Customs duty, per proof gal.	2.43
Malt, per lb.	0.03
Malt, imported, crushed or ground, per lb.	0.05
Malt liquor, when made in whole or part from any other substance than malt, per gal.	0.15
Vinegar, per proof gal.	0.04
Acetic acid, per proof gal.	0.04
Tobacco, per lb.	$0.20
Cigarettes, weighing not more than 3 lb. per M., per thousand.	6.00
Cigarettes, weighing more than 3 lb. per M., per thousand.	11.00
Foreign raw leaf tobacco, unstemmed, per standard lb.	0.40
Foreign raw leaf tobacco, stemmed, per standard lb.	0.60
Canada twist tobacco, per lb.	0.20
Canada raw leaf tobacco, per standard lb.	0.05
Snuff, per lb.	0.20
Cigars, per M.	6.00
Cigars, when put up in packages of less than 10 each, per M.	7.00

Consumption of Alcohol and Tobacco.—The separate sources of inland revenue for the years 1913 to 1918 are set out in Table **11.** The two largest sources of inland revenue are spirits and tobacco, which together accounted for about 78 p.c. of the total in 1917 and over 84 p.c. of the total in 1916. Tables 18 and 19 in the edition of 1916-17 showed that the consumption of alcoholic liquors and of tobacco tended annually to increase, both absolutely and relatively per head of the population, up to the year 1913. For the year 1912-13 the consumption of spirits reached its highest point, viz., 4,999,937 gallons, or 1·112 gallon per head. For the year 1913-14 the consumption of malt liquor rose to its highest point, viz., 56,060,846 gallons, or 7·2 gallons per head. But under the influence of the

war and resulting legislation a marked decrease is apparent, and for the year 1915-16 the consumption of spirits fell to 3,629,324 gallons, or 0·745 gallon per head, as against 4,021,090 gallons, or 0·872 gallon per head, in 1914-15 and 4,762,618 gallons, or 1·061 gallon per head, in 1913-14. For 1916-17 the total consumption rose to 4,118,147 gallons, but the consumption per head, viz., 0·698, is the lowest since 1899, when it was 0·661 gallon. The consumption per head of wine was 0·061 gallon in 1916-17, as against 0·062 in 1915-16 and 0·095 in 1914-15. In the case of malt liquor, the consumption in 1916-17 was 34,827,284 gallons, or 4·188 gallons per head, of beer, as against 39,638,877 gallons, or 4·95 gallons per head, in 1915-16. At the same time the excise revenue from spirits and malt has been maintained at nearly or above the former levels as a consequence of increased taxation. Of tobacco, the quantity consumed in 1916-17 was 24,656,910 lb., as compared with 23,937,785 lb. in 1915-16. The number of cigars consumed was 239,752,252 in 1916-17, as against 207,647,808 in 1915-16. The consumption per head of tobacco, including cigars, was 3·330 lb. in 1916-17, as against 3·329 lb. in 1915-16, 3·427 lb. in 1914-15, 3·711 lb. in 1913-14 and 3·818 lb. in 1912-13, in which year the highest point was reached. Tables **13** and **14** include also the figures for 1917-18.

Electric Light and Power.—Electric light and power companies are subject to registration and inspection under the Electricity Inspection Act, 1907 (6-7 Edw. VII, c. 14), and the production of electrical energy for export is regulated by the Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act, 1907 (6-7 Edw. VII, c. 16). Both Acts were administered by the Department of Inland Revenue until September 1, 1918, when by Order-in-Council of June 3, 1918, their administration was transferred to the Department of Trade and Commerce. The Statistics published in connection with these Acts are given in Tables **16** and **17.**

11.—Excise and other Revenues for the Fiscal Years 1913-1918.

Sources of Revenue.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Acetic acid	10,526	11,413	7,255	8,250	8,049	7,330
Cigars	602,269	588,935	625,905	635,158	730,215	776,086
Electric light	74,833	80,476	82,565	70,562	71,116	79,520
Malt	1,864,525	2,012,301	2,616,288	2,689,300	2,367,902	1,791,482
Malt liquor	149,437	161,416	142,903	97,779	109,215	80,486
Manufactures in bond	91,460	92,160	94,904	105,812	110,409	123,183
Methylated spirits	118,077	116,208	96,747	111,846	183,708	398,968
Ferry licenses	529	964	989	989	989	2,013
Seizures	2,062	1,434	4,141	10,349	8,353	6,933
Spirits	9,474,142	9,038,028	8,706,481	8,701,075	9,880,567	11,486,527
Tobacco	9,192,181	9,489,426	9,352,881	10,222,784	11,197,103	12,616,879
War tax, revenue stamps, etc.	–	–	98,057	1,550,488	2,072,441	2,253,422
Weights and measures, gas and law stamps	171,509	185,854	172,740	169,454	194,417	204,955
Other revenues	109,825	99,276	83,075	78,389	123,433	134,582
Totals	**21,861,375**	**21,877,891**	**22,084,931**	**24,452,235**	**27,057,917**	**29,962,366**

12.—Statistics of Distillation for the Fiscal Years 1914-1918.

Schedule.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Licenses issued.....No.	14	14	16	18	19
License fees..... $	3,500	3,500	3,750	4,375	4,625
Grain, etc., for distillation—					
Malt..... lb.	7,434,935	6,761,342	4,863,855	7,969,353	5,292,991
Indian corn..... "	72,170,255	60,905,148	33,006,091	69,447,487	35,633,568
Rye..... "	15,362,100	13,859,435	6,932,883	10,430,817	7,027,450
Oats..... "	712,642	582,074	169,130	131,580	124,460
Wheat..... "	2,466,162	1,180,970	–	27,782	–
Total grain for distillation..... "	98,146,094	83,288,969	44,971,959	88,007,019	48,078,469
Molasses..... "	19,690,720	20,587,603	14,884,460	27,416,716	18,171,440
Proof spirits manufactured.....gal.	6,972,583	6,116,580	3,450,012	6,400,119	3,566,955
Duty collected ex-manufactory on deficiencies and assessments—					
Gallons.....	2,001	6,407	4,066	3,080	2,413
Amount..... $	3,803	12,174	9,759	7,404	5,791
Total duty collected plus license fees..... $	7,303	15,674	13,509	11,779	10,416
Vinegar.....gal.	2,203,822	2,199,421	2,324,408	2,737,921	2,960,501
Acetic acid..... "	283,440	178,887	203,753	198,735	180,749

13.—Quantities of Spirits, Malt Liquor, Malt and Tobacco, taken out of Bond for Consumption in the Fiscal Years 1913-1918.

Items.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Spirits.....gal.	4,999,937	4,762,618	4,021,090	3,629,324	4,118,147	4,591,972
Malt liquor..... "	52,314,400	56,060,846	47,963,225	39,638,877	34,827,284	28,442,427
Malt..... lb.	123,920,607	133,794,639	111,037,743	89,476,590	78,815,746	59,926,049
Tobacco, snuff and cigarettes "	25,287,332	25,735,773	24,444,380	23,937,785	24,656,910	26,774,298
Cigars.....No.	294,772,933	288,219,892	236,866,542	207,647,808	239,752,252	254,445,945

14.—Consumption per head of Spirits, Wine, Beer and Tobacco and amount of Excise and Customs Duties per head in the Fiscal Years 1911-1918.

Items.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Consumption of—								
Spirits.....gal.	0.948	1.030	1.112	1.061	0.872	0.745	0.698	0.699
Wine..... "	0.114	0.114	0.131	0.124	0.095	0.062	0.061	0.061
Beer..... "	5.999	6.598	7.005	7.200	6.071	4.950	4.188	3.414
Tobacco..... lb.	3.323	3.679	3.818	3.711	3.427	3.329	3.330	3.612
Duty paid on—								
Spirits..... $	1.988	2.170	2.340	2.249	2.086	1.951	1.788	1.810
Wine..... $	0.059	0.063	0.076	0.069	0.051	0.033	0.033	0.036
Beer..... $	0.257	0.288	0.320	0.328	0.379	0.362	0.304	0.228
Tobacco..... $	1.157	1.336	1.462	1.438	1.361	1.454	1.520	1.698

15.—Number of Excise Licenses issued during the Fiscal Years 1910-1918.

Description.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Distillers	14	15	15	14	14	14	13	15	12
Maltsters	48	48	42	40	37	36	19	109	98
Brewers	131	121	114	117	119	118	106		
Tobacco manufacturers	62	66	64	72	82	89	84	82	71
" Can. twist	35	41	40	31	24	25	19		
Cigar manufacturers	231	225	235	253	255	262	221	220	195
Petroleum refineries	4	4	4	5	5	6	9	10	12
Manufacturers in Bond—									
Vinegar	19	19	19	19	20	20	18	19	21
Perfumes, pharmaceutical preparations, etc	26	29	29	29	37	47	54	37	38
Fulminate of mercury	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	–	–
Cereal foods	–	1	1	1	1	1	3	–	–
Chemical stills	43	43	48	70	70	69	119	116	123
Wood alcohol manufacturers	–	11	16	11	11	11	12	11	12
Malt vinegar brewers	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2
Compounders	3	3	4	6	6	5	2	–	–
Still manufacturers	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
Acetic acid manufacturers	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	3
Bonded warehouses	266	252	253	262	252	265	230	228	180
Explosives	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	5
Rectifiers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
Sundries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	23

16.—Number of Electric Light and Power Companies registered under the Electricity Inspection Act in the Fiscal Years 1912-18.

Provinces.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island	4	5	5	6	6	7	7
Nova Scotia	33	36	37	35	35	38	36
New Brunswick	22	25	24	24	24	23	25
Quebec	60	65	70	53	61	79	94
Ontario	219	230	262	282	287	308	317
Manitoba	14	18	16	16	16	18	20
Saskatchewan	9	15	52	54	54	58	59
Alberta	21	28	39	36	36	41	45
British Columbia	35	36	57	55	55	60	60
Yukon	2	2	2	–	–	–	–
Totals	**419**	**460**	**564**	**561**	**574**	632	**663**

17.—Electrical Energy generated or produced for Export and for Consumption in Canada under authority of the Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act during the Fiscal Years 1914, 1915, 1916, and 1917.

Companies.		Generated or produced for export.	Generated or produced for consumption in Canada.	Total output of generating station or other source.
		Units.	Units.	Units.
Ontario Power Company of Niagara Falls, Niagara Falls, Ontario	1914	282,123,004	412,597,896	694,720,900
	1915	203,633,936	579,915,364	783,549,300
	1916	199,135,160	616,834,440	815,969,600
	1917	328,442,040	638,557,160	966,999,200
Canadian Niagara Power Company, Niagara Falls, Ontario	1914	400,214,980	11,420,020	411,635,000
	1915	382,672,196	9,755,804	392,428,000
	1916	400,521,090	11,178,910	411,700,000
	1917	315,227,479	165,370,521	480,598,000
Electrical Development Company of Ontario, Ltd., Niagara Falls, Ontario	1914	42,154,000	191,885,670	234,039,670
	1915	–	262,407,443	262,407,443
	1916	34,652,000	395,346,500	429,998,500
	1917	118,356,500	584,697,800	703,054,300
Ontario and Minnesota Power Company, Fort Frances, Ontario	1914	21,649,327	868,856	22,518,183
	1915	19,190,360	8,069,997	27,260,357
	1916	13,144,070	11,789,534	24,933,604
	1917	16,572,984	11,088,154	27,661,138
Maine and New Brunswick Electrical Power Company, Ltd., Aroostook Falls, N.B	1914	2,846,016	57,967	2,903,983
	1915	3,054,393	172,849	3,227,242
	1916	3,075,893	242,437	3,318,330
	1917	3,549,825	298,275	3,848,100
British Columbia Electric Ry. Co., Vancouver, B.C	1914	395,831	114,697,400	115,093,231
	1915	397,709	81,629,981	82,027,690
	1916	330,626	68,470,689	68,801,315
	1917	296,190	60,874,625	61,170,815
Western Canada Power Co., Vancouver, B.C	1914	23,213,891	39,339,239	62,553,130
	1915	18,219,238	52,334,262	70,553,500
	1916	11,937,700	60,468,020	72,405,720
	1917	13,692,820	78,796,210	92,489,030
Sherbrooke Railway and Power Company, Sherbrooke, Que	1916	230,820	8,605,200	8,836,020
	1917	273,500	9,302,040	9,575,540
Cedars Rapids Mfg. and Power Co., Cedars Rapids, Que	1915	28,913,000[1]	7,599,800[1]	36,512,800[1]
	1916	358,753,000	56,031,000	414,784,000
	1917	428,390,000	114,952,000	543,342,000
Totals	**1914**	**772,597,049**	**770,867,048**	**1,543,464,097**
	1915	**656,080,832**	**1,001,885,500**	**1,657,966,332**
	1916	**1,021,780,359**	**1,228,966,730**	**2,250,747,089**
	1917	**1,224,711,338**	**1,664,036,785**	**2,888,748,123**

[1] For first three months of fiscal year.

PROVINCIAL PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Tables **18-20** show for the latest financial year for which reports have been published the receipts and expenditures of each of the nine Provincial Governments of Canada. Table **18** gives totals and per capita figures for each of the five years ended 1916-17, Table **19** similar figures for the year 1916-17 and Table **20** the detailed items for the latest year available. In Table **20** the figures for Alberta are given for the two years ended respectively December 31, 1916, and 1917. The total revenue of the nine provinces for the period covered by Table **19** amounts to $57,962,979, and the total expenditure to $59,710,666. The largest revenue is that of Ontario, $18,269,597, Quebec being next with $10,441,114 and British Columbia third with $6,906,784. In the total expenditure for the year that of Ontario was highest $16,518,223, Quebec second with $9,907,673, and British Columbia third with $9,079,318. Per capita the largest revenues are in Alberta $11.99, British Columbia $11·21 and Manitoba $11.00, the provinces having the greatest expenditures per capita being British Columbia $14.74, Alberta $12.94 and Manitoba $11.99.

18.—Annual Revenue and Expenditure of the Provincial Governments, 1912-13 to 1916-17.

Provinces.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.
	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island—					
Total revenue	506,553	525,555	470,730	482,535	469,050
Total expenditure	450,112	445,396	510,169	463,217	502,808
Revenue per head	5.40	5.61	5.02	5.15	5.00
Expenditure per head	4.80	4.75	5.44	4.94	5.36
Nova Scotia—					
Total revenue	1,920,565	1,885,458	1,953,302	2,165,338	2,118,618
Total expenditure	1,949,784	2,098,893	2,073,672	2,132,135	2,318,912
Revenue per head	3.85	3.75	3.89	4.26	4.14
Expenditure per head	3.91	4.18	4.13	4.19	4.53
New Brunswick—					
Total revenue	1,459,000	1,505,229	1,634,079	1,580,419	1,572,814
Total expenditure	1,446,963	1,493,774	1,626,634	1,568,342	2,166,905
Revenue per head	4.12	4.25	4.62	4.36	4.32
Expenditure per head	4.08	4.22	4.59	4.33	5.95
Quebec—					
Total revenue	8,382,737	9,000,377	9,597,926	9,647,983	10,441,114
Total expenditure	8,532,520	8,624,368	9,959,171	9,436,688	9,907,673
Revenue per head	4.04	4.25	4.54	4.39	4.66
Expenditure per head	4.11	4.07	4.71	4.29	4.43
Ontario—					
Total revenue	11,188,302	11,121,382	12,975,732	13,841,340	18,269,597
Total expenditure	10,868,026	11,819,311	12,704,362	12,706,333	16,518,223
Revenue per head	4.32	4.23	4.94	5.12	6.66
Expenditure per head	4.19	4.49	4.84	4.70	6.02
Manitoba—					
Total revenue	5,788,070	5,512,163	5,472,955	5,897,807	6,292,985
Total expenditure	5,314,849	5,638,658	6,026,596	6,147,780	6,860,353
Revenue per head	11.83	10.84	10.35	10.72	11.00
Expenditure per head	10.87	11.08	11.39	11.17	11.99
Saskatchewan—					
Total revenue	4,427,047	5,866,220	4,687,933	4,455,730	5,631,911
Total expenditure	4,511,348	5,396,380	5,060,234	4,887,815	5,603,971
Revenue per head	8.23	10.30	7.78	6.99	8.36
Expenditure per head	8.38	9.48	8.40	7.67	8.31

18.—Annual Revenue and Expenditure of the Provincial Governments, 1912-13 to 1916-17—concluded.

Provinces.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.
Alberta—	$	$	$	$	$
Total revenue	5,399,905	5,255,276	5,143,590	5,281,695	6,260,109
Total expenditure	5,225,584	5,401,595	5,714,032	6,018,894	6,752,503
Revenue per head	13.12	12.04	11.10	10.74	11.99
Expenditure per head	12.70	12.37	12.33	12.24	12.94
British Columbia—					
Total revenue	12,510,215	10,479,259	7,974,496	6,291,694	6,906,784
Total expenditure	15,444,822	15,766,912	11,942,667	9,880,662	9,079,318
Revenue per head	27.62	21.46	16.33	11.04	11.21
Expenditure per head	34.18	32.30	24.46	17.34	14.74
SUMMARY—					
Total revenue	51,582,394	51,150,919	49,910,743	49,644,541	57,962,979
Total expenditure	53,744,008	56,415,287	55,617,537	53,241,866	59,710,666
Revenue per head	6.87	6.64	6.32	6.12	6.95
Expenditure per head	7.16	7.33	7.04	6.56	7.16

19.—Revenue and Expenditure of the Provincial Governments, 1916-1917.

Provinces.	Year Ended.	Total Revenue.	Revenue per head.	Total Expenditure.	Expenditure per head.
		$	$ cts.	$	$ cts.
Prince Edward Island	December 31, 1917	469,050	5.00	502,808	5.36
Nova Scotia	September 30, 917	2,118,618	4.14	2,318,912	4.53
New Brunswick	October 31, 1917	1,572,814	4.32	2,166,905	5.95
Quebec	June 30, 1917	10,441,114	4.66	9,907,673	4.43
Ontario	October 31, 1917	18,269,597	6.66	16,518,223	6.02
Manitoba	November 30, 1917	6,292,985	11.00	6,860,353	11.99
Saskatchewan	February 28, 1917	5,631,911	8.36	5,603,971	8.31
Alberta	December 31, 1917	6,260,106	11.99	6,752,503	12.94
British Columbia	March 31, 1917	6,906,784	11.21	9,079,318	14.74
	Total	**57,962,979**	**6.95**	**59,710,666**	**7.16**

20.—Receipts and Expenditure of the Provincial Governments, 1916-1917.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND (Year ended December 31, 1917).

Receipts from	Amount.	Expenditure for	Amount.
	$		$
Dominion subsidy	372,182	Administration of justice	27,990
Fees, Provincial Secretary	1,494	Education	178,507
Prothonotary's fees	1,499	Hospital and infirmary	88,438
Fire Insurance Cos	5,100	Interest	46,799
Life Insurance Cos	1,688	Legislation	10,689
Registrar of deeds	5,759	Paupers	3,752
Banks	5,836	Agriculture, Dept. of	16,163
Hospital fees	6,557	Provincial Sec'y Treasurer	6,734
Succession duties	4,199	Registry offices	5,240
Land tax	40,552	Public Works Dept., salaries,	
Income tax	12,621	roads, bridges, etc	73,228
Fines and penalties	898	Sinking fund	16,695
Fox tax	2,459	Executive Council	2,967
Miscellaneous	8,206	Provincial Buildings	4,399
		Library	1,498
		Board of Health	1,610
		Provincial Auditor's Dept	1,864
		Miscellaneous	16,235
Total receipts	**469,050**	**Total expenditure**	**502,808**

20.—Receipts and Expenditure of the Provincial Governments, 1916-1917—con.

NOVA SCOTIA (Year ended September 30, 1917).

Receipts from	Amount.	Expenditure for	Amount.
	$		$
Subsidy, Dominion of Canada	636,667	Interest	13,755
Mines	740,687	Debenture interest	526,384
Interest mortgage H. & S.W. Ry.	155,645	Sinking funds	77,852
Succession duties	130,870	Legislative expenses	79,109
Nova Scotia Hospital	112,795	Salaries	17,250
Victoria General Hospital	26,797	Education	355,193
Provincial Sanatorium	14,306	Technical education	57,233
Joint stock companies	21,582	School Book Bureau	42,000
Fees, and game licenses	6,354	Normal College	19,857
Marriage licenses	11,206	Agriculture	84,860
Crown Lands	19,952	Mines	47,669
Agriculture	11,825	Miners' relief societies	20,785
Education	1,556	Public Charities Dept.—	
Technical education	11,482	Nova Scotia Hospital	158,178
School Book Bureau	38,663	Victoria General Hospital	122,273
Private bills	2,359	County Hospitals	32,455
Royal Gazette	2,600	Provincial Sanatorium	39,382
Supplementary revenue	78,922	Transient poor	8,992
Motor vehicles	35,442	Public Works	39,755
Interest	2,364	Public printing	19,998
Theatres and Cinematographs	36,446	Highways	238,053
Temporary tax	1,203	Road Commissioner's office	16,349
Taxation certain companies	13,817	Steamboats, packets and ferries	75,597
Miscellaneous	5,078	Industries and immigration	13,365
		Succession duties	1,492
		Roads, Motor Vehicle Act	29,943
		Criminal prosecutions	13,061
		Workman's Compensation Act	19,000
		Miscellaneous	149,072
Total receipts	**2,118,618**	**Total expenditure**	**2,318,912**

NEW BRUNSWICK (Year ended October 31, 1917).

	$		$
Dominion subsidies	637,976	Administration of justice	24,226
Territorial Revenue—		Agriculture	82,854
Stumpage	352,087	Contingencies	25,836
Mileage Timber licenses	81,117	Education	295,370
Royalties	21,121	Executive government	50,749
Fishing leases	25,481	Fish, forest and game	37,773
Game licenses, etc	45,057	Immigration	11,977
Probate fee fund	19,430	Interest	686,714
Provincial hospital	42,624	Legislative Assembly	29,394
Jordan Memorial Sanatorium	10,109	Public Hospital	10,600
Motor vehicles	61,665	Provincial Hospital	110,807
School books	24,305	Liquor licenses	12,856
Fees, Provincial Secretary's office	20,963	School books	23,108
Taxes, incorporated companies	64,137	Sinking funds	33,231
Railway taxes	57,197	Public works	519,819
Succession duties	30,436	Stumpage collection	27,582
Seed, sale of 1917	18,892	Printing	19,909
Prohibition Act	14,006	Probate fee fund	14,632
Miscellaneous items	46,211	Jordan Memorial Sanatorium	53,146
		Sinking funds	33,231
		Miscellaneous	63,091
Total receipts	**1,572,814**	**Total expenditure**	**2,166,905**

20.—Receipts and Expenditure of the Provincial Governments, 1916-1917—con.

QUEBEC (Year ended June 30, 1917).

Receipts from	Amount.	Expenditure for	Amount.
	$		$
Dominion subsidies	1,842,170	Interest on debt	1,630,926
Special subsidy	127,461	Redemption of debt	152,132
Interest on trust fund	58,360	Premium, discount, exchange, etc.	15,287
Lands and Forests—		Sinking fund	157,711
General receipts	111,909	Legislation—	
Woods and forests	1,568,158	Legislative Council	59,698
Crown domain	58,798	Legislative Assembly	236,822
Fisheries and game	154,372	Printing and binding	124,111
Mines	30,740	Library	13,000
Law stamps	449,720	Civil government, salaries, etc.	671,916
Law fees, exclusive of stamps	53,886	Administration of justice	1,161,321
Building and jury fund	91,002	Reformatory and industrial schools	184,936
Registration stamps	184,537	Public instruction	1,578,361
Licenses—hotel, shop, etc.	1,326,093	Agriculture	502,700
Taxes on commercial corporations	1,101,671	Improvement of rural roads	383,770
Succession duties	1,741,263	Colonization roads, etc.	259,600
Lunatic Asylums—Municipal contributions and paying patients	148,938	Public works and labour	856,024[2]
Reformatory and industrial school	40,004	Charities—Lunatic asylums, etc.	666,298
Official Gazette	45,000	Grants to various charitable institutions	72,385
Interest on investments	84,646	Lands and forests	361,150
Interest on sinking fund	34,125	Mines and fisheries	107,560
Interest from Municipalities under the Good Roads Act	161,518	Pensions—Civil Service	76,502
Premium, discount and exchange	36,815	Collection of revenue, for licenses, etc.	167,119
Tax under 3 Geo. V., Cap. 38	21,140	Registrars' salaries and contingencies	84,807
Tax on transfer of shares, bonds, etc.	77,453	Agent-General for the Province in U.K.	23,000
Motor vehicle law	494,863	Motor Vehicle Law	55,206
Casual revenue	70,933	Official Gazette	28,934
Reimbursement Railway subsidy tax	44,166	Streams Commission	42,075
Municipalities, for maintenance of prisoners	15,006	Miscellaneous	234,322
Civil service, contributions for pensions	24,765		
Insurance Act revenue	43,235		
Contributions by dairy factories	35,522		
Miscellaneous items	162,845		
Total receipts	**10,441,114**	**Total expenditure**	**9,907,673**

[2] Includes $60,500 extraordinary expenditure.

ONTARIO (Year ended October 31, 1917).

Receipts from	Amount.	Expenditure for	Amount.
	$		$
Dominion of Canada—		Civil Government	916,087
Subsidy on population and special grant	2,253,964	Legislation	275,055
Subsidy, 47 Vic., c. 4	142,415	Administration of justice	607,667
Interest paid by the Dominion (common sch. fund)	73,552	Education	2,538,989
Interest on investments	136,018	Public institutions, maintenance	2,062,416
Lands, Forests and Mines	3,579,196	Colonization and immigration	46,400
Timiskaming and N.O. Ry	250,000	Agriculture	811,060
Agriculture	141,219	Hospitals and charities	543,536
Law stamps	120,326	Repairs and maintenance	254,128
Education Department	61,168	Colonization roads	263,743
Fisheries and game	223,631	Charges, Crown lands	819,328
		Refunds	72,098
		Game and fisheries	128,199

20.—Receipts and Expenditure of the Provincial Governments, 1916-1917—con.

ONTARIO (Year ended October 31, 1917)—*concluded.*

Receipts from	Amount.	Expenditure for	Amount.
	$		$
Provincial Secy's Dept.—		Highways Department	174,560
Charitable institutions	530,262	Public Buildings, etc.—	
Licenses	192,532	For Parliament Buildings	4,172
Registrar General's Branch	67,827	" Public Institutions	193,459
Letters Patent, Licenses, etc	133,503	" Educational Buildings	49,597
Other items	42,689	" Osgoode Hall	33,653
Department of Public Highways—		" Public Works	195,408
Motor Vehicle's Branch	930,753	" Under Special Warrants	294,576
Fire Marshal's Act	23,901	" Statutory expenditure	3,342,577
Corporation Tax Act, R.S.O. 1914, Cap. 27, with amendments	1,771,287	" Other Public Buildings	39,066
Succession duties	3,110,495	War Expenditure—	
Deposits in lieu of bond of payment of succession duty	117,731	Ontario Military Hospital in England	496,521
Casual revenue	988,604	Grants to Patriotic Funds	899,280
Insurance Department	73,701	Recruiting grants, etc	88,396
Hydro-Electric Power Commission, interest paid by municipalities under R.S.O., 1914	1,185,091	General war grants and gifts	274,072
War Tax Act, 5 Geo. V., c. 3	2,050,128	Organization of Resources Committee	126,124
Military Hospital Commission	69,604	Greater Production, Fuel, etc	207,415
		Soldiers' Aid Commission, etc	42,390
		Salaries, etc	82,729
		Returned Soldiers' and Sailors' Land Settlement Act	197,520
		Miscellaneous items	438,002
Total receipts	**18,269,597**	**Total expenditure**	**16,518,223**

MANITOBA (Year ended November 30, 1917).

	$		$
Dominion of Canada—		Legislation—	
Subsidy	1,432,417	Members	73,000
School land fund	211,225	Salaries	10,775
Total	1,643,642	Printing and binding contracts	31,686
		Comptroller-General's Office	41,513
Dept. of Attorney-General—		Other items	23,193
Fines	77,540	Total	180,167
County Court fees	14,207	Executive Council	85,699
Law fees	39,307	Treasury Department—	
Land titles—general fees	232,458	Provincial Debentures—	
Total	363,512	Interest	1,367,875
		Wolf bounties	32,376
Department of Agriculture and Immigration—		Retiring allowance and annuities	17,320
Fees	29,586	Employees on Active Service	31,150
Marriage licenses	5,356	Other items	265,237
Agricultural College fees	73,133	Total	1,713,958
		Provincial Secretary's Dept	31,743
Dept. of Education—		Dept. of Education—	
Normal and Model School fees	48,108	Grants	797,309
Industrial Training School	6,912	Training Schools	61,348
School for deaf, maintenance	27,167	Inspection of Schools	68,821
Legislation	1,047	Other items	189,593
Dept. of Provincial lands	162,330	Total	1,117,071
		Dept. of Agriculture and Immigration—	
Dept. of Public Works—		Agriculture and statistics	97,426
Support of insane	100,697	Agricultural College	180,273
" incurables	31,540	Grants, hospital and charity	171,640
Industrial training school	12,997	Immigration	48,965
Bureau of Labour	10,065	Other items	68,195
		Total	566,499

20.—Receipts and Expenditure of the Provincial Governments, 1916-1917—con.

MANITOBA (Year ended November 30, 1917)—*concluded.*

Receipts from	Amount.	Expenditure for	Amount.
	$		$
Dept. of Provincial Treasurer—		Attorney-General's Dept.—	
Interest	700,102	Land titles offices	133,334
Succession duties	306,453	Law Courts	58,738
Insurance Act fees	44,479	Police and Police Courts	63,879
Fire prevention fees	8,575	Temperance Act and Morality Dept.	50,228
Corporation tax	222,521	Administration of justice	173,738
Railway tax	301,386	Public Utilities Commission	25,709
Sundry revenue	18,163	Other items	36,255
Theatre and Automatic Vending Machine Tax	28,644	Total	541,881
Automobile licenses	194,697	Telegraphs and telephones	1,380,000
Telegraph and telephones	1,816,272	Public Works Dept.—	
Dept. of Provincial Secretary fees, etc	48,992	Hospitals for insane	317,771
		Home for incurables	84,164
Dept. of Railway Commissioner—		Industrial training school	25,677
Grain elevators rentals	80,173	General maintenance	71,180
Miscellaneous	6,436	Agricultural College	69,967
		Aid to municipalities and public works	257,902
		Other items	325,744
		Total	1,152,405
		Miscellaneous	90,930
Total receipts	**6,292,985**	**Total expenditure**	**6,860,353**

SASKATCHEWAN (Year ended April 30, 1917).

	$		$
Dominion of Canada—		Public Debt—	
Subsidy—		Interest	1,067,780
Government and legislation	190,000	Sinking funds	74,361
Population per capita	552,800	Charges on issue of securities and temporary loans	10,312
Debt allowance	405,375		
In lieu of lands	562,500	Premium, discount and exchange, etc	4,475
School lands fund	273,046	Total	1,156,928
Total	1,983,721		
Treasury Department	820,725	Civil Government	312,490
Attorney-General's Dept.—		Legislation	114,549
Succession duties	69,996	Administration of justice—	
Land Titles Act—fees, etc	493,712	Supreme, District and Surrogate Courts	410,670
Liquor licenses, etc	2,783	Criminal investigations	91,973
Fines and forfeitures	52,818	Police, prisoners and insane	114,926
Sale of law stamps	203,450	Registration of land titles	212,883
Sheriff's fees	303,901	Other items	6,106
Other items	14,672	Total	836,558
Total	1,141,332		
		Public Works—	
Provincial Secretary's Dept.—		Public Buildings	501,599
Incorporation and Registration fees (Companies Act)	17,874	Construction and maintenance of small bridges	89,020
Fees on annual returns (Companies Act)	35,910	Roads and road improvements	14,642
License fees—Motor vehicles	251,502	Ferry accommodation	103,815
License fees—Moving pictures	18,125	Inspection of steam boilers	38,364
License fees—Auctioneers, peddlers and marriage	21,025	Water supply	2,107
		Surveys	41,040
Corporation Taxation Act	188,753	Other items	4,466
Railway Taxation Act	115,462	Total	795,653
Insurance companies fees	44,348	Education	978,360
Other items	607	Agriculture and Statistics—	
Total	693,606	Assistance to agricultural interests generally	59,325

20.—Receipts and Expenditure of the Provincial Governments, 1916-1917—con.

SASKATCHEWAN (Year ended April 30, 1917—*concluded.*

Receipts from	Amount.	Expenditure for	Amount.
	$		$
Public Works Dept.—		Assistance to live stock industry	18,004
Under Steam Boilers Act	30,102	Assistance to dairy and poultry industries	53,129
Revenue from jails	25,696	Publicity and statistical work	23,191
Refunds for care insane persons	51,286	Weed control etc	8,771
Stock refunds	260,585	Game protection	9,478
Other items	9,162	Bureau of Labour	8,471
Total	376,831	Destruction of wolves	22,500
Education	41,802	Other items	17,334
Agricultural Department—		Total	220,203
Brand fees	6,396	Bureau of Public Health—	
Game licenses	24,148	Ppublic health	37,341
Refund Creamery Loans	40,000	Expenditure under the Hospitals Act	131,990
Other items	12,793	Vital statistics	16,694
Total	83,337	Other items	19,471
Municipal Dept	7,237	Total	205,496
Highways Department—		Neglected children	40,015
Warehouse advance	137,111	King's Printer's advance	198,602
Other items	4,487	Warehouse	137,234
Total	141,598	Public Works advance	26,451
Official Gazette	24,110	Miscellaneous items	581,433
Miscellaneous items	317,611	**Total expenditure**	**5,603,971**
		Less sinking fund	74,361
Total receipts	**5,631,911**		**5,529,610**

ALBERTA (Year ended December 31, 1916).

	$		$
Dominion of Canada—		Public debt	945,034
Annual subsidy	1,589,075	Civil government	533,401
Public school lands	169,227	Legislation	128,214
Interest, General	32,918	Administration of justice	725,131
Insurance Act fees	55,942	Public Works—	
Under Corporation Taxation Act—		Maintenance and repairs	274,888
Insurance companies	53,524	Maintenance of Gov't House	15,374
Land companies	7,979	Inspection of coal mines	31,843
Loan and Trust companies	17,243	Inspection of steam boilers	29,643
Banks	45,700	Ferry service	43,484
Companies taxed on authorized capital	51,776	Maintenance of bridges	9,276
Miscellaneous companies	8,000	Construction of roads	182,460
License fees—		Surveys	5,854
Marriage	8,322	Contingencies	4,613
Automobile	120,080	Total public works	597,435
Under Theatres Act	15,853	Education—	
Theatre Goers' Taxation Act	38,861	Grants paid under the School Grants Ordinance	595,164
Other	17,930	Normal schools and teachers' institutes	48,400
Companies Ordinance—		Inspection of schools	41,000
Incorporation fees, etc	18,753	Examinations	33,929
Foreign Companies Ordinance—		Free school texts	17,110
License fees, etc	6,215	Grants to University of Alberta	259,000
Railway tax	110,900	Other items	76,233
Succession duties	148,832	Total education	1,070,836
Land Titles Office, general fees	241,934		
Registrars' Assurance Fund	44,111		
Court fees	128,409	Agriculture—	
Sheriffs' fees	78,662	Grants to agricultural societies	94,797
Gaols	28,443	Administration of Demonstration farms	14,995
Hospital for Insane	16,765		

20.—Receipts and Expenditure of the Provincial Governments, 1916-1917—con.

ALBERTA (Year ended December 31, 1916)—*concluded.*

Receipts from	Amount.	Expenditure for	Amount.
	$		$
Liquor License Ordinance—		Operation of Schools of Agriculture	19,983
Poolroom licenses, fees	8,771	Promoting and encouraging Dairy Work	11,732
Other licenses, etc	3,853	Poultry industry	8,439
Fines under Dominion and Provincial statutes	82,101	Vital statistics	11,798
Department of Public Works	44,239	Live stock and agricultural institutes and associations	15,626
Dept. of Municipal Affairs—		Destruction of noxious weeds	24,780
Educational Tax Trust Account "D"	145,578	Protection of game	26,819
Wild Lands Tax	236,108	Expenses re Demonstration farm	44,241
Timber Area Tax	6,680	Advance payments—Creameries	281,394
Other items	37,924	Immigration and colonization	19,053
Agriculture Department—		Other items	56,083
Brand fees	30,049	Total agriculture	629,740
Game licenses	21,692	Hospitals, charities and public health	123,330
Stock inspection	14,715	Public institutions	186,889
Demonstration farms	33,303	Telephones	1,011,901
Reimbursement of advance on butter and poultry	259,617	Miscellaneous	66,983
Other items	15,474		
Total	374,850		
Education Department	23,392		
Telephones	1,052,721		
Other items	210,024		
Total receipts	**5,281,695**	**Total expenditure**	**6,018,894**

ALBERTA (Year ended December 31, 1917).

	$		$
Dominion of Canada—		Public debt	1,029,382
Annual subsidy	1,589,075	Civil government	583,496
Public school lands	326,452	Legislation	123,752
Interest, General	17,144	Administration of justice	646,994
Insurance Act fees	60,594	Public Works—	
Under Corporation Taxation Act—		Maintenance and repairs	323,803
Insurance companies	66,560	Maintenance of Gov't House	16,845
Land companies	10,956	Inspection of coal mines	33,804
Loan and Trust companies	21,779	Inspection of steam boilers	31,858
Banks	45,637	Ferry service	49,984
Companies taxed on authorized capital	56,335	Maintenance of bridges	10,209
Miscellaneous companies	8,160	Construction of roads	199,895
License fees—		Surveys	5,916
Marriage	8,181	Contingencies	8,694
Automobile	251,061	Total public works	681,008
Theatre Goers' Taxation Act	77,044		
Under Theatres' Act	19,620	Education—	
Other	26,751	Grants paid under the School Grants Ordinance	652,444
Companies Ordinance—		Normal schools and teachers' institutes	47,273
Incorporation fees, etc	21,728	Inspection of schools	43,542
Foreign Companies Ordinance—		Examinations	39,592
License fees, etc	7,463	Free school texts	19,487
Railway tax	110,900	Grants to University of Alberta	260,000
Succession duties	146,535	Other items	106,656
Land Titles Office, general fees	283,741	Total education	1,168,994
Registrars' Assurance Fund	58,075	Agriculture—	
Court fees	100,797	Grants to agricultural societies	104,499
Sheriffs' fees	48,018	Administration of Demonstration farms	18,496
Gaols	34,095		
Hospital for Insane	35,124		

20.—Receipts and Expenditure of the Provincial Governments, 1916-1917—con.

ALBERTA (Year ending December 31, 1917)—*concluded.*

Receipts from	Amount.	Expenditure for	Amount.
	$		$
Liquor License Ordinance—		Operation of Schools of Agriculture	19,989
Poolroom license fees	8,917	Promoting and encouraging Dairy Work	14,417
Other licenses, etc	4,818	Poultry industry	10,801
Fines under Dominion and Provincial statutes	110,877	Vital statistics	13,147
Department of Public Works	54,628	Live stock and agricultural institutes and associations	17,071
Dept. of Municipal Affairs—		Destruction of noxious weeds	24,867
Educational Tax Trust Account "D"	122,823	Protection of game	29,606
Wild Lands Tax	598,670	Expenses re Demonstration farm	39,491
Timber Area Tax	11,708	Advance payments—Creameries	322,595
Other items	47,182	Immigration and colonization	22,421
Agriculture Department—		Other items	81,805
Brand fees	29,025	Total agriculture	719,205
Game license	24,505	Hospitals, charities and public health	121,662
Stock inspection	17,305	Public institutions	194,260
Demonstration farms	40,836	Telephones	1,039,860
Reimbursement of advance on butter and poultry	310,971	Miscellaneous	443,890
Other items	23,175		
Total	445,817		
Education Department	34,523		
Telephones	1,190,803		
Other items	197,545		
Total receipts	**6,260,106**	**Total expenditure**	**6,752,503**

BRITISH COLUMBIA (Year ended March 31, 1917).

	$		$
Dominion of Canada—		Interest on public debt	827,774
Annual payment of interest	29,151	Sinking funds, etc	452,423
" " subsidy	180,000	Premium, discount, exchange and commission	107,250
" grant per capita	313,984	Civil government (salaries)	1,477,611
" for lands conveyed	100,000	Administration of justice (salaries)	59,202
" payment special grant B.N.A. Act, 1907	100,000	Legislation	206,281
Land sales	218,453	Public Institutions—	
Land revenue	79,919	Printing office	52,000
Timber leases	75,990	Bureau of mines	10,161
Timber royalty and licenses	1,759,469	Hospital for insane	286,455
Free Miners' Certificates	48,875	Museum	3,373
Mining receipts, general	62,316	Provincial home	21,147
Licenses, Trade and Liquor	67,387	Industrial school for boys and girls	16,930
" Game	66,097	Fisheries (hatcheries and administration)	17,529
" Motor	134,361	Agriculture	124,099
" etc., under Fire Insurance Act	76,581	Game protection and bounties	96,084
Fines and fees of court	21,968	Grant to University of B. C. (conditional)	200,000
Probate fees	72,695	Forest Protection Fund	155,124
Succession duties	277,703	Surveys	132,035
Law stamps	65,949		
Registration of companies	44,983		
Registry fees	196,664		
Real property tax	532,107		

20.—Receipts and Expenditure of the Provincial Governments, 1916-1917—con.

BRITISH COLUMBIA (Year ended March 31, 1917)—*concluded.*

Receipts from	Amount.	Expenditure for	Amount.
	$		$
Personal property tax	291,413	Songhees Indian Reserve improvement	73,751
Wild land tax[1]	521,325	Kettle Valley Ry. (under Cap. 35, 1912, and Cap. 64, 1914)	100,000
Income tax	296,802	Mines Development Act	48,755
Interest	75,804	Hospitals and charities	486,591
Mineral tax	287,258	Administration of justice (other than salaries)	188,962
Printing office	39,695	Education	1,331,413
Log-scaling fees	40,898	Transport	32,374
Fees under " Moving Picture Act "	18,430	Revenue services	18,196
Interest on investments of sinking funds	106,825	Public Works—	
Royalty and tax on coal	194,537	Works and buildings	429,084
Tax on unworked Crown granted Mineral Claims	37,904	Roads, streets, bridges and wharves	1,939,962
Hospital for the insane	42,124	Subsidies to steamboats, ferries and bridges	97,663
Water revenue	33,972	Miscellaneous, including surveys	539,511
Marriage licenses	15,020		
Boiler inspection fees	28,309		9,531,740
Fishing cannery licenses	38,563	Less amount of sinking funds and redemption of debentures	452,422
Timber sales	85,357		
Traffic tolls	26,395		
Dykes Assessment Act	19,080		
Miscellaneous	182,421		
Net revenue	**6,996,784**	**Net expenditure**	**9,079,318**

[1] Including Coal and Timber lands.

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

Tables **21-23** consist of municipal statistics, collected by means of a schedule addressed to the clerks of cities and towns throughout Canada having a population of 5,000 and over according to the Census of 1911. Certain municipalities failed to return the schedule and could not, therefore, be included in the tables. Table **21** gives the general statistics relating to population, area, incorporation and mileage. The population figures are those of the local assessment, except where italicised, in which cases the population is as returned by the Census of 1911. The street mileage is distinguished as between macadamised roads and permanent roads, the latter including asphalt, tar-macadam and other forms of permanent roadway. In a few municipalities the macadam roads include or consist of gravel, rocmac, graded or rocked roads; also in some municipalities the sewer mileage includes storm sewers as well as sanitary sewers. In Table **22**, showing the assessment and valuation of property, the headings are abbreviated in order to save space: they show the amount of the local improvement assessment; under the column headed " Exemptions " the value of property exempt from taxes or liable for local improvements only; the assessed valuation of all taxable property; the general assessment rate in mills on the dollar and the total amount of taxes levied. Table **23** shows receipts, expenditure, debentures, sinking funds, assets and liabilities. The figures throughout relate to the calendar year, and the amounts of the debentures, sinking funds, assets and liabilities are as standing at the close of the year.

21.—General Statistics of Cities and Towns, 1917.

Cities and Towns.	Population.	Area of Municipality.		Year of Incorporation.		Mileage of Streets and Sewers.				
		Land Acres.	Water Acres.	Original.	Latest.	Total Street.	Macadamized Roads.	Permanent Roads.	Permanent Sidewalks.	Sewers.
P. E. Island—										
Charlottetown	12,000	810	–	1855	–	20.68	9	None	15¾	16½
Nova Scotia—										
Amherst	11,000	4,000	6	1889	–	34	3½	20	10	18
Dartmouth	7,000	–	–	1873	–	–	6.32	None	2.16	10.60
Halifax	55,000	4,400	–	1841	–	115	12	6	28	45
New Glasgow	11,000	2,560	100	1875	–	37	35	2	4	37
Springhill	5,100	7,670	–	1889	1913	11.7	–	–	–	¾
Sydney Mines	8,780	2,863	100	1889	–	22	5	–	¾	7¼
Truro	7,500	4,000	–	1875	–	30	26	4	9	14
Yarmouth	7,000	2,880	–	1890	–	34.6	7.5	7.5	1.73	11
New Brunswick—										
Fredericton	8,000	15,360	–	1748	–	14	7	1.25	7	12.50
Moncton	15,000[2]	2,125	–	1875	1890	30	1	4.11	28.29	30 –
St. John	61,000	13,440	–	1785	1912	67	44	6.24	70	43
Quebec—										
Fraserville	7,023	4,000	150	1874	1910	17	5	12	3	18
Hull	25,422	4,000	48	1875	1893	35	3¾	4	28½	7½
Joliette	8,564	1,243	45	1863	1917	16.03	1.93	1.93	11.25	10.50
Lachine	15,500	2,860	1,200	1872	1909	22.03	18.75	3.29	29	24
Maisonneuve	37,247	1,157	–	1883	1898	36½	22.83	13.67	30	37.75
Montreal	700,000	32,155	–	1832	1899	770	333	230	450	478
Quebec	103,246	4,857	–	1833	–	96.4	60	24.5	164	–
Sherbrooke	23,412	3,104	228	1852	1875	37	8	1,500 ft.	4.4	23.5
St. Hyacinthe	11,215	1,091	a few	1857	1915–18	25.2	5	2.1	23.8	16
Thetford Mines	7,187	1,532	–	1905	1911	11.33	5.78	1.50	17.15	18.2
Three Rivers	21,000	2,560	–	1857	1915	25	11.08	13.92	42	25.23
Valleyfield	8,808	–	–	1875	1908	–	–	–	–	–
Westmount	18,500	976	–	1874	1908	27.54	17.22	10.41	50.02	29.40
Ontario—										
Barrie	6,866	2,550	–	1853	1871	–	1	1	24	12
Brantford	27,664	2,976	114	1847	1877	72	66	6	83	67
Brockville	9,547	1,242½	–	1832	–	28	23.3	2.5	25.5	17
Chatham	13,943	1,690	24	1849	1895	45	–	18	75	40
Cobalt	5,079	529	–	1906	–	8	–	3	¼	4
Cobourg	4,875[2]	2,560	–	–	–	–	43[1]	–	15	6
Collingwood	7,619	4,400	–	1858		No record				
Galt	12,465	1,525	75	1850	1915	41.5	6.5	2	50	50
Guelph	16,308	3,104	–	–	1879	–	–	4½	60½	16½
Hamilton	107,832	7,143	–	1847	–	168	75	48	248	139
Kenora	5,246	4,150	1,380	–	1892	–	3.5	–	4	4
Kingston	22,546	2,136	–	1834	1838	–	40	3.50	61	31
Kitchener	19,695	3,282	–	1854	1912	68.14	26.6	11.57	60.36	37.18
Lindsay	7,752	1,550	50	1857	–	40	–	10	30	15
London	55,887	6,302	–	1854	–	136	1.9	41	173	84.4
Niagara Falls	12,087	1,434	–	1862	1904	43.10	12.20	2.46	51.28	29.66
North Bay[2]	9,855	2,100	–	1890	–	30	7.5	23.85	18	5
Oshawa	9,056	2,400	–	1850	1879	40	–	7	25.27	17.18
Ottawa	101,549	5,295	856	1827	1854	160.44	103	55.32	212.2	105
Owen Sound	12,100	2,909	1,000	1857	–	80	20	0.70	32	21
Peterboro	20,598	2,532	289	1850	1905	55	19	4.63	69.2	34.26
Port Arthur	14,500	9,127	1,148	1886	1908	–	25.6	4.35	29	39.5
Port Hope	4,486	1,086	–	1834	–	30	–	–	36	9
Sault Ste. Marie	13,832	3,100	–	1887	1912	40	8.4	6.7	27.0	16
St. Catharines	19,070	2,752	86	1845	1876	59	3½	15	58.48	41.25
Stratford	17,143	2,835	–	1858	1885	62	6	12	58	40
Toronto	473,829	20,480	4,544	1834	–	530.63	144.47[3]	386.16	712.16	554.98
Welland	8,825	1,100	100	1878	1917	24.75	2.01	3.29	28.65	15.21
Windsor	28,064	2,400	–	1854	1892	75	2.75[2]	46.29	117	45
Woodstock	10,027	1,525	–	1853	1901	45	19	7	30.5	27
Manitoba—										
Brandon	*15,215*	5,460	300	1882	–	60	3	4	54.36	34.70
Portage la Prairie	*5,879*	5,141	550	1880	1907	40	–	–	26	22
St. Boniface	*11,021*	14,000	–	1882	1908	64.44	none	19	14	27.50
Winnipeg	*163,000*	14,865	422	1873	–	500[4]	33	145.7	135.4	254.3

21.—General Statistics of Cities and Towns, 1917—con.

Cities and Towns.	Population.	Area of Municipality.		Year of Incorporation.		Mileage of Streets and Sewers.				
		Land Acres.	Water Acres.	Original.	Latest.	Total Street.	Macadamized Roads.	Permanent Roads.	Permanent Sidewalks.	Sewers.
Saskatchewan—										
Moosejaw	*16,934*	9,760	–	1903	–	348	–	4.75	40.2	44.2
Regina	*26,127*	8,427	–	1903	–	105	–	30	42.7	69.6
Saskatoon	*21,048*	8,000	480	1901	1906	67.76	5.76	62	53.82	48.18
Alberta—										
Calgary	*56,514*	26,920	–	1882	1894	201	–	62	160.85	200
Edmonton	*53,846*	26,208	992	1892	1904–11	–	1½[1]	48.70	50.09	151.53
Lethbridge	*9,436*	6,944	–	1890	1908	–	–	2	38.16	31.13
Medicine Hat	*9,272*	11,280	597	–	1906	75	–	18[1]	28	33.18
British Columbia										
Nanaimo	8,500	640	–	1874	–	–	–	–	25	–
Vancouver	102,550	10,547	3,833	1886	–	360	160.21	58.44	211.21	194.75
Vancouver North	8,500	2,950	477	1906	1907	75	15.7	–	0.65	23.5
Victoria	55,000[5]	4,640	–	1862	–	149½	11¼	60	132	221.76

[1] Gravel roads. [2] 1916. [3] Unpaved. [4] Exclusive of 300 lane mileage. [5] Estimated, including suburbs.

22.—Assessment and Valuation of Property of Cities and Towns, 1917.

Cities and Towns.	Local Improvement Assessment.	Exemptions.	Value of Taxable Property.	General Assessment Rate.	Taxes Levied.
	$	$	$	Mills per $	$
P. E. Island—					
Charlottetown	–	1,000,000	4,903,849	13.75	86,981
Nova Scotia—					
Amherst	–	550,000	4,770,470	31.00	125,000
Dartmouth	–	820,550	3,045,750	19·50	69,942
Halifax	–	18,477,200	34,468,095	20.20	911,728
New Glasgow	4,500	250,000	4,431,050	19.50	88,594
Springhill	826,425	200,000	1,026,425	31.00	28,839
Sydney Mines	–	Not given	3,093,499	20.00	68,060
Truro	–	500,000	3,478,250	26.00	90,434
Yarmouth	–	512,800	3,856,800	30.00	95,374
New Brunswick—					
Fredericton	–	2,000,000	6,227,213	22·00	150,000
Moncton	–	7,000,000	9,878,655	22·40	250,531
St. John	–	5,000,000[1]	41,233,800	19.50[1]	1,041,685
Québec—					
Fraserville	142,000	3,154,835	2,425,885	25.00	91,433
Hull	–	3,143,639	8,963,499	13.25	294,093
Joliette	None	2,183,250	3,123,600	11.70	91,791
Lachine	2,533,068	2,417,120	15,871,395	19.65	217,806
Maisonneuve	–	25,119,555	31,763,240	20.50	408,069
Montreal	3,846,777	205,624,029	613,826,868	P. 5.00 N. 5.00 C. 4.00	11,345,021

22.—Assessment and Valuation of Property of Cities and Towns, 1917—con.

Cities and Towns.	Local Improvement Assessment.	Exemptions.	Value of Taxable Property.	General Assessment Rate.	Taxes Levied.
	$	$	$	Mills per $	$
Quebec—					
Quebec[1]	–	18,607,600	71,860,995	19.30	1,323,455
Sherbrooke	Nil	3,565,300	13,220,574	18.50	161,484
St. Hyacinthe	22,378	1,613,105	5,407,328	24.40	76,974
Thetford Mines	None	510,450	2,969,633	16.50	55,276
Three Rivers	1,475,000	6,198,900	15,912,625	13.00	310,450
Valleyfield	None	2,570,000	5,238,750	16.70	78,167
Westmount	–	9,487,880	54,055,830	18.00	500,207
Ontario—					
Barrie	3,263	593,900	3,582,962	28.00	103,048
Brantford	81,162	3,789,950	18,613,645	30·50	562,901
Brockville	20,627	778,145	4,227,505	30.50	171,185
Cobalt	–	166,025	5,190,658	27.00	112,766
Cobourg	–	635,450	2,201,664	32.00	76,368
Collingwood	–	356,050	3,117,671	25.00	124,551
Chatham	–	1,427,625	7,713,743	29.00	308,197
Galt	31,892	1,488,910	7,607,561	33.00	276,387
Guelph	–	2,190,140	9,280,795	30.60	335,933
Hamilton	253,124	17,387,995	82,932,120	23.00	1,840,145
Kenora	6,982	1,267,085	2,719,235	32.00	104,391
Kingston	25,140	4,776,050	13,295,859	27·50	432,481
Kitchener	–	1,499,830	11,074,172	26.00	413,267
Lindsay	18,924	701,375	3,547,766	35.00	137,966
London	121,041	7,423,422[2]	39,281,459	32.50	1,505,526
Niagara Falls	29,282	717,000	9,066,199	29.00	277,934
North Bay	–	802,050	6,850,053	27.00	175,287
Oshawa	14,957	416,945	4,700,195	30.00	137,820
Ottawa	280,987	36,143,950	109,728,160	{19.50 P.S. 24.30 S.S.}	2,793,915
Owen Sound	18,145	1,437,450	6,716,540	31·00	199,629
Peterboro'	43,306	2,506,450	12,970,040	26.30	376,773
Port Arthur	137,137	6,425,875	29,751,420	25.00	681,581
Port Hope	667	457,800	2,644,733	32.00	84,631
Sault Ste. Marie	40,171	1,043,575	7,005,400	{Gen. 25·00 P.S. 9·00 S.S. 10·00}	334,342

NOTE.—P=Protestant School rate.
C=Catholic School rate.
N=Neutral School rate.

[1] Year 1917–18. [2] Year 1916.

22.—Assessment and Valuation of Property of Cities and Towns, 1917—concluded.

Cities and Towns.	Local Improvement Assessment.	Exemptions.	Value of Taxable Property.	General Assessment Rate.	Taxes Levied.
	$	$	$	Mills per $	$
St. Catharines	1,346,049[1]	1,783,175	17,917,000	26.50	487,337
Stratford	–	–	9,635,521	33.50	254,906
Toronto[2]	1,907,612	87,375,684	586,426,246	30.50	14,939,282
Welland	232,930	771,130	5,987,860	31.00	170,731
Windsor	131,331	3,552,625	26,079,201	27.50	643,554
Woodstock	–	1,200,550	5,285,059	29.00	177,295
Manitoba—					
Brandon	94,263[3]	4,824,845	16,796,196	25.00	460,210
St. Boniface	133,992	2,158,510	16,705,550	34·00	646,075
Winnipeg	1,301,689	41,641,300	253,667,790	17.00[4]	5,952,616
Portage la Prairie	–	1,639,634	4,964,388	30.00	156,686
Saskatchewan—					
Moosejaw	71,048	5,457,165	31,801,489	17.50 Gen 7.88 P.S. 12.50 S.S. Library 0.72	798,015
Regina	188,385	14,882,670	43,581,870	6.6 P.S. 13.00 S.S. General 17.40	1,214,886
Saskatoon	124,967	2,710,240	36,290,839	20.30	920,403
Alberta—					
Edmonton	524,828	11,513,100	112,430,190	26.50	3,188,641
Calgary	425,829	About 7,000,000	78,500,000	26.50	2,609,962
Lethbridge	33,015	5,379,160	17,358,530	33.00	455,370
Medicine Hat	29,903	1,506,785	12,850,500	33.50	367,525
British Columbia—					
Nanaimo	–	130,525	2,647,455	40.65	81,787
Vancouver	616,273	Not given	208,627,045	26.67 gross 24.00 net	3,723,316
North Vancouver	81,727	562,700	22,688,810	21.26	320,385
Victoria	714,330	38,090,350	53,694,922	23.14	1,293,904

NOTE.—P.S. = Public School rate.
S.S. = Separate School rate.

[1] Cost of work laid down. [2] The Municipalities of East Toronto, North Toronto and West Toronto have been annexed. [3] Revenue from. [4] In addition there is a business tax of 6⅔ p.c.

23.—Receipts, Expenditure, Assets and Liabilities of Cities and Towns, 1917.

Cities and Towns.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	General Debentures.	Local Improvement Debentures.	Sinking Funds.	Total Assets.	Total Liabilities.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
P. E. Island—							
Charlottetown	84,441	96,383	694,000	[1]	91,259	1,141,107	993,837
Nova Scotia—							
Amherst	200,693	209,000	946,500	None	165,959	1,135,792	987,373
Dartmouth	199,060	214,775	680,000[1]	–	45,069	917,245	702,122
Halifax	893,058	893,058	–	1,410,151	594,510	5,206,565	3,894,695
New Glasgow	200,501	200,501	792,110	84,500	79,839	904,167	807,664[2]
Springhill	28,500	31,010	204,000	15,000	20,371	284,486	233,164
Sydney mines	78,998	75,804	296,000	–	70,618	431,622	323,500
Truro	136,746	137,090	721,110	–	179,871	947,307	739,463
Yarmouth	116,597	128,916	441,500	–	12,482	551,282	455,724
New Brunswick—							
Fredericton	185,861	118,000	594,670	–	14,637	702,310	529,437
Moncton	422,628	453,231	1,999,919	–	152,379	2,196,903	2,065,580
St. John	1,820,426	1,815,398	4,623,827	–	1,147,435	7,556,989	2,716,700
Quebec—							
Fraserville	85,331	91,719	1,031,762	346,762	58,652	1,085,979	1,111,513
Hull	294,092	274,447	1,579,712	457,400	109,627	2,535,397	2,297,570
Joliette	112,812	117,234	469,500	None	35,194	776,010	548,728
Lachine	290,453	361,807	2,439,000	2,068,495	39,362	2,762,586	2,577,021
Maisonneuve	500,652	1,396,753	17,117,723	None	52,767	24,701,768	28,060,318
Montreal	14,870,801	14,717,279	100,371,772	None	2,184,573	[3]	106,887,926
Quebec[4]	1,412,292	1,668,759	15,016,711	–	261,362	15,345,697	14,755,350
Sherbrooke	834,969	792,399	2,418,900	[1]	205,748	3,810,872	2,904,742
St. Hyacinthe	176,897	154,549	673,609	–	6,536	1,211,436	1,187,694
Thetford Mines	55,276	44,287	319,442	None	12,000	488,519	383,029
Three Rivers	389,756	443,196	1,875,500	1,250,000	315,649	3,987,332	4,138,420
Valleyfield	116,186	115,748	652,000	None	7,000	747,810	735,299
Westmount	586,890	593,081	4,829,125	2,429,063	743,640	6,772,941	5,334,122
Ontario—							
Barrie	134,415	151,925	308,135	90,171	None	765,084	433,305
Brantford	683,054	687,728	2,552,340	901,829	987,016	4,387,554	3,685,239
Brockville	262,399	262,706	687,199	240,189	326,358	1,596,484	992,074
Chatham	764,207	736,911	655,488	371,871	None	294,868	294,622
Cobalt	195,504	196,179	117,088	None	100,541	287,156	43,358
Cobourg	181,841	179,638	222,280	18,839	21,805	500,000	222,280
Collingwood	170,213	169,022	423,621	67,899	20,843	458,350	528,144
Galt	477,195	522,841	1,036,755	711,084	514,066	2,623,779	2,623,779
Guelph	1,881,400	1,823,437	1,590,095	697,860	675,277	2,346,020	1,724,525
Hamilton	7,125,453	7,069,506	10,550,549	2,116,225	2,162,862	18,992,452	14,192,227
Kenora[5]	112,456	116,609	169,640	53,170	156,146	485,117	301,412
Kingston	416,836	402,728	1,873,476	505,189	225,494	1,656,015	1,808,067
Kitchener	467,081	463,353	1,426,604	736,342	None	3,033,848	2,241,766
Lindsay	524,326	524,505	382,452[5]	365,676	42,099	890,613	837,006
London	1,620,147	1,598,918	7,059,772[7]	874,450[8]	696,789	9,407,894	7,651,902
Niagara Falls	595,483[9]	594,975[10]	385,913	518,290	–	1,709,513	1,025,049
North Bay	362,128	430,486	568,096	253,093	None	958,754	920,705
Oshawa	174,407	172,682	301,140	281,691	10,204	595,054	582,831
Ottawa	3,943,346	3,909,159	15,952,476	2,832,042	3,713,921	15,954,239	13,917,869
Owen Sound	334,186	390,458	1,168,689	177,968	481,860	2,044,646	1,457,265
Peterboro'	393,022	410,297	1,749,771	767,153[11]	609,794	2,941,389	2,516,924
Port Arthur	683,768	685,688	2,404,263	1,760,889	986,029	6,108,967	6,114,296
Port Hope	201,288	198,462	289,208	643,571	3,114	428,906	322,230
Sault Ste. Marie	704,295	700,904	1,097,748	986,277	323,124	2,746,830	2,246,775
St. Catharines	1,086,611	1,124,490	2,575,108	914,909	820,014	4,750,186	3,695,567
Stratford	319,334	309,334	1,411,207	821,659	576,171	925,000	–
Toronto	39,535,209	40,618,503	76,179,857	24,143,575	25,486,663	155,223,667	134,843,772
Welland	323,553	297,928	1,010,121	409,810	283,110	1,387,630	1,080,476
Windsor	1,557,743	1,608,895	1,490,600	1,057,598	30,619	3,407,149	3,283,049
Woodstock	282,010	261,590	798,171	162,942	328,832	1,205,383	961,113
Manitoba—							
Brandon	521,779	532,379	2,036,539	1,091,252	827,563	3,751,677	2,379,784
Portage la Prairie	109,350	88,330	220,939	93,700	166,139	1,245,954	1,178,31
St. Boniface	721,394	713,705	768,894	2,540,473	979,559	5,443,377	5,015,530
Winnipeg	12,512,477	13,065,841	40,385,392[12]	13,569,132[1]	8,550,000	57,412,455	54,093,717

For notes, see foot of table on page 502.

23.—Receipts, Expenditure, Assets and Liabilities of Cities and Towns, 1917— concluded.

Cities and Towns.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	General Debentures.	Local Improvement Debentures.	Sinking Funds.	Total Assets.	Total Liabilities.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Saskatchewan—							
Moosejaw	1,406,721	1,128,767	3,723,657	3,010,346[13]	569,756	9,015,514	6,500,449
Regina	1,527,979	1,629,744	8,658,839	1,867,248	1,297,915	17,794,124	11,994,992
Saskatoon	1,516,226	1,516,781	6,572,172[14]	1,742,087	1,266,271	10,637,279	9,484,686
Alberta—							
Calgary	2,140,563	2,140,857	16,115,703[15]	4,361,815[16]	3,649,242	29,079,680	27,613,496
Edmonton	2,639,434	3,460,379	11,641,322	13,724,698[17]	3,809,072	30,421,773	29,455,226
Lethbridge	597,310	589,243	1,781,243[18]	437,236	522,534	4,147,870	4,147,870
Medicine Hat	392,992	367,525	1,344,061	391,822	215,777	4,494,338	4,128,473
British Columbia—							
Nanaimo	198,287	211,820	704,000	339,025	179,377	1,231,285	1,231,285
Vancouver	5,229,573	5,114,758	25,683,651	9,791,133[19]	6,132,310	51,810,019	41,669,196
Vancouver, North	820,163	823,189	1,998,899	939,785	282,513	3,925,233	3,574,008
Victoria	1,917,170	1,933,588	10,450,069	8,526,786	2,002,785	27,623,632	24,120,733

[1]Included with general debentures. [2]Year 1916. [3]Not compiled. [4]For the year 1917–18. [5]Expended out of general debenture account. [6]Exclusive of particulars *re* Public Utilities. [7]Not including Local Improvement Debentures. [8]Including Property owners' share amounting to $645,096. [9]Loans included. [10]Loans repaid included. [11]Frontage portion $417,869 and General $349,284. [12]Includes stock. [13]Local Improvement Debentures $865,830, Electric Light Debentures $806,283 and Waterworks Debentures $1,338,233. [14]Including $2,781,314 Utility Debentures. [15]Including Utilities $8,358,213 and city's share of Local Improvements $1,781,315. [16]Property's share only. [17]Includes amount of Public Utilities Debentures $9,699,837. [18]Includes Waterworks $507,616, Electric Light & Power $706,741 and Street Railway $463,439. [19]City's Proportion $3,437,207 and Property Owners' Proportion $6,353,926.

Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission.—The Canada Year Book of 1910 (p. xliii) described the installation on October 11, 1910, at Berlin, now Kitchener, Ontario, of electrical energy generated by the Niagara Falls and the initial work carried out by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission for the supply of electrically generated power to 15 municipalities. During the last eight years the operations of the Commission have rapidly extended until in 1918 about 128 Ontario municipalities derive electrical power from the Niagara Falls and other Ontario water systems of the Commission. Table **25**, on pages 504 to 507, gives for 1916 the financial statistics of the electrical installations of 128 municipalities. It shows that the total cost of the plant erected was $17,330,015, that the cost of operations for the year 1916 was $4,140,065 and that the revenue was $4,983,601, leaving a surplus of $843,536. The total number of consumers in the 128 municipalities for 1916 was 148,732, as compared with 120,828 in 1915. Of the total in 1916, 118,849 were domestic, 25,230 were commercial light and 4,653 were power consumers. The total horse-power taken in December, 1916, was 129,768 for 128 municipalities, as compared with 100,242 for 99 municipalities in December, 1915. Table **24** is a detailed statement of the assets and liabilities of the municipalities served by the Commission for the four years 1913, 1914, 1915 and 1916. The total assets, it will be noticed, have grown from $11,907,827 in 1913 to $21,358,935 in 1916.

24.—Statement of Assets and Liabilities of Municipalities served by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission for the Calendar Years 1913-16.

	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Number of Municipalities	45	69	99	128
Assets—	$	$	$	$
Lands and Buildings	626,707	791,732	873,838	1,335,936
Sub-Station Equipment	1,090,876	1,476,088	1,582,063	1,934,626
Distribution System, Overhead	2,690,835	3,422,764	4,234,626	4,832,353
" " Underground	644,514	807,153	928,421	1,095,710
Line Transtormers	615,546	787,613	981,755	1,179,132
Meters	840,607	1,172,475	1,418,165	1,711,300
Street Lighting Equipment, Reg	900,615	1,071,255	1,309,628	1,251,057
" " Ornamental	62,765	270,387	197,645	306,389
Miscel. Equipment and Const. Exp	866,552	2,062,036	1,701,183	2,059,263
Steam and Hydraulic Plant	1,401,175	420,108	461,651	864,500
Old Plant	341,277	478,882	415,518	689,273
Other Miscellaneous Assets	–	140,632	768,855	70,476
Total Plant	**10,081,469**	**12,901,125**	**14,873,348**	**17,330,015**
Bank and Cash Balance	450,888	422,350	284,654	1,061,030
Inventories	344,488	561,873	602,920	695,152
Accounts Receivable	540,275	615,227	726,557	764,504
Sinking Fund	431,747	625,217	868,984	1,166,018
Other Assets	58,960	123,411	326,801	342,216
Total Liquid Assets	**1,826,358**	**2,348,078**	**2,809,916**	**4,028,920**
Total Assets	**11,907,827**	**15,249,203**	**17,683,264**	**21,358,935**
Liabilities—				
Debenture Balance	8,711,308	10,678,078	11,831,811	15,058,641
Accounts payable	1,553,712	1,682,150	2,040,038	969,188
Bank Overdraft	160,919	228,623	292,107	178,413
Other Liabilities	42,413	113,839	37,388	491,875
Total Liabilities	**10,468,352**	**12,702,690**	**14,201,344**	**16,698,117**
Reserves—				
Debentures Paid	202,751	320,129	394,466	549,778
Sinking Fund Reserve	431,747	625,217	868,984	1,165,786
Depreciation Reserve	478,146	850,618	817,183	1,843,805
Surplus	326,831	750,549	1,401,287	1,101,449
Total Reserves	**1,439,475**	**2,546,513**	**3,481,920**	**4,660,818**
Total Liabilities and Reserves	**11,907,827**	**15,249,203**	**17,683,264**	**21,358,935**
Percentage of Net Debt to Total Assets	88·0	83·0	80·0	78·4

25.—Financial Statistics of Electrical Installations of Municipalities served by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, 1916.

(From the Annual Report for 1916 of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission.)

Municipality.	Months.	Cost of Plant.	Debentures and Construction Overdraft.	Operation and Maintenance	Fixed Charges.	Total Operation.	Revenue.
		$	$	$	$	$	$
Toronto	12	7,501,187	6,097,732	1,063,779	400,435	1,464,214	1,690,999
Hamilton	12	1,084,192	825,104	197,843	61,267	259,110	343,331
Ottawa	12	913,252	498,126	141,041	42,371	183,412	219,480
London	12	825,360	499,772	230,231	40,099	270,330	340,792
Brantford	12	274,678	218,470	46,735	17,221	63,956	80,043
Windsor	12	438,381	416,545	76,682	17,258	93,940	99,802
Peterboro'	12	228,661	189,870	79,051	11,981	91,032	107,279
Kitchener	12	365,756	207,183	80,064	18,474	98,538	121,686
St. Catharines	12	232,719	194,214	45,479	12,412	57,891	78,814
St. Thomas	12	211,286	85,081	64,560	8,314	72,874	98,159
Stratford	12	226,137	146,416	48,533	14,794	63,327	74,932
Guelph	12	239,506	75,011	62,185	10,273	72,458	91,532
Port Arthur	12	675,642	388,736	80,232	47,429	127,661	170,983
Chatham	12	163,232	161,007	25,457	8,856	34,313	34,915
Owen Sound	12	153,967	63,166	41,889	11,282	53,171	61,201
Galt	12	277,118	189,099	55,209	15,304	70,513	79,088
Sarnia	6	223,572	209,384	14,954	7,739	22,693	33,619
Niagara Falls	12	182,052	102,550	34,162	9,078	43,240	57,466
Woodstock	12	154,439	41,767	36,313	7,242	43,555	56,628
Brockville	12	154,947	105,535	34,908	15,536	50,444	59,720
Welland	12	101,388	77,398	72,489	8,200	80,689	93,646
Barrie	12	108,970	26,396	20,688	6,052	26,740	35,022
Collingwood	12	64,089	17,586	28,702	3,393	32,095	41,628
Midland	12	84,568	23,868	16,812	3,956	20,768	27,477
Ingersoll	12	102,609	64,501	25,594	4,905	30,499	38,190
Walkerville	12	183,321	159,866	91,766	11,093	102,859	112,466
Waterloo	12	101,981	55,501	25,665	3,475	29,140	34,744
Goderich	12	85,346	45,123	13,594	5,302	18,896	23,135
Dundas	12	80,108	59,720	13,104	5,565	18,669	26,104
Preston	12	111,640	73,899	26,900	7,259	34,159	37,790
Paris	12	84,232	50,315	11,882	6,665	18,547	23,234
Wallaceburg	12	62,517	60,039	13,811	3,702	17,513	18,646
Simcoe	12	35,735	33,703	4,820	1,949	6,769	8,165
Brampton	12	84,152	55,467	18,527	4,739	23,266	28,128
St. Mary's	12	82,069	38,344	14,586	4,775	19,361	22,838
Penetang	12	45,290	24,556	14,859	2,051	16,910	18,784
Petrolea	7	42,552	41,998	4,508	1,486	5,994	6,065
Tilsonburg	12	39,035	22,008	11,762	2,595	14,357	17,228
Strathroy	12	45,023	37,109	9,669	2,188	11,857	15,086
Hespeler	12	32,746	21,665	13,039	3,145	16,184	18,034
Prescott	12	54,711	20,359	10,492	1,984	12,476	14,558
Orangeville	5	28,123	27,878	2,234	611	2,845	3,089
Listowell	12	31,250	24,390	7,127	2,928	10,055	10,464
Ridgetown	12	23,702	16,909	5,303	1,841	7,144	9,999
Elmira	12	19,811	12,860	4,766	1,377	6,143	8,270
Clinton	12	39,422	34,844	5,919	3,089	9,008	10,648
Weston	12	36,919	14,033	8,740	2,096	10,836	15,797
Milton	13	28,641	10,337	11,421	2,179	13,600	16,816
Mimico	12	29,528	20,093	6,268	2,580	8,848	11,516
Chesley	4	26,573	25,334	1,513	482	1,995	2,588
Seaforth	12	31,464	18,311	13,584	1,696	15,280	17,629
Mount Forest	12	29,055	22,369	4,904	1,622	6,526	8,613
Georgetown	12	30,944	16,887	11,442	1,963	13,405	18,095
Palmerston	12	22,951	12,444	3,769	1,840	5,609	7,927
Fergus	12	17,767	13,052	4,320	1,149	5,469	8,218
Tilbury	12	14,172	13,185	3,357	864	4,221	4,680
Acton	12	16,981	6,273	3,676	1,101	4,777	6,734
Gravenhurst	12	54,956	32,665	5,930	3,483	9,613	11,770
Mitchell	12	28,455	8,025	7,211	1,808	9,019	10,330
Durham	12	18,080	17,830	2,470	1,277	3,747	3,644
Exeter	6	17,837	16,681	2,090	665	2,755	3,292
New Hamburg	12	24,895	10,723	4,573	1,171	5,744	6,902
Dresden	12	17,583	16,350	4,110	1,493	5,603	5,918
Vict. Harbour	12	7,253	6,105	1,218	498	1,716	2,534
Blenheim	13	16,737	14,573	4,272	897	5,169	7,156
Harriston	12	14,030	13,242	3,279	992	4,271	4,588
Pt. Dalhousie	12	17,536	15,774	3,659	1,265	4,924	4,840

25.—Financial Statistics of Electrical Installations of Municipalities served by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, 1916.

(From the Annual Report for 1916 of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission.)

Surplus.	Depreciation Charge.	Surplus less Depreciation Charge.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Reserves.[1]	Ratio of Net Debt to total Assets.	Municipality.
$	$	$	$	$	$	p.c.	
226,785	208,388	18,397	9,472,367	8,081,974	1,390,393	79.2	Toronto
84,221	32,111	52,110	1,299,937	1,040,850	259,087	89.0	Hamilton
36,068	32,775	3,293	1,119,840	704,714	415,126	62.9	Ottawa
70,462	29,061	41,401	1,173,914	848,326	325,588	72.3	London
16,087	7,500	8,587	299,530	243,321	56,209	81.3	Brantford
5,862	5,157	705	465,737	443,813	21,924	94.1	Windsor
16,247	6,250	9,997	245,898	207,107	38,791	84.2	Peterboro'
23,148	14,638	8,510	406,137	247,563	158,574	60.9	Kitchener
20,923	10,500	10,423	254,492	215,987	38,505	84.8	St. Catharines
25,285	9,800	15,485	256,414	130,209	126,205	50.7	St. Thomas
11,605	7,500	4,105	254,812	175,091	79,721	69.1	Stratford
19,074	10,700	8,374	295,134	130,638	164,496	44.2	Guelph
43,322	–	43,322	884,663	663,986	220,677	75.1	Port Arthur
602	–	602	188,887	186,542	2,345	98.8	Chatham
8,030	3,308	4,722	236,632	145,830	90,802	61.6	Owen Sound
8,575	8,500	75	278,720	205,483	73,237	73.7	Galt
10,926	–	10,926	269,388	255,200	14,188	94.6	Sarnia
14,226	8,315	5,911	190,462	110,959	79,503	58.2	Niagara Falls
13,073	6,930	6,143	220,057	107,386	112,671	48.8	Woodstock
9,276	7,000	2,276	215,485	166,072	49,413	77.2	Brockville
12,957	4,000	8,957	146,842	122,852	23,990	83.7	Welland
8,282	2,575	5,707	128,782	46,207	82,575	35.9	Barrie
9,533	2,150	7,383	81,079	34,576	46,503	42.6	Collingwood
6,709	3,100	3,609	98,304	37,604	60,700	38.2	Midland
7,691	2,650	50,491	124,343	86,235	38,108	69.4	Ingersoll
9,607	3,773	5,384	208,671	185,216	23,455	88.8	Walkerville
5,604	3,700	1,904	112,119	65,640	46,479	58.5	Waterloo
4,239	2,600	1,639	99,588	59,364	40,224	59.6	Goderich
7,435	2,830	4,605	84,193	63,805	20,388	75.8	Dundas
3,631	3,500	131	117,900	80,158	37,742	68.0	Preston
4,687	2,000	2,687	91,186	57,269	33,917	62.8	Paris
1,133	1,038	95	68,907	66,429	2,478	96.4	Wallaceburg
1,397	1,350	47	41,834	39,801	2,033	95.1	Simcoe
4,862	3,000	1,862	89,864	61,180	28,684	68.1	Brampton
3,477	2,900	577	91,528	47,802	43,726	52.2	St. Mary's
1,874	1,780	94	48,755	28,021	20,734	57.5	Penetang
71	–	71	44,299	43,745	554	98.8	Petrolia
2,871	1,600	1,271	50,649	33,623	17,026	66.4	Tillsonburg
3,229	1,050	2,179	53,150	45,236	7,914	84.7	Strathroy
1,850	1,075	775	36,829	25,748	11,081	69.9	Hespeler
2,082	1,880	202	56,214	21,862	34,352	38.9	Prescott
244	–	244	29,828	29,583	245	99.2	Orangeville
409	–	409	41,481	35,970	5,511	86.7	Listowell
1,855	425	1,430	28,097	21,304	6,793	75.8	Ridgetown
2,127	620	1,507	26,192	19,241	6,951	73.4	Elmira
1,640	1,200	440	45,078	40,500	4,578	89.9	Clinton
4,961	1,600	3,361	42,560	19,674	22,886	46.2	Weston
3,216	900	2,316	38,587	20,283	18,304	52.5	Milton
2,668	1,000	1,668	31,412	21,977	9,435	70.0	Mimico
593	–	593	27,703	26,464	1,239	95.5	Chesley
2,349	1,225	1,124	38,153	25,000	13,153	65.5	Seaforth
2,087	615	1,472	31,570	24,883	6,687	78.5	Mount Forest
4,690	1,210	3,480	33,251	19,195	14,056	57.7	Georgetown
2,318	295	2,023	30,677	20,170	10,507	65.8	Palmerston
2,749	500	2,249	20,627	15,912	4,715	77.1	Fergus
459	275	184	14,726	13,739	987	93.3	Tilbury
1,957	500	1,457	24,720	14,012	10,708	56.6	Acton
2,357	1,650	707	143,616	121,326	22,290	84.5	Gravenhurst
1,311	1,000	311	31,787	11,356	20,431	35.7	Mitchell
103	–	*103*	18,396	18,043	353	–	Durham
537	–	537	18,641	17,685	956	95.4	Exeter
1,158	830	328	30,577	16,406	14,171	53.7	New Hamburg
315	315	–	19,008	17,774	1,234	92.0	Dresden
818	190	628	7,461	6,314	1,147	84.6	Vict. Harbour
1,987	440	1,547	17,725	15,561	2,164	87.9	Blenheim
317	345	*28*	15,818	15,002	816	94.8	Harriston
84	–	*84*	17,857	16,095	1,762	90.1	Pt. Dalhousie

[1]Includes Debentures Paid, Sinking Fund and Depreciation, Reserves and Surplus.

25.—Financial Statistics of Electric Installations of Municipalities served by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, 1916—concluded.

Municipality.	Months.	Cost of Plant.	Debentures and Construction Overdraft.	Operation and Maintenance	Fixed Charges.	Total Operation.	Revenue.
		$	$	$	$	$	$
Caledonia	12	7,310	4,121	1,114	362	1,476	2,321
Norwich	12	18,474	9,898	7,703	2,452	10,155	11,044
New Toronto	12	17,963	11,899	7,537	922	4,459	12,297
Waterford	12	9,947	7,751	2,550	1,366	3,916	4,091
Shelburne	5	12,298	16,291	889	34	923	1,479
Elora	12	13,668	11,155	2,962	875	3,837	5,061
Hagersville	12	10,441	4,694	3,977	551	4,528	6,679
Winchester	12	11,392	7,659	3,243	774	4,017	4,944
Pt. Credit	12	12,604	7,277	2,191	569	2,760	3,536
Beaverton	12	13,842	13,368	2,996	855	3,851	3,851
Markdale	9	11,137	9,820	1,451	658	2,109	2,736
Stayner	12	15,284	12,610	3,239	753	3,992	4,454
Cannington	12	13,552	13,212	3,090	898	3,988	3,988
Milverton	7	7,696	7,390	640	691	1,331	1,365
Dutton	12	8,201	6,562	2,110	476	2,586	4,030
Pt. Stanley	12	21,534	11,578	5,982	1,233	7,215	8,422
Chesterville	12	7,903	6,718	2,439	435	2,934	3,707
Ayr	12	12,855	10,974	1,782	1,077	2,859	3,374
Waterdown	12	10,715	5,271	2,791	1,483	4,274	5,215
Thamesville	12	11,479	10,094	2,158	740	2,898	3,806
Bolton	12	13,183	11,347	4,519	866	5,385	6,836
Dundalk	12	7,717	6,381	1,551	818	2,369	3,247
Bothwell	12	5,431	4,512	1,746	566	2,312	2,883
Lucan	12	12,231	10,993	1,879	874	2,753	3,257
Woodbridge	12	9,714	7,916	2,839	637	3,476	4,248
Ailsa Craig	12	6,204	5,870	893	401	1,294	1,628
Creemore	12	8,816	7,749	2,714	690	3,404	3,997
Coldwater	12	8,261	5,068	1,505	482	1,987	2,602
Wyoming	2	7,072	6,795	116	103	219	310
Embro	12	7,861	6,973	1,244	390	1,634	2,131
Flesherton	12	5,798	5,321	1,017	85	1,102	1,496
Woodville	12	5,498	5,383	2,287	331	2,618	2,618
Chatsworth	11	5,023	4,768	884	311	1,195	1,275
Baden	12	7,191	3,043	5,462	325	5,787	6,551
Brechin	12	2,298	2,262	1,826	171	1,997	1,997
Beachville	12	9,859	4,565	5,809	370	6,179	6,208
Burford	12	6,343	5,742	1,299	413	1,712	2,050
Comber	12	5,803	5,324	1,427	378	1,805	1,997
Drumbo	12	3,845	3,414	672	271	943	1,155
Delaware	12	2,969	2,758	440	229	669	738
Dorchester	12	4,782	3,598	944	282	1,226	1,884
Elmvale	12	8,486	5,853	1,856	499	2,355	3,222
Granton	5	3,598	3,448	277	109	386	492
Grantham Tp	12	3,900	5,203	1,614	2,998	4,612	3,031
Holstein	8	2,453	2,425	264	229	493	435
Lambeth	12	4,241	3,868	952	382	1,334	1,454
Lynden	12	4,436	4,135	1,039	315	1,354	1,493
Mt. Brydges	12	4,280	3,957	1,480	296	1,776	2,108
Otterville	10	3,835	3,642	518	347	865	879
Plattsville	12	5,283	4,346	2,235	346	2,581	3,217
Princeton	12	3,219	3,032	1,077	240	1,317	1,325
Pt. McNicoll	12	4,982	5,001	973	482	1,455	1,264
Rockwood	12	6,986	2,941	1,065	396	1,461	2,531
Sunderland	12	6,715	6,461	1,678	399	2,077	2,077
St. George	12	5,151	4,178	1,358	413	1,771	2,385
Stamford Tp	12	29,671	28,311	2,965	737	3,702	5,062
Thorndale	12	3,143	2,897	1,383	206	1,589	1,486
Thamesford	12	5,797	4,290	1,222	477	1,699	1,924
Toronto Tp	12	15,681	9,280	3,032	3,254	6,286	8,370
Williamsburg	12	2,274	1,672	703	221	924	1,299
Waubashene	12	4,060	3,546	883	426	1,309	1,541
Total		**17,330,015**	**12,580,845**	**3,188,283**	**951,782**	**4,140,065**	**4,983,601**

25.—Financial Statistics of Electrical Installations of Municipalities served by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, 1916—concluded.

Surplus.	Depreciation Charge.	Surplus less Depreciation Charge.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Reserves.[1]	Ratio of Net Debt to total Assets.	Municipality.
$	$	$	$	$	$	p.c.	
845	260	585	7,729	4,540	3,189	58.8	Caledonia
889	1,370	*481*	22,627	14,051	8,576	62.1	Norwich
3,838	450	3,388	19,902	13,839	6,063	69.6	New Toronto
175	–	175	10,431	8,235	2,196	79.0	Waterford
556	–	556	19,657	18,650	1,007	94.9	Shelburne
1,224	375	849	15,387	12,874	2,513	83.7	Elora
2,151	380	1,771	13,338	7,591	5,747	56.9	Hagersville
927	370	557	14,105	10,373	3,732	73.5	Winchester
776	470	306	13,429	8,102	5,327	60.3	Pt. Credit
–	–	–	14,497	14,022	475	100.0	Beaverton
627	–	627	13,440	12,123	1,317	90.2	Markdale
462	280	182	16,613	13,939	2,674	83.9	Stayner
–	–	–	14,823	14,482	341	100.0	Cannington
33	–	33	9,940	9,633	307	96.9	Milverton
1,444	240	1,204	10,047	8,407	1,640	83.6	Dutton
1,207	665	542	27,085	17,159	9,926	63.4	Pt. Stanley
773	375	398	8,803	7,619	1,184	86.5	Chesterville
515	260	255	13,004	11,124	1,880	85.6	Ayr
941	887	54	12,483	7,038	5,445	56.4	Waterdown
908	190	718	13,398	12,012	1,386	89.5	Thamesville
1,451	321	1,130	13,773	11,937	1,836	86.7	Bolton
878	200	678	8,042	6,706	1,336	83.4	Dundalk
571	135	436	6,264	5,345	919	85.3	Bothwell
504	270	234	13,009	11,971	1,038	92.1	Lucan
772	300	472	10,550	8,753	1,797	82.9	Woodbridge
334	180	154	0,901	6,567	334	95.2	Ailsa Craig
593	200	393	9,840	8,773	1,067	89.2	Creemore
615	325	290	9,977	6,784	3,193	68.9	Coldwater
91	–	91	7,506	7,229	277	96.4	Wyoming
497	235	262	8,408	7,521	887	89.4	Embro
394	150	244	7,991	7,515	476	94.1	Flesherton
–	–	–	5,998	5,884	114	98.0	Woodville
80	–	80	5,348	5,093	255	95.2	Chatsworth
764	275	489	9,319	5,171	4,148	55.7	Baden
–	–	–	3,038	3,001	37	–	Brechin
29	375	*346*	11,438	5,584	5,854	40.1	Beachville
338	165	173	6,591	5,990	601	90.9	Burford
192	145	47	5,918	5,438	480	91.9	Comber
212	110	102	4,835	4,404	431	91.1	Drumbo
69	80	*11*	4,217	4,006	211	95.0	Delaware
658	150	508	5,419	4,235	1,184	78.1	Dorchester
867	290	577	9,329	6,696	2,633	71·8	Elmvale
106	–	106	3,860	3,710	150	96.1	Granton
1,581	–	*1,581*	8,957	8,678	279	–	Grantham Tp.
58	–	*58*	2,788	2,702	86	100.0	Holstein
120	100	20	4,411	4,038	373	91.5	Lambeth
139	120	19	4,954	4,653	301	93.9	Lynden
332	125	207	5,096	4,773	323	93.7	Mt. Brydges
14	–	14	4,575	4,438	137	97.0	Otterville
636	145	491	6,229	5,293	936	85.0	Plattsville
8	96	88	4,152	3,946	206	–	Princeton
191	130	*321*	5,312	5,059	253	–	Pt. McNicoll
1,070	240	830	7,060	3,014	4,046	42.7	Rockwood
–	–	–	7,530	7,276	254	–	Sunderland
614	150	464	7,133	6,160	973	86.3	St. George
1,360	–	1,360	30,742	29,381	1,361	–	Stamford Tp.
103	85	*188*	3,397	3,151	246	92.8	Thorndale
225	235	*10*	6,117	4,610	1,507	75.3	Thamesford
2,084	1,934	150	19,425	13,023	6,402	67.1	Toronto Tp.
375	70	305	3,224	2,621	603	81.3	Williamsburg
232	115	117	4,454	3,940	514	86.5	Waubashene
843,536	**486,142**	**357,394**	**21,358,935**	**16,698,117**	**4,660,818**	**78.4**	**Total**

NOTE.—Operating loss shown in italics.
[1]Includes Debentures Paid, Sinking Fund and Depreciation, Reserves nnd Surplus.

Building Permits.—Table 26, from the Labour Gazette of February, 1918, shows the value of the building permits issued by 35 cities for each of the years 1916 and 1917. For the year 1917 the total value of the building permits in the table was $33,936,422, as compared with $39,724,286 in 1916, a decrease of $5,787,864.

26.—Values of Building Permits taken out in 35 Cities, in 1916 and 1917.

[From the Labour Gazette of February, 1918.]

City.	1916.	1917.	Increase or Decrease.
	$	$	$
Nova Scotia—			
Halifax	1,220,329	904,377	−315,952
Sydney	128,105	416,270	+288,165
New Brunswick—			
Moncton	211,630	339,713	+128,083
St. John	464,350	531,250	+66,900
Quebec—			
Maisonneuve	194,340	1,114,280	+919,940
Montreal	5,333,204	4,387,638	−945,566
Quebec	2,912,157	2,459,386	−452,771
Sherbrooke	368,830	254,000	−114,830
Three Rivers	537,345	423,860	−113,485
Westmount	544,754	154,985	−389,769
Ontario—			
Brantford	282,677	287,195	+4,518
Fort William	400,525	658,445	+257,920
Guelph	155,222	111,435	−43,787
Hamilton	2,410,131	2,746,675	+336,544
Kingston	184,321	150,705	−33,616
Kitchener	324,838	205,352	−119,486
London	926,125	837,890	−88,235
Ottawa	1,530,400	1,041,017	−489,383
Peterborough	128,040	953,503	+825,463
Port Arthur	1,565,095	1,345,174	−219,921
Stratford	190,619	216,338	+25,719
St. Catharines	595,715	449,036	−146,679
St. Thomas	145,685	79,875	−65,810
Toronto	9,881,671	7,163,556	−2,718,115
Windsor	1,508,330	1,161,375	−346,955
Manitoba—			
Brandon	244,873	180,338	−64,535
Winnipeg	2,507,300	2,212,450	−294,850
Saskatchewan—			
Moosejaw	318,945	295,460	−23,485
Regina	222,075	416,460	+194,385
Saskatoon	146,150	582,739	+436,589
Alberta—			
Calgary	663,500	548,200	−115,300
Edmonton	231,540	309,800	+78,260
British Columbia—			
New Westminster	85,307	81,515	−3,792
Vancouver	2,989,893	768,255	−2,221,638
Victoria	170,265	147,875	−22,390
Total 35 Cities	**39,724,286**	**33,936,422**	**−5,787,864**

CANADIAN CURRENCY.

Gold.—Gold is used only to an insignificant extent as a circulating medium in Canada, its monetary use being practically confined to reserves. Until 1912 there were no Canadian gold coins, authority to issue such having been first conferred in 1910. By the Currency Act, 1910 (9-10 Edw. VII, c. 14), British sovereigns and other gold coins, and the 5 dollar, 10 dollar and 20 dollar gold coins of the United States, are legal tender. These, however, are almost entirely divided between the Dominion Government and the banks as reserves, and the chief circulating medium of the country is provided by paper and token currency. The gold coinages of the Ottawa Branch of the Royal Mint, which was opened on January 2, 1908, are given in Tables **27** and **28.** It is of interest to note the different proportions of British and United States gold coins held in reserves in Canada. Table **29,** compiled by the Dominion Comptroller of Currency, gives the form in which the gold has been held by the Government in recent years. The American gold, it will be seen, greatly preponderates, and there is a considerable additional amount held by the banks, as it is legal tender in both countries.

Token Currency.—Silver and bronze coinages for Canada are shown in Tables **27** and **30.**

Dominion Notes.—The foundation of the Canadian monetary system is the paper currency of the Dominion Government. Under the Dominion Notes Act, 1914 (5 Geo. V, c. 4), the Dominion Government is authorized to issue notes up to and including $50,000,000 against a reserve in gold equal to one-quarter of that amount.[1] Notes may be issued to any additional amount in excess of $50,000,000, but an amount of gold equal to the excess must be held. Thus Dominion notes are virtually gold certificates. Under the Act, the Government issues notes of the denominations of 25

[1] The following is an outline of Canadian legislation respecting the issue of notes. After Confederation, by an Act of 1868 (31 Vict., c. 46), authority was given for the issue of notes to the extent of eight million dollars. The reserve was fixed at 20 p.c. up to a circulation of five millions; beyond that, 25 p.c. to be held as reserve. The law of 1870 (33 Vict., c. 10), authorized a limit of nine million dollars. The reserve was fixed at 20 p.c., but the nine millions were only to be issued when the specie amounted to two millions. Dollar for dollar was to be held beyond nine millions. In 1872 (35 Vict., c. 7), the reserve for the excess over nine millions was fixed at 35 p.c. in specie. This was amended in 1875 (38 Vict., c. 5), by requiring dollar for dollar beyond twelve millions; for the reserve between nine and twelve millions 50 p.c. in specie was to be held. By amending Act of 1875 (38 Vict., c. 5), the Receiver General was required to hold against the outstanding circulation in excess of $9,000,000 and less than $12,000,000 specie to the full amount. In 1878 the law respecting Dominion notes was extended to the provinces of Prince Edward Island, British Columbia and Manitoba. In 1880 (43 Vict., c. 13), the basis of the present standard was established. A reserve of 25 p.c. in gold and guaranteed debentures was required, of which 15 p.c. at least must be in gold. The limit was raised to twenty million dollars. In 1894 (57-58 Vict., c. 21), the limit was raised to twenty-five millions, but this was found unworkable and was repealed in 1895 (58-59 Vict., c. 16), and authority was given to issue notes to any amount over twenty millions, on holding dollar for dollar beyond that sum. In 1903 (3 Edw. VII, c. 43), the Minister of Finance was required to hold gold and guaranteed debentures of not less than 25 p.c. on Dominion notes issued and outstanding up to thirty million dollars; beyond thirty millions he was required to hold gold equal to the excess. In 1914 (5 Geo. V, c. 4), this amount was raised to fifty millions. The Finance Act, 1914 (5 Geo. V, c. 3), makes provision, in case of war, panic, etc., for the issue of Dominion notes againstapproved securities.

cents, $1, $2, $4, $5, $50, $100, $500, $1,000. In addition, "special" notes of the denominations of $500, $1,000 and $5,000 are issued for use between banks only, the purpose being to safeguard against theft. Table **31** shows how the different denominations have run during the past six years in the circulation. Dominion notes are redeemable in "specie," which practically means gold, silver being legal tender only to the amount of $10. Table **32** gives the main statistics of Dominion note circulation and the reserve on which it has been built since 1890.

Bank Notes.—The circulating medium chiefly in use in Canada is in the form of bank notes. Under the Canadian Bank Act, the banks are authorized to issue notes of the denomination of $5 and multiples thereof to the amount of their paid-up capital. These notes are not legal tender. In case of insolvency, however, the notes of a bank are a first lien upon the assets. They are further secured, in case of insolvency, by the Bank Circulation Redemption Fund, to which all banks contribute on the basis of 5 p. c. of their average circulation. In addition, during the period of the movement of the crops (September 1 to February 28-29), the banks may issue "excess" circulation to the amount of 15 p.c. of their combined capital and "rest or reserve," i.e., surplus funds. In the event of war or panic the Government may permit the "excess" to run all the year. The banks pay interest on the excess at 5 p.c. If the bank desires to exceed its circulation it may do so since 1913 by depositing dollar for dollar in a central gold reserve. The figures of bank note circulation are given in Table **33.** Table **34** brings together the results obtained above as to the quantity of the circulating medium in the hands of the Canadian public.

27.—Coinage at the Ottawa Branch of the Royal Mint in the Calendar Years 1913-17.

Description of Coins.	1913.		1914.		1915.
	Struck.	Issued.	Struck.	Issued.	Struck.
Gold Sovereigns.....	3,715	3,742	14,891	9,077	–
	or $18,079.67	or $18,211.08	or $72,469.53	or $44,174.72	–
	$	$	$	$	$
Gold—Canadian $5's	471,700	471,720	145,545.00	145,595.00	–
" " $10's	1,418,920	1,418,970	1,354,030.00	1,354,110.00	–
Silver.....	1,316,541.35	1,175,000	843,244.05	734,002.00	184,548.60
Bronze.....	57,333.72	55,600	34,039.37	35,100.00	48,369.66

27.—Coinage at the Ottawa Branch of the Royal Mint in the Calendar Years 1913-17 —concluded.

Description of Coins.	1915.	1916.		1917.	
	Issued.	Struck.	Issued.	Struck.	Issued.
Gold Sovereigns.....	13 or $63.26	6,111 or $29,740.20	11,035 or $53,703.66	58,845 or $286,379.00	187 or $910.07
	$	$	$	$	$
Gold—Canadian $5's	55.00	–	–	–	–
" " $10's	480.00	–	–	–	–
Silver.....	206,000.00	1,134,301.00	1,302,000.00	1,951,168.10	1,862,200.00
Bronze.....	50,400.00	111,101.42	110,700.00	117,387.18	116,900.00

In addition to the above coinages, $240,000 in silver and $7,000 in bronze coins were struck for and issued to the Government of Newfoundland during the year 1917.

28.—Gold Coinages of the Ottawa Branch of the Royal Mint, 1908-1917.

Year.	Gold.			Year.	Gold.		
	Sovereigns.		Canadian Currency.[1]		Sovereigns.		Canadian Currency.[1]
	£	$	$		£	$	$
1908...	636	3,095.20	–	1913....	3,715	18,079.67	1,890,620
1909...	16,273	79,195.27	–	1914....	14,891	72,469.53	1,500,090
1910...	28,012	136,325.07	–	1915....	–	–	–
1911...	256,946	1,250,470.53	–	1916....	6,111	29,740.20	–
1912...	–	–	1,477,710	1917....	58,845	286,379.00	–

[1] Authority to issue Canadian gold coins was first conferred in 1910.

29.—Canadian Gold Reserves, December 31, 1905-17.

Year.	British Coin.	American Coin.	Canadian Coin.	Bullion.
1905.....	3,990,717	29,494,298	–	–
1906.....	7,375,857	31,040,149	–	–
1907.....	5,366,478	33,529,889	–	–
1908.....	6,261,715	54,909,076	–	–
1909.....	6,537,227	62,988,474	–	–
1910.....	6,304,524.30	68,261,279	–	222,933.99
1911.....	6,900,094.86	93,507,764	–	222,933.99
1912.....	4,554,691.31	98,648,736	650,185	222,933.99
1913.....	6,391,374.52	106,642.969	2,118,210	222,933.99
1914.....	4,482,524.44	86,382,620	3,440,150	320,344.71
1915.....	29,606,990.36	86,516,595	3,436,095	775,201.36
1916.....	29,333,111.40	86,034,920	3,426,760	803,002.29
1917.....	27,476,789.52	77,899,494	3,413,465	11,352,856.02

30.—Silver and Bronze Currency, Canada, 1901-1917.

Year.	Net Amount of Silver Coin Issued.		Amount per Head.		Net Amount Bronze Coin Issued.		Amount per Head.	
	A. During the Year.	B. Since 1858.	Col. A.	Col. B.	C. During the Year.	D. Since 1858.	Col. C.	Col. D.
	$	$	$ cts.	$ cts.	$	$	$ cts.	$ cts.
1901...	420,000	8,331,998	0.08	1.54	41,000	676,429	0.01	0.13
1902...	774,000	9,105,998	0.14	1.65	30,000	706,429	0.01	0.13
1903...	645,537	9,751,535	0.11	1.72	40,000	746,429	0.01	0.13
1904...	350,000	10,101,535	0.06	1.73	25,000	771,429	0.00	0.13
1905...	450,000	10,551,535	0.08	1.76	20,000	791,429	0.00	0.13
1906...	809,461	11,360,996	0.13	1.84	41,000	832,429	0.01	0.13
1907...	1,194,000	12,554,996	0.19	1.99	32,000	864,429	0.01	0.14
1908...	63,025	12,618,021	0.01	1.94	21,604	886,033	0.00	0.14
1909...	868,300	13,486,321	0.13	2.01	39,300	925,333	0.01	0.14
1910...	1,464,000	14,950,321	0.21	2.16	42,020	967,353	0.01	0.14
1911...	1,391,000	16,341,321	0.19	2.28	54,480	1,021,833	0.01	0.14
1912...	1,392,000	17,733,321	0.19	2.41	50,000	1,071,833	0.01	0.15
1913...	1,175,000	18,908,321	0.16	2.51	55,600	1,127,433	0.01	0.15
1914...	734,002	19,642,323	0.10	2.54	35,100	1,162,533	0.00	0.15
1915...	206,000	19,848,323	0.03	2.50	51,400	1,213,933	0.01	0.15
1916...	1,302,000	21,150,323	0.16	2.60	109,700	1,323,633	0.01	0.16
1917...	70,200	21,220,523	0.01	2.54	19,900	1,343,533	0.00	0.16

31.—Denominations of Dominion Notes in Circulation, March 31, 1912-1917.

Denominations.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1.....	10,940,034	11,943,841	11,943,841	11,825,811	12,710,797	13,600,274
2.....	8,419,131	8,662,036	8,662,036	8,410,197	9,216,471	10,441,369
4.....	1,245,023	68,359	68,359	56,111	47,491	44,251
5.....	–	2,705,800	2,705,800	3,486,228	2,728,578	3,253,092
50.....	60,650	12,950	12,950	11,750	10,250	10,150
100.....	14,400	4,700	4,700	2,100	2,000	1,600
500.....	1,822,000	2,246,000	2,246,000	2,311,500	2,100,000	2,187,500
1,000.....	5,640,000	5,137,000	5,137,000	4,577,000	4,505,000	4,339,000
500 special...	442,000	329,000	329,000	224,000	238,500	196,500
1,000 " ..	1,991,000	2,008,000	2,008,000	1,482,000	1,461,000	1,612,000
5,000 " ..	82,130,000	83,865,000	83,865,000	123,830,000	143,975,000	146,450,000
Fractional....	711,595	785,168	785,168	811,645	920,271	1,085,482
Provincial....	27,800	27,785	27,785	27,777	27,774	27,769
Total....	**113,443,633**	**117,795,639**	**117,795,639**	**157,056,119**	**177,943,132**	**183,248,987**

32.—Dominion Notes Circulation and Reserves, 1890-1918.

Date.	Notes in Circulation.							Reserves.			Circulation uncovered.	Percentage Reserve to circulation.
	Notes 1, 2, 4 and 5.			Large notes 50, 100, 500 1000, 5000.	Total.			Specie.	Guaranteed Debentures.	Total specie and guaranteed Debentures.		
	Amount.	Per capita	Index No.		Amount.	Per capita.	Index No.					
	$	$ cts.		$	$	$ cts.		$	$	$	$	
1890	6,665,942	1.4	69.1	8,691,950	15,357,892	3.2	58.9	3,285,515	1,946,666	5,232,181	10,125,711	34
1891	6,768,666	1.4	70.2	9,407,650	16,176,316	3.3	61.9	3,887,027	1,946,666	5,833,693	10,292,623	36
1892	6,898,348	1.4	71.5	10,384,350	17,282,698	3.5	66.2	5,061,577	1,946,666	7,008,243	10,274,455	40
1893	7,136,743	1.5	74.0	11,311,750	18,448,493	3.7	70.7	6,449,348	1,946,666	8,396,014	10,052,479	45
1894	6,967,818	1.4	72.3	13,093,900	20,061,718	4.0	76.8	8,292,405	1,946,666	10,239,071	9,822,647	51
1895	7,059,331	1.4	73.2	12,460,900	19,520,231	3.9	74.8	7,761,084	1,946,666	9,707,750	9,712,481	49
1896	7,377,096	1.5	76.5	12,995,100	20,372,196	4.0	78.7	8,758,252	1,946,666	10,704,918	9,667,278	52
1897	7,519,345	1.5	77.0	14,798,750	22,318,095	4.3	85.5	10,723,649	1,946,666	12,670,315	9,647,780	56
1898	8,157,243	1.6	84.6	14,020,950	22,178,193	4.3	84.9	10,813,739	1,946,666	12,760,405	9,417,688	57
1899	8,770,165	1.7	90.9	15,466,300	24,236,465	4.6	92.8	13,061,775	1,946,666	15,008,441	9,228,024	61
1900	9,640,473	1.8	100.0	16,454,450	26,094,923	4.9	100.0	12,476,044	1,946,666	14,422,710	11,726,213	55
1901	10,161,808	1.9	105.4	17,509,650	27,671,458	5.2	106.0	14,578,117	1,946,666	16,524,783	11,146,674	59
1902	11,029,985	2.0	114.4	21,750,400	32,780,385	6.0	125.6	18,901,639	1,946,666	20,848,305	11,832,080	63
1903	12,173,248	2.2	126.3	26,832,950	39,006,198	7.1	149.4	25,930,594	1,946,666	27,877,260	11,128,938	67
1904	12,581,833	2.1	130.5	28,992,950	41,574,783	7.0	159.3	23,422,625	1,946,666	25,369,291	16,205,492	61
1905	13,045,820	2.1	135.3	34,288,400	47,334,220	7.7	181.3	28,890,837	1,946,666	30,837,503	16,496,717	65
1906	14,633,576	2.3	151.7	35,307,850	49,941,426	7.9	191.3	29,013,931	1,946,666	30,960,597	18,980,829	62
1907	15,939,131	2.4	165.3	42,377,400	58,316,531	8.7	223.4	34,989,270	1,946,666	36,935,936	21,380,595	63
1908	15,279,675	2.2	158.4	47,778,450	63,058,125	9.2	241.6	39,141,184	1,946,666	41,107,850	21,950,275	65
1909	15,860,149	2.3	164.5	63,145,150	79,005,299	11.4	302.7	55,363,266	1,946,666	57,309,932	21,695,367	72
1910	17,871,477	2.6	185.4	71,414,250	89,285,727	12.9	342.1	66,409,121	1,946,666	68,355,787	20,929,940	75
1911	19,840,695	2.8	205.8	79,468,250	99,308,945	13.8	380.5	78,005,231	–	78,005,231	21,303,714	78
1912	22,982,588	3.1	238.4	88,949,650	111,932,238	14.7	428.9	92,442,098	–	92,442,098	19,490,140	82
1913	28,845,737	3.7	299.2	87,517,800	116,363,537	15.0	445.9	94,943,499	–	94,943,499	21,420,038	81
1914	24,586,448	3.0	255.0	89,595,650	114,182,098	14.1	437.5	92,663,575	–	92,633,575	21,518,523	81
1915	25,177,495	3.2	261.2	126,940,200	152,117,695	19.2	582.9	89,573,041	–	89,573,041	62,544,654	59
1916	27,277,235	3.4	282.9	148,216,900	175,494,135	21.6	672.5	114,071,032	–	114,071,032	61,423,103	65
1917	29,492,220	3.5	305.9	149,072,750	178,564,970	21.4	684.3	119,110,113	–	119,110,113	59,454,857	67
1918	32,617,324	3.8	338.3	248,719,150	281,336,474	32.7	1,078.1	114,951,618	–	114,951,618	166,384,856	41

33.—Statistics of Bank Note Circulation, 1892-1917.

Year.	Paid up Capital.	"Rest" Fund.	"Redemption" Fund.[1] Deposits with Minister of Finance.	Notes in Circulation.		
				Amount.	Index No.	Per Capita.
	$	$	$	$	p.c.	$ cts.
1892....	61,626,311	24,511,709	1,314,240	33,788,679	72.5	–
1893....	62,009,346	25,754,419	1,790,619	33,811,925	72.6	–
1894....	62,063,371	27,041,232	1,817,511	31,166,003	66.9	–
1895....	61,800,700	27,273,494	1,814,089	30,807,041	66.1	–
1896....	62,043,173	26,526,632	1,831,191	31,456,297	67.5	–
1897....	62,027,703	27,087,782	1,864,937	34,350,118	73.7	–
1898....	62,571,920	27,627,520	1,938,660	37,873,934	81.3	–
1899....	63,726,399	28,958,988	2,033,865	41,513,139	89.2	–
1900....	65,154,594	32,372,395	2,221,128	46,574,780	100.0	8.75
1901....	67,035,615	36,249,145	2,487,541	50,601,205	108.6	9.36
1902....	69,869,670	40,212,943	2,832,400	55,412,598	118.9	10.16
1903....	76,453,125	47,759,125	2,971,260	60,244,072	129.3	10.61
1904....	79,234,191	52,082,335	3,237,891	61,769,888	132.6	10.60
1905....	82,655,828	56,474,123	3,448,463	64,025,643	137.5	10.68
1906....	91,035,604	64,000,599	3,923,531	70,638,870	151.7	11.44
1907....	95,953,732	69,806,892	4,304,524	75,784,482	162.7	12.02
1908....	96,147,526	72,041,265	4,249,367	71,401,697	153.3	11.00
1909....	97,329,333	75,887,695	4,317,006	73,943,119	158.8	11.04
1910....	98,787,929	79,963,679	4,944,468	82,120,303	176.3	11.87
1911....	103,009,256	88,958,923	5,353,838	89,982,223	193.2	12.50
1912....	112,730,943	102,090,976	6,211,298	100,146,541	215.0	13.41
1913....	116,297,729	109,129,393	6,536,341	105,265,336	226.0	13.56
1914....	114,759,807	113,130,626	6,693,684	104,600,185	224.6	13.54
1915....	113,982,741	113,020,310	6,756,648	105,137,092	225.7	13.26
1916....	113,175,353	112,989,541	6,811,213	126,691,913	272.0	15.56
1917....	111,637,755	113,560,997	6,324,442	161,029,606	345.7	19.26

[1]Cash, i.e., gold, Dominion notes or bank notes.

34.—Circulating Medium in Hands of the Public, 1900-1917.

Year.	Silver.		Bronze.		Bank Notes.		Dominion Notes [1] $1, $2, $4, $5.		Totals.			
	Amount.	Per Capita.	Amount.	Per Capita.	Amount.	Per Capita.	Amount.	Per Capita.	Amount.	Index Number	Per Capita.	Index Number
	$	$ cts.	$	$ cts.	$	$ cts.	$	$ cts.	$	p.c.	$ cts.	p.c.
1900	7,911,998	1.49	635,429	.12	46,574,780	8.75	9,640,473	1.81	64,762,680	100·0	12.17	100·0
1901	8,331,998	1.54	676,429	.13	50,601,205	9.37	10,161,808	1.88	69,771,440	107·7	12.92	106·2
1902	9,105,998	1.65	706,429	.13	55,412,598	10.02	11,029,985	1.99	76,255,010	117.7	13.79	113·3
1903	9,751,535	1.72	746,429	.13	60,244,072	10.62	12,173,248	2.15	82,915,284	128·0	14.62	120·1
1904	10,101,535	1.73	771,429	.13	61,769,888	10.60	12,581,833	2.16	85,224,685	131·6	14.62	120·1
1905	10,551,535	1.76	791,429	.13	64,025,643	10.69	13,045,820	2.18	88,414,427	136·5	14.76	121·3
1906	11,360,996	1.84	832,429	.13	70,638,870	11.45	14,633,576	2.37	97,465,871	150.5	15.78	129·7
1907	12,554,996	1.99	864,429	.14	75,784,482	12.03	15,939,131	2.53	105,143,038	162·4	16.69	137·1
1908	12,618,021	1.94	886,033	.14	71,401,697	11.00	15,279,675	2.35	100,185,426	154·7	15.43	126·8
1909	13,486,321	2.01	925,333	.14	73,943,119	11.04	15,860,149	2.37	104,214,922	160·8	15.56	127·9
1910	14,950,321	2.16	967,353	.14	82,120,303	11.87	17,871,477	2.58	115,909,454	179·0	16.75	137·6
1911	16,341,321	2.28	1,021,833	.14	89,982,223	12.57	19,840,695	2.77	127,186,072	196·4	17.76	145·9
1912	17,733,321	2.41	1,071,833	.15	100,146,541	13.64	22,982,588	3.13	141,934,283	219·2	19.33	158·8
1913	18,908,321	2.51	1,127,433	.15	105,265,336	13.98	28,845,737	3.83	154,146,827	238·0	20.47	168·2
1914	19,642,323	2.54	1,162,533	.15	104,600,185	13.54	24,586,448	3.18	149,991,489	231·6	19.41	159·5
1915	19,848,323	2.50	1,213,933	.15	105,137,092	13.26	25,177,495	3.18	151,376,843	233·7	19.09	156·9
1916	21,150,323	2.60	1,323,633	.16	126,691,913	15.56	27,277,235	3.35	176,443,104	272·4	21.74	178·6
1917	21,220,523	2.54	1,343,533	.16	161,029,606	19.26	29,492,220	3.53	213,085,882	329·0	25.49	209·4

[1] Dominion Notes of larger denominations in hands of banks not included.

BANKING.

Chartered Banks in Canada.—Table **35** affords some measure of banking progress in Canada by a comparison of the number of branches at different periods. The number has grown from 123 at Confederation to 3,306 as at December 31, 1917, besides 121 branches in other countries. Table **36** gives the number of branches by provinces as at December 31, 1917, this information having been furnished by the Canadian Bankers' Association. Tables **37** and **39** show that the total assets of the chartered banks at December 31, 1918, were $2,689,835,181, as compared with $2,323,163,783, in 1917. The total liabilities were $2,448,251,632, as compared with $2,081,-733,392, in 1917. Deposits by the public in Canada were $1,669,-507,617 at December 31, 1918 (Table **40**), as compared with $1,565,-419,884 in 1917. On March 31, 1917, the total at the credit of the depositors in the Post Office and Dominion Government Savings Banks was $56,216,089, as compared with $53,528,273 in 1916 (Table **52**).

Bank Reserves.—The Bank Act contains no specific provisions as to the amount of gold to be held either against note circulation or the general business of the bank. It requires, however, that 40 p.c. of whatever reserve a bank finds it expedient to carry shall be in Dominion Notes. A second provision instructs the Minister of Finance to arrange for the delivery of Dominion Notes to any bank in exchange for specie. Thus the gold reserve against Dominion Notes, to the extent that the notes are held by the banks, is reserve against banking operations, the Dominion Government being the custodian of the gold for the banks. The other gold element in bank reserves is specie in hand. The sum of the two represents the gold basis of the Canadian banking system. In addition to the reserves above mentioned the Canadian banks carry three other kinds of asset which are regarded as reserves, being funds more or less immediately available for the liquidation of liabilities. These are (1) cash balances in banks outside of Canada; (2) call and short loans in New York; and (3) easily marketable securities. These are shown together with the total and net liabilities in Table **48.** In Table **49** the ratio to net liabilities of each element of the reserve is shown.

From the above it may be inferred that the gold imports and exports of Canada are of little significance. As seasonal variations in the need for currency are taken care of by the elastic note circulations, no gold need be imported or exported on that account. Furthermore, when the banks increase their balances in New York and London, they do it by the remittance of exchange, not by the exportation of gold. The so-called balance of trade may be against Canada, yet sterling bills are fairly plentiful as a result of the sale of Canadian securities in England. Gold held by the Receiver-General sometimes fluctuates rapidly, but this is to be traced to the operations of the banks.

Deposits and Loans and Discounts.—The above represents the foundations upon which the banking credit of Canada rests. The expansion of that credit is shown by the figures of deposits and loans and discounts in Tables **42** and **43.** The deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day (Table **42**) are probably a good index of the deposits which are subject to cheque, and which therefore constitute the basis of credit as circulating medium, for although notice is required by law before the greater share of these deposits can be withdrawn, this right is seldom or never claimed, and even savings accounts are chequed against to a considerable extent. Certain deductions ought, however, to be made for deposits which are regarded as investments rather than as accounts to be drawn upon.

35.—Number of Branches of Banks in Canada, by Provinces, 1868, 1902, 1905, 1915, 1916 and 1917.

Provinces.	1868.	1902.	1905.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Prince Edward Island	–	9	10	17	17	17
Nova Scotia	5	89	101	109	111	119
New Brunswick	4	35	49	79	82	83
Quebec	12	137	196	716	784	821
Ontario	100	349	549	1,164	1,154	1,169
Manitoba	–	52	95	204	200	203
Saskatchewan	–	30	87	401	413	441
Alberta				258	247	267
British Columbia	2	46	55	208	187	183
Yukon	–	–	3	3	3	3
Total	**123**	**747**	**1,145**	**3,159**	**3,198**	**3,306**

36.—Number of Branches of Chartered Banks, by Provinces, as at December 31st, 1917.

Chartered Banks.	P. E. Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	Other Countries.	Total.
Bank of Montreal	1	13	10	38	60	7	10	9	26	–	9	183
Bank of Nova Scotia	7	30	33	10	63	2	5	4	3	–	32	189
Bank of British North America	–	1	5	9	21	9	23	4	15	1	2	90
Bank of Toronto	–	–	–	9	68	8	21	9	4	–	–	119
Molsons Bank	–	–	–	38	49	2	–	4	3	–	–	96
Banque Nationale	–	–	–	172	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	176
Merchants Bank of Canada	–	2	1	30	80	16	21	44	8	–	1	203
Banque Provinciale du Canada	–	–	9	65	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	84
Union Bank of Canada	–	1	1	8	90	46	93	54	7	–	3	303
Canadian Bank of Commerce	5	14	4	70	90	23	59	50	41	2	7	365
Royal Bank of Canada	5	54	19	52	123	4	37	28	38	–	64	424
Dominion Bank	–	–	–	4	63	10	4	5	2	–	1	89
Bank of Hamilton	–	–	–	–	59	25	22	10	8	–	–	124
Standard Bank of Canada	–	–	–	1	100	–	9	12	1	–	–	123
La Banque d'Hochelaga	–	–	–	90	15	3	4	4	–	–	–	116
Bank of Ottawa	–	–	–	13	63	7	9	1	1	–	–	94
Imperial Bank of Canada	–	–	–	2	76	4	19	13	14	–	–	128
Home Bank of Canada	–	–	–	3	29	6	7	1	1	–	–	47
Northern Crown Bank	–	–	–	–	25	23	55	4	7	–	–	114
Sterling Bank of Canada	–	–	–	1	42	4	2	–	–	–	–	49
Weyburn Security Bank	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	–	–	–	–	19
Total	**18**	**115**	**82**	**615**	**1,129**	**199**	**419**	**256**	**179**	**3**	**120**	**3,135**

37.—Assets of Chartered Banks of Canada, December 31, 1917.

Chartered Banks.	Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves.	Specie.	Dominion Notes.	Call and short loans in Canada.	Current loans in Canada.[2]	Other Assets.	Total Assets.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Bank of Montreal	17,000,000	20,614,770	42,333,618	–	113,334,178	203,193,223	396,475,789
Bank of Nova Scotia	6,500,000	9,701,042	10,426,962	3,927,564	44,865,908	62,875,769	138,297,245
Bank of British North America	2,420,000	979,546	4,932,057	2,605,957	27,939,045	38,427,795	77,304,400
Bank of Toronto	3,000,000	965,983	8,627,668	2,066,716	39,994,682	28,949,010	83,604,059
Molsons Bank	2,000,000	547,057	3,879,286	4,088,575	33,720,246	25,423,713	69,658,877
Banque Nationale	1,800,000	237,495	1,621,936	2,204,410	22,273,160	12,601,026	40,738,027
Merchants Bank of Canada	8,000,000	4,763,154	5,273,830	5,636,553	66,385,526	47,637,715	137,696,778
Banque Provinciale du Canada	–	95,886	1,551,081	2,787,808	7,158,720	10,077,500	21,670,995
Union Bank of Canada	7,800,000	957,623	14,415,017	6,608,546	51,407,667	61,308,519	142,497,372
Canadian Bank of Commerce	11,000,000	20,616,665	16,051,951	13,493,789	147,856,967	133,032,193	342,051,565
Royal Bank of Canada	17,000,000	14,295,205	18,853,210	12,160,221	99,235,152	173,726,713	335,270,501
Dominion Bank	4,300,000	1,932,683	13,479,952	3,987,121	45,590,915	40,145,474	109,436,145
Bank of Hamilton	3,600,000	879,287	3,503,289	2,783,388	32,092,753	25,370,490	68,229,207
Standard Bank of Canada	2,800,000	1,426,584	4,883,860	2,426,283	41,617,521	19,670,154	72,824,402
Banque d'Hochelaga	2,500,000	378,966	3,227,420	1,754,302	26,043,092	18,028,593	51,932,373
Bank of Ottawa	2,550,000	1,020,426	2,506,070	1,664,154	25,658,094	30,456,545	63,855,289
Imperial Bank of Canada	2,500,000	2,228,075	8,138,980	2,189,259	44,659,004	39,384,124	99,099,442
Home Bank of Canada	200,000	127,857	1,180,064	940,453	10,599,311	10,321,509	23,369,194
Northern Crown Bank	2,300,000	177,544	1,519,380	281,795	7,323,647	18,004,262	29,606,628
Sterling Bank of Canada	–	70,454	933,060	172,126	6,183,497	8,177,553	15,536,690
Weyburn Security Bank	–	16,561	170,430	–	947,252	2,874,562	4,008,805
Total	**97,270,000**[1]	**82,032,863**	**167,599,121**	**71,779,020**	**894,886,337**	**1,009,686,442**	**2,323,163,783**

[1] Of this deposit $19,680,000 is in gold coin; the balance is in Dominion notes.

[2] Includes loans to Cities, Towns, Municipalities and School Districts.

38.—Liabilities of Chartered Banks of Canada, December 31, 1917.

Chartered Banks.	Capital paid up.	Rest or reserve fund.	Notes in circulation.	Deposits by the public in Canada.	Other liabilities.	Total liabilities.[1]	Rate p.c. of last dividend.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	
Bank of Montreal	16,000,000	16,000,000	29,933,541	257,570,629	74,467,988	361,972,158	10
Bank of Nova Scotia	6,500,000	12,000,000	12,171,422	83,782,133	23,283,420	119,236,975	14
Bank of British North America	4,866,666	3,017,333	5,509,654	50,589,200	10,872,997	66,971,851	8
Bank of Toronto	5,000,000	6,000,000	6,411,710	63,245,437	2,067,101	71,724,248	11
Molsons Bank	4,000,000	4,800,000	6,348,123	50,147,966	4,048,153	60,544,242	11
Banque Nationale	2,000,000	2,000,000	3,888,341	25,976,398	6,550,679	36,415,418	9
Merchants Bank of Canada	7,000,000	7,000,000	13,437,478	100,400,761	8,625,654	122,463,893	10
Banque Provinciale du Canada	1,000,000	750,000	1,157,278	15,962,112	2,781,601	19,900,991	7
Union Bank of Canada	5,000,000	3,400,000	11,692,502	108,808,545	13,197,743	133,698,790	8
Canadian Bank of Commerce	15,000,000	13,500,000	24,451,800	227,451,398	59,983,388	311,886,586	10
Royal Bank of Canada	12,911,700	14,000,000	28,118,471	188,311,943	91,309,619	307,740,033	12
Dominion Bank	6,000,000	7,000,000	9,417,684	81,334,661	5,109,168	95,861,513	12
Bank of Hamilton	2,000,000	3,300,000	6,096,086	53,770,940	1,280,463	61,147,489	12
Standard Bank of Canada	3,417,760	4,417,760	5,496,483	54,490,784	4,027,653	64,014,920	13
Banque d'Hochelaga	4,000,000	3,700,000	6,479,692	33,032,498	4,463,391	43,975,581	9
Bank of Ottawa	4,000,000	4,750,000	6,051,095	47,708,034	1,327,172	55,086,301	12
Imperial Bank of Canada	7,000,000	7,000,000	9,364,714	71,916,493	2,247,890	83,529,097	12
Home Bank of Canada	1,947,363	300,000	2,190,905	12,823,659	5,917,090	20,931,654	5
Northern Crown Bank	1,429,447	715,600	3,252,465	22,851,696	1,115,338	27,219,499	5
Sterling Bank of Canada	1,215,520	300,000	1,108,970	12,193,618	558,995	13,861,583	6
Weyburn Security Bank	385,320	150,000	345,410	3,050,979	154,181	3,550,570	5
Total	**111,673,776**	**114,109,693**	**192,923,821**	**1,565,419,884**	**323,389,684**	**2,081,733,392**	–

[1] Exclusive of capital paid up and rest or reserve fund.

39—Assets of Chartered Banks of Canada, December, 31 1918.

Chartered Banks.	Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves.	Specie.	Dominion Notes.	Call and short loans in Canada.	Current loans in Canada[2].	Other Assets.	Total Assets.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Bank of Montreal	25,200,000	24,887,531	54,162,365	2,843,905	166,863,584	262,942,954	536,900,339
Bank of Nova Scotia	12,000,000	9,583,983	13,670,782	3,832,136	50,443,951	71,795,851	161,329,703
Bank of Toronto	2,500,000	963,925	8,426,850	5,053,221	46,420,504	30,993,145	94,357,645
Molsons Bank	3,000,000	566,594	4,822,395	6,890,223	39,287,043	26,985,324	81,551,579
Banque Nationale	3,300,000	278,257	2,141,571	2,663,648	23,282,902	14,910,102	46,576,480
Merchants Bank of Canada	9,000,000	4,858,729	5,101,450	5,789,542	91,561,448	54,113,646	170,424,815
Banque Provinciale du Canada	–	123,306	361,996	3,868,737	7,468,828	12,535,473	24,358,340
Union Bank of Canada	7,000,000	955,262	9,810,177	6,916,642	70,706,626	46,306,230	141,694,937
Canadian Bank of Commerce	18,000,000	14,898,522	19,202,280	14,515,028	204,347,029	151,175,617	422,229,276
Royal Bank of Canada	26,000,000	13,432,962	19,608,754	11,443,391	129,116,160	223,207,915	422,809,182
Dominion Bank	4,600,000	1,940,780	13,473,468	8,408,800	63,792,006	41,291,220	133,506,274
Bank of Hamilton	3,400,000	913,999	4,511,280	4,148,417	42,621,924	24,341,135	79,936,755
Standard Bank of Canada	4,200,000	1,592,274	5,377,311	2,677,134	47,114,794	24,078,704	85,040,217
Banque d'Hochelaga	3,300,000	388,039	3,469,004	3,036,873	25,670,815	22,028,829	57,893,560
Bank of Ottawa	3,200,000	1,054,229	2,403,198	2,317,565	26,868,025	31,853,324	67,696,341
Imperial Bank of Canada	6,000,000	2,559,923	6,409,622	3,362,829	50,374,606	42,937,361	111,644,341
Home Bank of Canada	200,000	139,820	1,463,271	1,245,565	12,372,244	12,849,866	28,270,766
Sterling Bank of Canada	–	69,989	1,150,388	106,767	6,908,958	10,848,621	19,084,723
Weyburn Security Bank	–	13,692	178,721	–	1,102,608	3,234,887	4,529,908
Total	**130,900,000[1]**	**79,315,616**	**175,744,883**	**89,120,423**	**1,106,324,055**	**1,108,430,204**	**2,689,835,181**

[1]Of this deposit $8,500,000 is in gold coin; the balance is in Dominion notes.

[2]Includes loans to Cities, Towns, Municipalities and School Districts.

40.—Liabilities of Chartered Banks of Canada, December 31, 1918.

Chartered Banks.	Capital paid up.	Rest or reserve fund.	Notes in circulation.	Deposits by the public in Canada.	Other liabilities.	Total liabilities[1].	Rate p.c. of last dividend.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	
Bank of Montreal	18,903,800	18,540,825	41,178,602	349,234,563	106,092,472	496,505,637	12
Bank of Nova Scotia	6,500,000	12,000,000	17,568,924	85,259,836	9,251,248	142,080,008	14
Bank of Toronto	5,000,000	6,000,000	6,575,910	68,080,509	7,680,578	82,336,997	11
Molsons Bank	4,000,000	4,800,000	6,651,376	45,618,093	19,975,995	72,245,464	11
Banque Nationale	2,000,000	2,100,000	4,760,560	30,325,948	6,975,295	42,061,803	9
Merchants Bank of Canada	7,000,000	7,000,000	14,938,873	110,094,287	29,739,091	154,772,251	10
Banque Provinciale du Canada	1,000,000	800,000	1,189,123	18,549,402	2,669,036	22,407,561	7
Union Bank of Canada	5,000,000	3,600,000	10,743,399	99,955,345	22,050,683	132,749,427	9
Canadian Bank of Commerce	15,000,000	15,000,000	30,247,190	255,912,833	103,864,368	390,024,391	12
Royal Bank of Canada	14,000,000	15,000,000	37,788,656	228,104,961	127,055,355	392,948,972	12
Dominion Bank	6,000,000	7,000,000	9,858,533	80,640,081	29,377,467	119,876,081	12
Bank of Hamilton	3,000,000	3,300,000	5,903,001	54,540,757	12,384,594	72,828,352	12
Standard Bank of Canada	3,500,000	4,500,000	7,371,508	56,567,176	11,809,848	75,748,532	13
Banque d'Hochelaga	4,000,000	3,800,000	7,120,519	39,752,895	2,922,242	49,795,656	9
Bank of Ottawa	4,000,000	4,750 000	6,680,407	45,725,107	6,414,977	58,820,491	12
Imperial Bank of Canada	7,000,000	7,000,000	12,211,041	69,687,148	13,993,583	95,891,772	12
Home Bank of Canada	1,947,635	300,000	2,214,065	14,988,422	8,640,148	25,842,635	5
Sterling Bank of Canada	1,219,632	350,000	1,093,540	13,043,321	3,133,149	17,270,010	6
Weyburn Security Bank	421,330	175,000	405,890	3,426,933	212,769	4,045,592	5
Total	**109,492,397**	**116,015,825**	**224,591,117**	**1,669,597,617**	**554,242,898**	**2,448,251,632**	—

[1]Exclusive of capital paid up and rest or reserve fund.

41.—General Statement of Chartered Banks for the Calendar Years 1913-1917.

Items.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
	$	$	$	$	$
Capital paid up	116,297,729	114,759,807	113,982,741	113,175,353	111,637,755
Notes in circulation	105,265,336	104,600,185	105,137,092	126,691,913	161,029,606
Total on deposit [1]	1,126,871,523	1,144,210,363	1,198,340,315	1,418,035,429	1,643,203,020
Discounts to the people	1,111,993,263	1,101,880,924	1,066,252,854	1,135,866,531	1,219,161,252
Liabilities [2]	1,287,372,534	1,309,944,006	1,353,629,123	1,596,905,337	1,866,228,236
Assets	1,530,093,671	1,555,676,395	1,596,424,643	1,839,286,709	2,111,559,555

NOTE.—The statistics in this table are averages computed from the monthly returns in each year. [1] Including deposits of Federal and Provincial Governments and including amounts deposited elsewhere than in Canada. [2] Excluding capital and rest or reserve fund.

42.—Deposits in Chartered Banks in Canada and Elsewhere, for the Calendar Years 1913-1917.

Items.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
	$	$	$	$	$
Deposits by the public of Canada—					
Payable on demand	367,214,143	346,069,908	358,444,252	428,717,781	468,049,790
Payable after notice or on a fixed day	626,199,470	656,760,687	690,904,274	780,842,383	928,271,838
Deposits elsewhere than in Canada	97,528,021	101,244,738	110,671,820	155,603,314	178,098,526
Balances due to Dominion and Provincial Governments	35,929,889	40,135,030	38,319,969	52,871,951	68,782,866
Total Deposits	**1,126,871,523**	**1,144,210,363**	**1,198,340,315**	**1,418,035,429**	**1,643,203,020**

NOTE.—The statistics in this table are averages computed from monthly returns in each year.

43.—Discounts of Chartered Banks in Canada and Elsewhere, for the Calendar Years 1913-1917.

Items.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
	$	$	$	$	$
Call and short loans on stocks and bonds in Canada	70,096,169	69,646,196	72,695,421	85,386,829	75,246,096
Call and short loans elsewhere than in Canada	98,602,615	112,438,696	118,896,692	164,786,760	157,430,643
Current loans in Canada [1]	891,489,259	858,565,153	809,727,206	806,332,074	883,669,377
Current loans elsewhere than in Canada	44,578,835	48,570,152	44,998,570	64,857,403	91,720,519
Loans to governments	2,851,877	7,063,242	13,187,508	8,014,092	5,703,640
Overdue debts	4,374,508	5,597,485	6,747,457	6,489,373	5,390,977
Total discounts of banks	**1,111,993,263**	**1,101,880,924**	**1,066,252,854**	**1,135,866,531**	**1,219,161,252**

NOTE.—The statistics in this table are averages computed from monthly returns in each year.

[1] Includes loans to Cities, Towns, Municipalities and School Districts.

44.—Assets of Chartered Banks for the Calendar Years 1914-1917.[1]

Schedule.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
	$	$	$	$
Balances due from agencies of the banks or from other banks or agencies in the United Kingdom	12,230,533	20,824,559	24,025,192	17,885,648
Balances due from agencies of chartered banks or agencies elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom	36,932,958	43,781,939	72,923,228	53,021,952
Bank premises	45,007,862	47,704,275	49,358,665	50,450,491
Call and short loans on stocks and bonds in Canada	69,646,196	72,695,421	85,386,829	75,246,096
Call and short loans elsewhere than in Canada	112,438,696	118,896,692	164,786,760	157,430,643
Current loans in Canada [2]	858,565,153	809,727,206	806,332,074	883,669,377
Current loans elsewhere than in Canada	48,570,152	44,998,570	64,857,403	91,720,519
Deposit in central gold reserves	6,070,833	8,325,833	22,316,667	54,914,167
Deposits made with and balances due from other banks in Canada	5,686,916	8,156,471	8,059,707	5,700,421
Deposits with Dominion Government for security of note circulation	6,693,684	6,756,648	6,811,213	6,324,442
Dominion notes	105,842,634	135,440,326	139,416,618	156,704,316
Dominion and provincial government securities	11,697,603	12,814,898	29,717,007	131,078,854
Loans to governments	7,063,242	13,187,508	8,014,092	5,703,640
Loans to other banks in Canada	136,725	36,290	–	–
Mortgages on real estate sold by banks	1,722,978	1,691,657	1,674,331	1,804,311
Municipal securities in Canada and public securities elsewhere than in Canada	22,707,738	31,553,091	117,902,686	183,341,125
Notes of and cheques on other banks	58,434,666	55,573,844	76,466,651	94,963,354
Overdue debts	5,597,485	6,747,457	6,489,373	5,390,977
Railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks	68,636,267	74,020,538	68,386,482	58,958,908
Real estate other than bank premises	2,810,452	3,952,950	4,988,544	5,691,900
Specie	53,932,490	64,672,695	68,380,346	73,771,084
Other assets	15,251,132	14,865,775	12,992,841	17,787,330
Total assets	**1,555,676,395**	**1,596,424,643**	**1,839,286,709**	**2,111,559,555**

[1] The statistics in this table are averages computed from monthly returns in each year.

[2] Includes loans to Cities, Towns, Municipalities and School Districts.

45.—Liabilities of Chartered Banks for the Calendar Years 1914-1917.[1]

Schedule.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
	$	$	$	$
Liabilities to shareholders—				
Capital paid up	114,759,807	113,982,741	113,175,353	111,637,755
Rest or reserve fund	113,130,626	113,020,310	112,989,541	113,560,997
Total	**227,890,433**	**227,003,051**	**226,164,894**	**225,198,752**
Other liabilities—				
Balances due to agencies of Canadian banks, or to other banks, or agencies in the United Kingdom	14,117,852	8,651,977	3,693,293	3,174,754
Balances due to agencies of Canadian banks, or to other banks or agencies elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom	9,494,979	11,693,234	16,074,466	22,187,475
Balance due to Dominion Government after deducting advances for credits, pay lists, etc	11,158,018	14,022,387	30,333,980	47,933,871
Balance due to provincial governments	28,977,012	24,297,582	22,537,970	20,848,996
Deposits by the public payable on demand in Canada	346,069,908	358,444,252	428,717,781	468,049,790
Deposits by the public payable after notice or on a fixed day in Canada	656,760,687	690,904,274	780,842,383	928,271,838
Deposits made by and balances due to other banks in Canada	7,726,783	10,434,999	10,418,946	8,689,741
Deposits elsewhere than in Canada	101,244,738	110,671,820	155,603,314	178,098,526
Notes in circulation	104,600,185	105,137,092	126,691,913	161,029,606
Liabilities not included under foregoing heads	29,793,844	19,371,506	21,991,291	27,943,639
Total	**1,309,944,006**	**1,353,629,123**	**1,596,905,337**	**1,866,228,236**
Total liabilities to shareholders and other liabilities	**1,537,834,439**	**1,580,632,174**	**1,823,070,231**	**2,091,426,988**
Excess of assets over all liabilities—undivided profits not included	17,841,956	15,792,469	16,216,478	20,132,567

[1]The statistics in this table are averages computed from month y returns in each year.

46.—Amount of Exchanges of the Clearing Houses of Chartered Banks, 1914-1918.[1]

Cities.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	$	$	$	$	$
Calgary	201,669,873	169,758,599	233,097,671	348,663,426	331,334,577
Edmonton	157,308,686	105,834,554	114,745,915	142,606,772	171,015,066
Halifax	100,280,108	104,414,595	125,997,881	151,812,753	215,289,303
Hamilton	148,886,812	151,420,271	200,811,087	244,401,339	262,076,476
London	86,024,238	89,774,787	100,090,560	112,664,207	176,958,350
Montreal	2,631,350,000	2,628,122,428	3,715,125,744	4,188,255,210	4,833,924,284
Ottawa	209,662,599	211,636,519	261,049,599	291,197,713	357,598,751
Quebec	165,873,241	158,325,906	192,163,703	213,505,003	238,906,890
St. John, N.B.	78,259,921	77,533,868	90,946,795	102,948,814	117,133,608
Toronto	2,012,953,966	1,885,956,257	2,571,535,613	3,004,785,565	3,379,864,506
Vancouver, B.C.	420,951,718	281,575,949	321,585,736	419,610,898	545,368,714
Victoria, B.C.	121,663,271	76,677,926	81,271,154	84,822,216	101,471,852
Winnipeg	1,370,960,806	1,530,683,124	2,061,795,257	2,622,924,702	2,362,734,211
Regina	98,205,541	87,122,611	124,349,589	169,800,113	184,624,629
Saskatoon	59,314,947	52,146,841	68,316,154	94,173,065	91,431,883
Moosejaw	45,846,371	42,634,319	52,971,442	64,896,741	78,425,563
Total	**7,909,212,098**	**7,653,618,554**	**10,315,853,900**	**12,257,068,537**	**13,448,158,663**

[1] From Bradstreet's.

47.—Reserve or Rest Fund held by Chartered Banks by months, 1908-1917.

Months.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	$	$	$	$	$
January	71,071,984	74,585,185	78,449,573	84,356,108	98,101,595
February	71,215,644	74,489,942	78,521,946	84,766,633	98,721,502
March	71,302,408	75,328,293	78,569,586	84,891,710	99,234,481
April	71,530,096	75,607,676	78,846,070	85,213,740	100,638,290
May	71,558,683	75,755,488	79,254,915	86,690,829	100,878,848
June	71,653,898	75,824,738	79,370,321	86,943,135	101,031,186
July	71,657,694	75,847,368	79,429,978	88,352,064	101,735,482
August	71,661,398	75,888,103	79,823,679	89,324,728	102,751,441
September	71,700,983	75,937,663	80,089,471	90,181,949	104,301,411
October	72,707,614	76,172,223	80,157,791	93,418,824	104,639,396
November	74,006,611	77,368,333	83,164,948	95,699,232	106,212,072
December	74,427,630	77,847,333	83,965,869	96,868,124	106,840,007
Monthly averages	**72,041,265**	**75,887,695**	**79,970,346**	**88,892,256**	**102,090,476**
	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
January	107,200,548	112,401,141	113,227,654	112,457,333	113,337,875
February	107,514,405	112,679,074	113,227,654	112,457,333	113,351,648
March	107,903,491	112,706,350	113,227,654	113,022,933	113,371,858
April	108,414,337	113,287,200	113,327,654	113,122,933	113,485,903
May	108,681,230	113,346,113	113,060,988	113,022,933	113,493,033
June	108,732,561	113,368,898	113,060,988	113,022,933	113,494,533
July	108,959,833	113,381,526	113,060,988	113,022,933	113,499,203
August	109,194,211	113,382,911	113,060,988	113,022,933	113,515,103
September	109,358,445	113,385,761	113,061,008	113,022,933	113,517,153
October	109,624,776	113,392,374	112,752,333	113,022,933	113,518,213
November	111,850,862	113,165,307	112,718,473	113,293,018	114,046,753
December	112,118,016	113,070,859	112,457,333	113,383,343	114,100,693
Monthly averages	**109,129,393**	**113,130,626**	**113,020,310**	**112,989,541**	**113,560,997**

48.—Additional Bank Reserves, with Liabilities, 1892-1917.[1]

Year.	Cash Due From.			Call and short loans elsewhere than in Canada.	Securities.				Total Liabilities.	Net Liabilities.
	Banks in the United Kingdom.	Banks elsewhere than in Canada and United Kingdom.	Total.		Dominion and Provincial Government Securities.	Canadian municipal British, Foreign and Colonial other than Canadian.	Railway and other Bonds.	Total.		
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1892	2,058,538	20,728,669	22,787,207	–	3,173,714	7,709,634	7,060,065	17,943,413	208,062,169	200,590,343
1893	2,651,533	17,318,101	19,969,634	–	3,221,223	9,223,577	5,919,928	18,364,728	217,195,975	209,917,600
1894	3,439,354	18,904,416	22,343,770	–	3,152,962	10,634,982	7,893,695	21,681,639	221,006,724	214,163,371
1895	4,915,458	23,183,161	28,098,619	–	2,792,147	9,423,850	9,566,175	21,782,172	228,960,990	221,698,238
1896	7,147,788	17,207,798	24,355,586	–	2,802,821	9,310,414	11,505,439	23,618,674	232,338,086	225,090,083
1897	11,149,437	22,060,471	33,209,908	–	3,049,525	12,559,340	13,728,645	29,337,510	252,660,708	244,627,721
1898	11,078,459	21,849,137	32,927,596	–	4,898,081	16,529,414	17,241,967	38,669,462	281,076,656	271,451,376
1899	11,872,548	24,136,270	36,008,818	–	4,952,525	16,622,875	15,023,469	36,598,869	318,624,032	307,537,537
1900	6,972,195	15,443,217	22,415,412	–	8,163,571	14,364,547	19,561,005	42,089,123	356,061,012	344,339,815
1901	5,598,939	12,803,191	18,402,130	40,020,238	11,331,385	13,014,516	30,440,258	54,786,159	412,920,409	398,832,135
1902	6,598,159	13,519,799	20,117,958	46,162,659	9,804,998	14,487,633	34,859,390	59,152,021	466,963,829	451,052,607
1903	5,638,954	14,191,149	19,830,103	38,025,662	11,186,607	14,896,472	37,800,893	63,883,972	507,527,550	489,440,886
1904	7,524,448	16,817,357	24,341,805	41,212,007	10,705,202	15,560,146	38,779,477	65,044,825	554,014,076	534,147,781
1905	9,960,560	19,201,939	29,162,499	51,452,955	8,833,627	18,820,985	39,974,520	67,629,132	618,678,632	595,022,995
1906	8,877,979	16,801,119	25,679,098	59,363,639	9,360,614	20,460,625	41,125,898	70,947,137	713,790,553	684,184,817
1907	6,027,157	15,863,728	21,890,885	52,907,513	9,546,760	21,198,817	41,239,589	71,985,166	769,026,924	737,505,039
1908	9,828,186	30,822,761	40,650,947	60,764,075	9,522,743	19,788,937	40,889,698	70,201,378	762,077,184	726,443,676
1909	10,311,030	31,779,144	42,090,174	119,728,263	11,653,798	21,707,363	50,783,614	84,144,775	882,598,548	844,100,572
1910	18,892,833	28,301,602	47,194,435	112,777,530	14,741,621	23,363,654	56,194,734	94,300,009	1,019,177,601	974,721,187
1911	21,122,092	29,695,985	50,818,077	91,097,704	10,637,580	22,848,004	60,909,240	94,394,824	1,097,661,393	1,044,712,367
1912	21,338,926	28,894,103	50,233,029	105,718,070	9,418,968	22,586,119	64,080,763	96,085,850	1,238,458,521	1,176,911,953
1913	13,329,642	28,238,329	41,567,971	98,602,699	10,078,570	23,183,161	70,713,075	103,974,806	1,287,372,535	1,221,918,958
1914	12,230,533	36,932,958	49,163,491	112,438,696	11,697,603	22,707,738	68,636,267	103,041,608	1,309,944,006	1,251,372,615
1915	20,824,559	43,781,939	64,606,498	118,896,692	12,814,898	31,553,091	74,020,538	118,388,527	1,353,629,123	1,298,018,989
1916	24,025,192	72,923,228	96,948,420	164,786,760	29,717,007	117,902,686	68,386,482	216,006,175	1,596,905,337	1,520,438,686
1917	17,885,648	53,021,952	70,907,600	157,430,643	131,078,854	183,341,125	58,958,908	373,378,887	1,866,228,236	1,771,264,882

[1] The statistics in this table are averages computed from monthly returns in each year.

49.—Ratio of Bank Reserves to Net Liabilities.

Year.	Cash on hand.	Cash due from banks outside of Canada.	Call and short loans elsewhere than in Canada.	Securities.	Total Reserves.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1892	8·8	11·3	–	8·9	29·0
1893	9·4	9·5	–	8·7	27·6
1894	10·4	10·4	–	10·1	30·9
1895	10·4	12·6	–	9·8	32·8
1896	9·9	10·8	–	10·5	31·2
1897	10·3	13·6	–	11·9	35·8
1898	9·3	12·1	–	14·2	35·6
1899	8·7	11·7	–	11·8	32·2
1900	8·4	6·5	–	12·2	27·1
1901	8·0	4·6	10·0	13·7	36·3
1902	7·9	4·4	10·2	13·1	35·6
1903	8·9	4·0	7·7	13·0	33·6
1904	9·4	4·5	7·7	12·1	33·7
1905	9·5	4·9	8·6	11·3	34·3
1906	8·9	3·7	8·7	10·4	31·7
1907	9·5	2·9	7·2	9·7	29·3
1908	11·1	5·5	8·3	9·7	34·6
1909	11·3	5·0	14·2	9·9	40·4
1910	10·7	4·8	11·5	9·7	36·7
1911	11·5	4·8	8·7	9·0	34·0
1912	11·3	4·3	8·9	8·1	32·6
1913	11·1	3·4	8·1	8·5	31·1
1914	11·7	3·8	8·6	7·8	31·9
1915	11·9	4·8	8·8	8·7	34·2
1916	12·0	6·1	10·3	13·5	41·9
1917	16·5	3·8	8·4	20·0	48·7

50.—Business of the Post Office Savings Banks, fiscal years, 1913-1917.

Items.	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Savings banks.....No.	1,212	1,250	1,269	1,289	1,312
Deposits.....$	11,299,964	11,346,459	10,154,189	8,539,742	11,974,434
Transferred from Government S.B. to Post Office S.B.....$	–	140,318	–	295,100	–
Interest on deposits.....$	1,255,180	1,218,492	1,175,537	1,160,083	1,206,528
Total cash and interest...$	12,555,144	12,705,269	11,329,726	9,994,925	13,180,962
Withdrawals.....$	13,389,966	13,842,925	12,925,606	9,981,913	10,606,901
At credits of open accounts$	42,728,942	41,591,286	39,995,406	40,008,418	42,582,479
Open accounts.....No.	146,034	143,320	135,477	134,345	135,142

51.—Business of the Dominion Government Savings Banks, fiscal years, 1913-1917.

Items.	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
	$	$	$	$	$
Deposits	2,573,775	2,363,643	2,277,153	1,904,392	2,135,601
Interest on deposits	409,453	408,650	404,525	407,148	395,447
Total Cash and interest...	2,983,228	2,772,293	2,681,678	2,311,540	2,531,048
Withdrawals	3,227,251	3,207,672	2,651,682	2,797,843	2,417,293
At credit of depositors....	14,411,541	13,976,162	14,006,158	13,519,855	13,633,610

52.—Total Business of Post Office and Dominion Government Savings Banks, fiscal years, 1913-1917.

Items.	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
	$	$	$	$	$
Deposits	13,873,739	13,850,421	12,431,342	10,739,234	14,110,035
Interest on deposits	1,664,633	1,627,142	1,580,062	1,567,231	1,601,975
Total cash and interest	15,538,372	15,477,563	14,011,404	12,306,465	15,712,010
Withdrawals	16,617,217	17,050,597	15,577,289	12,779,756	13,024,194
At credit of depositors	57,140,483	55,567,449	54,001,564	53,528,273	56,216,089

LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Loan and Trust Companies.—Up to and including the year 1913 tables were given in the Year Book of the assets and liabilities, with comparative figures for a series of years, of loan companies and building societies. These tables were taken from the "Annual Report of the Affairs of Building Societies, Loan and Trust Companies in the Dominion of Canada," as issued by the Department of Finance. The statistics in this Report were compiled by the Department of Finance partly from the statements required to be furnished under legislation of the Dominion Parliament and partly from returns voluntarily made by corporations operating under provincial charters. The laws relating to loan and trust companies incorporated by Acts of the Parliament of Canada were revised by the Loan and Trust Companies Acts of 1914 (4-5 Geo. V, cc. 40 and 55), and since the passing of these Acts the Annual Report issued by the Department of Finance up to and including the year 1913, has been replaced by "Annual Statements of the Loan and Trust Companies incorporated by Acts of the Parliament of Canada." Tables **53** and **54** show therefore the liabilities and assets of the loan and trust companies as compiled from the statements furnished to the Department of Finance. They relate to 14 loan and 13 trust companies, and do not include companies or societies operating under provincial charters.

53.—Liabilities and Assets of Loan Companies, 1914-1917.

LIABILITIES.

Year.	Capital paid up in cash.	Reserve Fund.	Debentures			Deposits		Other liabilities.	Total liabilities.
			payable in Canada.	payable elsewhere.	Stock issued.	payable on demand.	payable after notice.		
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1914	19,238,512	9,374,363	6,688,124	22,745,770	1,296,480	5,611,174	2,492,898	3,140,770	70,588,091
1915	19,401,856	9,878,266	6,764,836	22,279,861	1,390,869	5,471,355	3,721,839	3,083,784	71,992,666
1916	19,673,934	10,319,176	6,889,946	20,101,111	1,447,205	5,618,554	3,369,166	3,453,207	70,872,297
1917	19,813,217	10,705,215	7,075,081	18,270,163	1,509,491	5,824,112	3,110,713	3,371,201	69,679,193

53.—Liabilities and Assets of Loan Companies, 1914-1917—concluded.

ASSETS.

Year.	Loaned on mortgages and hypotheques.	Loaned upon and invested in				Cash on hand and in banks.	Interest due.	Other Assets.	Total Assets.
		Government, municipaland school securities.	Bonds of incorporated companies	Stocks of incorporated companies	Bank stocks.				
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1914....	53,710,084	775,783	1,162,442	7,659,052	1,069,317	3,220,803	591,443	2,399 167	70,588 091
1915....	52 807,357	1,483,635	2,062,710	7,314,803	1,019,702	3,993,004	679,966	2,631,489	71,992,666
1916....	51,981,926	2,305,361	2,503,354	6,421,343	569,166	3,241,053	681,246	3,168,848	70,872,297
1917....	49,722,872	2,618,688	2,630,620	6,347,894	527,534	3,478 220	751,475	3,608,920	69,676,223

54.—Liabilities and Assets of Trust Companies, 1914-1917.

LIABILITIES.

Year.	Liabilities to Shareholders.			Other liabilities.	Total liabilities of the companies	Liabilities to the Public.			Total liabilities to the public.
	Capital paid up in cash.	Reserve Fund.	Other liabilities to Shareholders.			Money in trust for investment.	Trust funds for investmentguaranteed.	Estate trusts and agencies under administration.	
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1914....	6 051,146	2,541,413	202,427	1,948,414	10,743,400	2,562,455	5,998,013	29,832 343	38,392,811
1915....	5,307,128	1,159,479	233,738	606,005	7,306,350	3,113,170	6,613,929	31,002,934	40,730,033
1916....	5,673,670	1,245,589	287,214	620,470	7,826,943	3,799,149	6,606,169	36,756,902	47,162,220
1917....	5,297,130	1,275,789	352,153	731,220	7,656,292	3,443,682	7,706,276	38,141,389	49,291,347

ASSETS.

Year.	Loans				Government municipaland school securities owned.	Cash on hand and in banks.	Market value of real estate, government securities, etc., over book value.	All other assets.	Total Assets of the companies
	on real estate secured by mortgage and hypotheques.	on real estate other than on first mortgages or hypotheques.	on stocks of incorporated companies	on securities of incorporated companies					
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1914....	5,189,797	113,095	303,939	253,686	787,400	179,928	879,039	3,033,756	10,740,640
1915....	3,972,520	102,395	110,692	536,832	876,760	172,448	5,181	1 529,522	7,306,350
1916....	3,906,986	544,747	94,904	279,488	1,116,110	266,964	32,231	1,585,513	7,826,943
1917....	3,993,484	297,387	30,940	222,841	1,145,815	173,130	3,331	1,789,364	7,656,292

RURAL CREDIT IN CANADA.

About eight years ago a movement was started in the United States for the improvement of credit facilities in rural districts. This became a national issue in 1912. In 1913 two commissions from the United States visited various countries in Europe and studied the conditions of rural credit prevailing therein. One of these commissions, called the "American Commission of Agricultural Co-operation" was assembled under the auspices of the Southern Commercial Congress, and was composed of delegates from different states, as well as of representatives of various associations; and

upon this commission were also seven delegates representing the four Canadian provinces of Nova Scotia, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The purpose of this commission was the investigation in European countries of co-operative agricultural finance, production, distribution and rural life. In addition to this commission, the United States Congress appointed a commission to "co-operate with the American Commission, to investigate and study in European countries co-operative land mortgage banks, co-operative rural credit unions and similar organizations and institutions devoting their attention to the promotion of agriculture and the betterment of rural conditions." The two commissions carried out this work in Europe from May to July, 1913, and after their return presented reports which formed the basis of parliamentary discussions leading to legislation both in the United States and in Canada.[1]

In the United States, legislation took shape in the Federal Farm Loan Act of 1916. In Canada the Legislative Assemblies of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia passed measures in 1917 empowering the provincial governments to provide money for loans to farmers. The following is a brief description of the provincial laws of Canada that are now operative in respect of rural credit facilities.

Nova Scotia.—The Act for the Encouragement of Settlement on Farm Lands (chapter 10 of 1912) provides that, if any loan company advances to a farmer, on a mortgage of farm land or buildings, an amount not exceeding 80 p.c. of the value of said property, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may, after having the property inspected, authorize a guarantee to be made of an amount not exceeding the difference between 40 p.c. of the value of the property and the total amount of the loan, together with interest on the same. If any loan company advances an amount not exceeding 50 p.c. of the value of the property, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may arrange to advance, through the agency of the loan company, an additional amount to bring the loan up to not more than 80 p.c. of the value, but such additional amount shall not exceed $2,500 on any one loan. Repayments of the principal of the loan are to be applied firstly to the reduction of the guarantee or advance which may have been made by the government. The Lieutenant Governor in Council is empowered to guarantee the bonds of any loan company to the extent of the advances made by it under the Act.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council is further authorized to buy farms and farm equipment for re-sale to settlers, who may make payment by instalments.

The amount guaranteed by the government up to September 30, 1916, was $47,158.00, and up to September 30, 1917, $66,439.61. Chapter 11 of the Statutes of 1917 authorizes the Lieutenant Governor in Council to make grants, not exceeding $3,000 in any year, to assist municipalities, societies and persons to buy power machines for

[1]See Agricultural Co-operation and Rural Credit in Europe, U.S. Senate, 63rd Congress, 1st Session, 4to., Washington, 1913. Report of the Agricultural Credit Commission of the Province of Saskatchewan, 8vo., Regina, 1913. Report of the Alberta Commissioners on the American Commission for the Study of Agricultural Credit, 8vo., Edmonton, 1914.

agricultural purposes, and chapter 12 of 1917 authorizes the expenditure of not more than $20,000 to encourage and assist in the erection and operation of modern roller process mills for cereals, and of creamery and dairying machinery.

New Brunswick.—By the Act to Encourage the Settlement of Farm Lands (chapter 28 of 1912) a Farm Settlement Board is created with powers to buy and sell real estate and personal property in connection therewith, and to erect, buy and sell buildings. Sales are to be made to bonâ fide settlers only, and payment may be made by instalments. The Lieutenant Governor in Council is empowered to borrow money for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the Act.

Under the Act more than 345 farms have been bought, of which 333 were re-sold to farmers for $275,644, the cost price.

Quebec.—Under the Quebec Syndicates Act and amending Acts (R.S.Q. 1909, 6762-6811, 1 George V, 2nd session, c. 43 and 5 George V, c. 68), co-operative syndicates may be established to carry on business within limited territories, which are usually parishes or groups of parishes, for the benefit of the labouring classes. An association of this kind is to be composed of persons domiciled in the syndicate's territory, but members who change their residence may remain members without being eligible for office in the syndicate. All transactions which yield profits are to be confined to the members.

The control of the syndicate's business is divided between three boards. The Board of Management, of at least five members, has charge of general management, makes contracts, invests the syndicate's funds, etc. The Board of Supervision, of at least three members, supervises and audits the accounts, guarantees and securities. The Committee of Credit, of at least three members, has entire control of the loans made by the syndicate, subject to the by-laws, and investigates the credit and securities of applicants for loans. Members of the two last-mentioned boards shall not be allowed to borrow money from the syndicate nor to give security for borrowers. The members of all three boards are to receive no payment for their services, but the manager may be paid a salary.

Every credit society must apply at least 10 p.c. of its net annual profits to one or more reserve funds, until such funds are equal to its maximum liabilities, and thereafter it is advisable to apply at least 5 p.c. of such profits until the amount of the reserve funds is double that of the liabilities. Every syndicate operating under the Act is required to report annually to the Provincial Secretary and to the clerk of the municipality in which it carries on business.

One hundred and thirty-one co-operative People's Banks (Caisses Populaires) have been established in the province in accordance with the terms of the Act, and on the system instituted by Mr. Alphonse Desjardins of Lévis. Out of that number 106 are still in operation. Every borrower or depositor must hold at least one share in the bank. The value of each share is $5, which is re-payable on demand if the holder has repaid all loans received from the bank. Interest is paid on shares, usually at a higher rate than on deposits, but a small entrance fee has to be paid on the purchase of each share in

addition to the price of the share. The amounts received from entrance fees are applied to one of the reserve funds.

The reports sent by these banks to the Provincial Secretary are summarized in the Statistical Year Book of Quebec. For 1916 94 banks reported having 25,028 shareholders, 15,613 depositors and 6,696 borrowers. The savings deposits amounted to $1,552,390.30, the capital stock to $770,943.87 and the outstanding loans to $2,039,-178.84. The rates of interest paid varied on shares from 3 to 7½ p.c. and on savings deposits from 3 to 4 p.c. During 1916, 11,201 loans were granted, amounting to $1,641,258.12, showing an average value of $146.53. Of these, 7,763 amounting to $304,707.71 were between $1 and $100,—2,428 amounting to $388,011.13 between $100 and $300,—1,657 amounting to $375,349.28 between $300 and $1,000 and 153 amounting to $493,189.00 were above $1,000.

Ontario.—The Farm Loans Act of 1917 (chapter 25) authorizes the Provincial Treasurer to lend money to the municipal corporation of any township to enable the corporation to make loans for farming purposes in the township. These loans are to be made only for erecting farm buildings, draining and fencing land and for such other purposes in aid of farming as may be approved in the regulations to be made under the Act, but at least half of every loan must be used for permanent improvements. The Provincial Treasurer is to take debentures of the township for the amount lent, and these are to be paid off by equal annual instalments for principal and interest. Each municipal council wishing to borrow money under the Act must pass a general by-law authorizing the issue of debentures for this purpose and a special by-law for each loan, every such by-law to provide for meeting the annual charges by the levy of a special rate on the land on which the money is lent. Upon registration of the by-law, the loan is to become a first charge on the land concerned. No loan is to be made on encumbered land without the consent of the mortgagee or encumbrancer. The amount of a loan is not to exceed 60 p.c. of the assessed value of the land on which it is charged, and the terms of loans and the rates of interest are to be fixed by regulations which may be made from time to time by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. Subject to the regulations a borrower may pay off his loan at any time. Owing to conditions in the money market this legislation has not yet been brought into effect.

The Northern and Northwestern Ontario Development Act of 1912 (chapter 2), with amending Acts of 1915, 1916 and 1918, authorizes the appointment of a Commissioner to administer the Act, under whose direction loans may be made to settlers in the Northern and Northwestern districts, not exceeding $500 to any one settler, for the purpose of improvement and development of land. The intending borrower must give a description of his land and state the purpose for which the money is to be used. The Provincial Government takes a lien on the borrower's land. The government is also empowered to buy seed grain, implements, live stock, land and buildings for re-sale under the terms of the Act, and to erect creameries, grist-mills, etc. The Act of 1918 authorizes a loan of $5,000,000 for the purposes of the Act.

Manitoba.—The Manitoba Farm Loans Act (chapter 33 of 1917) establishes a body corporate under the name of The Manitoba Farm Loans Association to be managed by a Manitoba Farm Loans Board of five members appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. One of the members of the board is to be Commissioner of Manitoba Farm Loans, and is the chief executive officer of the board, one member may be nominated by the Union of Municipalities of the province and one by the Grain Growers' Association. The Commissioner will receive a salary, the other members may receive fees for attendance, but not more than $300 each in any year.

The capital of the Association is to be $1,000,000 in shares of $5, which may be held only by His Majesty the King in right of the province,—who may subscribe for not more than 50 p.c. of the stock,—and by borrowers under the Act. The purposes for which the board may lend money are:—Acquiring, cleaning and improving land for agriculture, erecting farm buildings, purchasing live stock and implements, and discharging liabilities incurred for increasing land productiveness. No loan is to exceed $10,000, nor 50 p.c. of the value of the land and improvements on which it is charged. Land valuators are to be appointed by the board.

Every applicant for a loan must be a shareholder to the amount of 5 p.c. of the desired loan, and, if the loan is granted, the borrower must buy one share of stock for every $100 of the loan, such share or shares to be held by the association as collateral security and paid off and retired on repayment of the loan. Every loan is to be secured by a first mortgage on farm land, and the mortgager is to pay off the loan in thirty equal annual instalments. The Association gives the borrower the privilege of paying off the loan on any interest-due date after five years without notice or bonus. The rate of interest is to be such as will pay the interest on the securities issued by the association in addition to one per cent for expenses. All buildings which are part of the security for a loan must be insured for at least 50 p.c. of their value.

The association is given the right to receive deposits, with or without interest, from persons or corporations, and the Lieutenant Governor in Council may authorize the issue of bonds and stocks by the association and may guarantee the same. The funds and securities of the association are to be free from provincial taxes, except succession duties.

Under the Manitoba Rural Credit Act (chapter 73 of 1917), a Rural Credit Society may be incorporated by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the petition of not less than 15 persons engaged in or purposing to engage in farming in a municipality or locality within the province. A society is not to start business till it has received subscriptions from at least 50 shareholders to the amount of not less than $5,000 of which 10 p.c. must be paid up. The provincial government may subscribe for shares up to one-half of the amount subscribed by individual shareholders, and one or more municipal corporations may subscribe for a total amount not more than one-half of that subscribed by individuals. Every society is to have a board of nine directors, of whom three are to be elected by the individ-

ual shareholders, three by the municipality or municipalities subscribing for shares and three by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. One of the three last mentioned is to be a graduate of the Manitoba Agricultural College and a government officer engaged in agricultural work or instruction. Only the secretary of the society is to be paid a salary.

The objects of a society formed under the Act are: to procure short term loans for its members for the purpose of purchasing seed, feed, implements, etc.; to pay the cost of agricultural operations and prepare land for agriculture; to act as agents in buying supplies for members and selling their products; to promote co-operation among farmers in the district. The directors are to make arrangements with chartered banks or with private individuals for the loans which may be required. An applicant for a loan is to state the date on which he proposes to make repayment, which must be not later than the 31st of December next following, but the directors, with the consent of the lender, may grant a renewal of a loan for not more than twelve months. The lender or the society may require the borrower to sign a note or notes for the amount of his loan, and the society shall endorse such notes. Interest on loans is not to exceed 7 p.c., and one-seventh of the interest is to be paid to the society for its expenses. A society may pay dividends on its stock at a rate not higher than 6 p.c.

All property bought with the proceeds of the loan, together with the offspring of live stock and crops grown from seed bought with these proceeds, are subject to lien to the amount of the loan, and the directors may further obtain a lien on all the personal property of a borrower. Societies formed under the Act are given the right of using municipal, provincial and school buildings for their meetings free of charge. The Lieutenant Governor in Council is empowered to appoint a supervisor of rural credit societies.

The Settlers Animal Purchase Act (chapter 3 of 1916) applies only to the part of the province between lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba. Under it the Minister of Agriculture may spend money, granted for the purpose, on the buying and raising of cows and heifers for re-sale to settlers, wholly or partly on credit. Applications for animals are to be made by organizations, each of ten settlers, every member giving his bond as security for one-tenth of the value of all animals delivered to each member. Inquiries are to be made as to the ability of every purchaser to pay and care for the animals for which he applies, and not more than five animals are to be delivered to one settler at any one time. The term of payment is to be not more than five years and the rate of interest not less than 6 p.c., and the government is to hold a lien on the animals sold and their progeny and is to have the right of inspecting the animals and resuming possession of them if they are not properly cared for. Until payment in full has been made the farmer must send any milk and cream of all his cows, which he does not require for his own use, to any co-operative creamery or cheese-factory that may be established by the government in his locality. The Minister may apply the

money payable for the milk and cream to payment for the animals sold to the farmer.

Saskatchewan.—The Saskatchewan Farm Loans Act (chapter 25, 1st session, and chapter 65, 2nd session of 1917) enacts that there shall be appointed a Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board, consisting of a commissioner and two other members, the commissioner to be the salaried managing member of the board. The working capital of the board is to consist of money advanced by the Provincial Treasurer, and, for this purpose, the Lieutenant Governor in Council is authorized to raise by loan not more than $10,000,000. Loans are to be made by the board on first mortgages only, for amounts not exceeding 50 p.c. of the board's valuations of the properties on which the loans are made, and for a term, in each case, of thirty years. Repayments are to be made in equal annual instalments, and the interest charged is to be such as will pay the interest on and the cost of raising the money obtained, together with the board's expenses.

Loans are to be expended on permanent improvements to the property mortgaged, on productive purposes connected with its development, on the payment of liabilities incurred for such purposes, or, with the special approval of the board, on the acquisition of land for agricultural purposes.

By the Municipalities Seed Grain Act, 1917 (second session, chapter 47), which amends and consolidates the Acts of 1912 and later dates, municipalities are authorized to borrow money for the purchase of seed grain to supply to farmers who are unable to procure it. Sums not exceeding $2,000 may be raised for this purpose under the authority of a resolution of the municipal council, but for larger sums a by-law must be submitted to the electors. The grain is to be issued, against promissory notes of the farmers, in quantities of not greater value than $250 for each quarter section. Money is not to be advanced to farmers for the purchase of grain. A municipality is to have a lien on the crops grown with the seed, and any sum unpaid by a farmer is to be a charge on his land. The price of the seed grain is to be enough, but not more than enough, to cover the cost of the grain and the expenses of purchase and distribution. A municipality may also borrow money to supply feed to farmers on the same terms as seed grain, but in quantities of value not greater than $75 per quarter section.

The Live Stock Purchase and Sale Act, passed in 1913, gives power to the Department of Agriculture to purchase cattle, sheep and swine. These animals are re-sold to farmers at cost under eight different options, varying according to the class of stock and the amount of cash paid down. An applicant for stock under the Act must be a member either of the local grain growers association or of an agricultural society, a shareholder of a co-operative creamery or of a registered agricultural co-operative association, and his application must be approved by the president and secretary of the organization of which the applicant is a member, recommending him as a suitable person to whom stock may be supplied. Notes are taken

for the unpaid balance, which are payable at various times under the different options, and bear interest at six p.c. before, and eight p.c. after maturity. The department holds a lien on all animals sold and their progeny, and also has the right to inspect the animals and to re-possess them in case they are not properly cared for. Where a purchaser is a patron of a creamery, amounts not exceeding 50 p.c. of the value of his dairy products sold to the creamery may, on his order, be deducted, until the whole liability for stock purchased is discharged.

Alberta.—The Alberta Farm Loan Act (chapter 10 of 1917) creates a body corporate called the Alberta Farm Loan Board, of not less than three nor more than five persons, to whom salaries may be paid. A Commissioner of Farm Loans, appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, is to be the general manager of the board's business. The board may make loans for 30 years, on first mortgages of farm lands, for acquiring land for agricultural purposes, for purchasing live stock and equipment, for erecting buildings and making improvements, for discharging liabilities and for any purpose which will in the opinion of the board increase the productiveness of the land.

No loan is to be for an amount greater than 40 p.c. of the appraised value of the land which is mortgaged as security, nor for more than $5,000 to any one person, nor is a loan to be made to any person who is not actually engaged in or intending to be engaged in farming. Every borrower's mortgage shall contain a covenant to pay off the capital and interest of the loan by equal annual instalments, and the rate of interest is to be sufficient to cover the interest payable by the board, the cost of raising the money and the board's expenses. The mortgager has the right of paying off the loan after one year with a bonus of six months' interest, or after five years without bonus.

The board's working capital is to consist of money raised by the issue of its bonds and sums appropriated for the purpose by the Legislature, $10,000 being so appropriated in the Act.

Owing to the conditions created by the war this Act has not yet been put into operation. The Provincial Government has decided to postpone its operation until conditions become more normal.

Under the Alberta Co-operative Credits Act (chapter 11 of 1917) a co-operative credit society may be organized, under the authority of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, on the petition of not less than 30, nor more than 100 persons engaged in or agreeing to engage within one year in farming in a municipality within 30 miles of the society's place of business. Each such person must have subscribed for at least $100 of the society's stock, and subscriptions must have been made for stock of a par value not less than $3,000, of which 20 p.c. must have been paid in cash. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may guarantee the securities of a society to the extent of one-half of the amount of the subscribed stock, and the council of any municipality may guarantee to the same extent. Of the directors of a society four are to be elected by the subscribers, two nominated

by the Lieutenant Governor in Council and two by the guaranteeing municipality, or, if there be more than one such municipality, one director may be nominated by each of them. Only the secretary-treasurer of a society is to receive a salary.

The objects of a society are to be: to procure short term loans for its members for paying the cost of farming operations of all kinds and increasing agricultural production; to act as agents for its members in purchasing commodities required by them and in selling their produce; to promote co-operation among its members. On the application of a member for a loan, the directors, if they approve of the application, are to obtain the loan from a bank, company, firm or person. The borrower is required to sign a note or notes for the amount of the loan and the lender may require the society to endorse any such note. Interest is to be paid at a rate to be agreed upon between the society and the lender, and is to include an amount which is to be paid to the society for meeting its expenses and for maintaining a reserve fund. Every loan will be repayable not later than January 31 next following, but a loan may be renewed by the directors, with the consent of the lender, for not more than twelve months. The borrower must give the society a description of all goods, animals, etc., bought with the proceeds of his loan, and the amount of the loan is to constitute a lien on all such goods, etc.

A society may pay to its shareholders dividends not exceeding 6 p.c. A shareholder whose loans are all fully paid may retire and withdraw the amount paid for his shares, if his retirement does not reduce the number of shareholders below the required minimum.

The Live Stock Encouragement Act (chapter 9 of 1917) provides that any association of five or more persons engaged in practical farming may apply to the Live Stock Commissioner for a loan for the purchase of live stock. The amount of such a loan is not to exceed $500 for each purchaser. The money is to be spent on the purchase of cows and heifers but, with the consent of the commissioner, not more than 10 p.c. of a loan may be spent on a pure-bred bull. The money is to be lent by a bank, company, firm or person by arrangement with the commissioner, on the joint and several notes of the members of the association. No loan is to be for a longer term than five years, and the rate of interest is to be not higher than 6 p.c. A fee of 1 p.c. is to be paid to the commissioner for his expenses. Live stock bought with the money lent, and the offspring of such live stock, must be branded with a brand registered in Alberta, and must not be sold or disposed of till the loan is paid, without the consent of the commissioner. The Act has been in operation since the spring of 1917, and more than $1,000,000 have been lent under its provisions.

Under the Municipal Districts Seed Grain Act (chapter 10 of 1918), any municipal council may borrow money at a rate of interest not higher than 8 p.c. in order to supply seed grain to farmers resident in its district. The consent of the electors to the by-law for the loan is not necessary, and the loan is not to limit the other borrowing powers of the municipality. The Lieutenant Governor in Council

may guarantee the repayment of any such loan. No money is to be advanced to farmers, but the municipality is to buy and distribute seed to a value not exceeding $300 on any quarter section, and not more than $300 is to be owing for seed grain in respect of any one quarter section. Every farmer purchasing seed is to give a promissory note bearing interest at a rate not higher than that paid by the municipality, and, further, a written agreement for a lien on all crops grown during the year in which the note is given.

The Seed Grain Act, 1918 (chapter 21) provides only for the year 1918. It empowers the Provincial Treasurer to make agreements with any chartered bank or other person to guarantee loans of seed-grain or of money for buying seed-grain to the amount of not more than $300 on any one quarter section. Applications for grain or for money with which to buy it must be made to the Minister of Agriculture. The advance is to be a lien on all crops grown on the land for which the advance is made, and the Provincial Treasurer, or the lender, may take a promissory note or mortgage as further security.

British Columbia.—The Land Settlement Board of British Columbia, consisting of not less than three members, operating under authority of the Land Settlement and Development Act (chapter 37 of 1917) and amendments thereto, and under the direction of the Minister of Agriculture, is authorized to make loans to persons or associations, on first mortgages of agricultural land, for acquiring and improving land, erecting buildings, purchasing live stock, machinery, etc., discharging liabilities incurred for such purposes, and for other similar uses which may be approved by the board. Where a prior charge exists on the land for a loan by a municipality for drainage or other improvements, the board may take a mortgage concurrent with the prior charge.

The amount of a loan is not to exceed 60 p.c. of the value of the land offered as security, nor is it to be less than $250 nor more than $10,000 to any one borrower. A loan may be either long-dated or short-dated. A long-dated loan is to be repaid in 15, 20 or 25 years by equal half-yearly instalments for principal and interest. A short-dated loan must be for not less than 3 months nor more than 10 years, and need not be repayable by instalments. The amount of a short-dated loan to an individual shall not exceed $5,000, but a loan of this kind made to an association may, subject to approval by Order-in-Council, exceed $5,000 but not $10,000.

The interest on loans is to be, as nearly as is practicable, at such a rate as will be not more than 1½ p.c. in excess of the rate paid by the Provincial Government on the net amount realized by the sale of securities to raise the funds used for the loan. Additions may be made to existing loans up to a total amount equal to 60 p.c. of the value of the property, on which the loan is a charge at the time of the application for an additional loan. If a loan is made to the pre-emptor or purchaser of Crown land, the value of the land is to be taken as the amount actually paid for it together with the value of improvements made by the purchaser.

The general policy of the Land Settlement Board is to reduce the money-lending feature to the minimum necessary, and to promote land settlement and development work to the fullest extent, along lines consistent with sound business principles, in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Land Settlement and Development Act, and with a view to stimulating the rapid and judicious development of the agricultural areas of the province. In furtherance of these objects, it is the aim of the Board—

(a) To direct efforts to the settlement and development of those agricultural areas situated conveniently for transportation facilities and available for production at the smallest possible cost;

(b) To adopt the necessary measures to establish community settlements in the areas suitable for mixed farming, fruit-growing and all branches of agriculture requiring intensive cultivation;

(c) To cultivate the active and sympathetic co-operation of the Faculty of the University of British Columbia and all other reliable authorities in determining the products for which specific areas are best adapted;

(d) To foster the co-operation of the Department of Lands, the Public Works Department and all other branches of the public service in harmonizing and co-ordinating public expenditure in the areas affected.[1]

The Seed Grain Act (chapter 75 of 1918) authorizes the expenditure by the Minister of Agriculture of not more than $50,000 in any one year for the purchase of seed grain and its distribution to occupiers of land, who may either pay cash for it or give as security promissory notes, bearing interest at a rate not higher than 7 p.c. per annum. The Minister is also to take as further security a charge against the lands owned by the debtor.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES.

Commercial Failures in Canada, 1918.—According to Bradstreet's of January 4, 1919, the total number of Canadian failures reported during the calendar year 1918 was 814, with liabilities of $12,321,140. In number there was a decrease in 1918 of 26.60 p.c., as compared with 1917, while the liabilities decreased by 9.52 p.c. Dun's Review of the same date gives the total number of Canadian insolvencies in 1918 as 873, as compared with 1,088 in 1917, whilst liabilities reached in 1918 the total of $14,502,477, as compared with $18,107,347 in 1917. Tables **55** to **58** give the statistics from both authorities, those from Bradstreet's (Table **55**) being classified by provinces for the calendar years 1917 and 1918 and those for Dun's Review, including Newfoundland, being classified by branches of business for the calendar years 1916 to 1918 (Table **56**) and by classes and provinces for the calendar year 1917, with totals for the years 1908 to 1916, including Newfoundland (Table **57**) and for the year 1918 (Table **58**).

[1]See First Annual Report for the year ending December 31 1917, of the Land Settlement Board Victoria, B.C., 1918.

55—Commercial Failures in Canada, by Provinces, for the Calendar Years 1917, and 1918. [From Bradstreet's].

Provinces.	No. of Failures.		Assets.		Liabilities.	
	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.
			$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	–	4	–	8,410	–	14,800
Nova Scotia	28	13	50,584	57,747	137,336	105,072
New Brunswick	14	11	48,700	6,985	132,807	21,601
Quebec	453	329	2,772,452	1,972,847	6,046,848	4,513,131
Ontario	317	244	2,111,538	2,326,384	4,561,096	5,379,078
Manitoba	89	61	258,693	206,744	751,834	608,126
Saskatchewan	83	70	308,934	320,336	652,903	664,251
Alberta	53	32	185,351	151,764	295,474	269,131
British Columbia	72	50	471,260	281,575	1,038,525	745,950
Canada	**1,109**	**814**	**6,207,512**	**5,332,792**	**13,616,823**	**12,321,140**

56.—Commercial Failures in Canada by Branches of Business, 1916-1918. [From Dun's Review.]

Classes.	1916.		1917.		1918.	
	Number.	Liabilities.	Number.	Liabilities.	Number.	Liabilities.
Manufacturers—		$		$		$
Iron and Foundries	9	330,605	5	163,000	4	435,000
Machinery and Tools	14	151,590	18	692,718	21	1,867,033
Woollens, Carpets, etc	2	9,400	1	35,000	1	500
Cotton, Hosiery, etc	2	501,900	–	–	1	3,500
Lumber, Carpenters	47	3,290,284	45	2,577,040	38	2,056,140
Clothing, Millinery	51	259,558	35	846,926	34	183,602
Hats, Gloves, and Furs	5	72,800	5	62,400	3	41,104
Chemicals and Drugs	1	5,000	2	21,500	2	75,785
Paints and Oils	2	11,200	1	6,000	–	–
Printing and Engraving	24	146,440	12	807,812	9	53,200
Milling and Bakers	40	266,019	20	61,843	30	147,121
Leather, Shoes, etc	13	299,804	13	355,217	6	55,683
Liquors and Tobacco	10	592,701	11	385,925	4	125,819
Glass, Earthenware	15	1,371,062	8	329,415	5	656,307
All other	128	1,488,283	85	1,110,298	74	2,548,013
Total manufacturing	**363**	**8,796,646**	**261**	**7,455,094**	**232**	**8,248,807**
Traders—						
General Stores	217	1,835,694	133	1,578,645	93	966,384
Groceries and Meats	315	1,298,125	239	949,435	192	987,742
Hotels, Restaurants	127	1,901,753	72	985, 230	38	329,414
Liquors and Tobacco	49	433,134	21	96,655	18	57,103
Clothing, Furnishing	120	1,172,064	62	337,184	55	482,918
Dry Goods and Carpets	72	1,341,716	51	1,629,397	33	406,209
Shoes, Rubbers, and Trunks	58	262,325	35	371,126	34	174,494
Furniture, Crockery	25	541,417	8	130,496	12	123,925
Hardware, Stoves and Tools	52	581,917	26	277,711	18	295,576
Chemicals and Drugs	22	116,549	19	126,529	12	100,989
Paints and Oils	3	25,000	1	3,100	1	1,800
Jewellery and Clocks	29	183,066	10	129,440	15	70,935
Books and Papers	16	63,945	8	210,200	3	206,026
Hats, Furs, and Gloves	10	78,274	8	430,075	1	7,831
All other	122	2,455,389	84	1,162,016	65	931,051
Total Trading	**1,237**	**12,290,368**	**777**	**8,417,239**	**590**	**5,142,397**
Agents and Brokers	**85**	**3,982,520**	**59**	**2,369,132**	**51**	**1,111,273**
Total	**1,685**	**25,069,534**	**1,097**	**18,241,465**	**873**	**14,502,477**

NOTE.—The failures in Table 56 include those of Newfoundland.

57—Commercial Failures in Canada by Provinces and Classes for 1917, with totals for 1908-1916. [From Dun's Review.]

Provinces.	Total Commercial.			Manufacturing.	
	Number.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Number.	Liabilities.
		$	$		$
Prince Edward Island	1	2,300	9,400	–	–
Nova Scotia	41	172,813	406,167	8	216,217
New Brunswick	24	66,226	135,869	6	41,440
Quebec	474	6,122,011	9,264,763	115	4,257,850
Ontario	280	3,372,825	3,887,582	81	1,575,652
Manitoba	101	641,260	824,772	20	380,835
Saskatchewan	70	666,605	1,053,849	11	372,718
Alberta	32	1,034,619	1,294,326	5	130,532
British Columbia	65	915,520	1,230,619	14	471,850
Total 1917	**1,088**	**12,994,179**	**18,107,347**	**260**	**7,447,094**
Newfoundland	9	57,721	134,118	1	8,000
Total 1916	1,685	19,670,542	25,069,534	363	8,796,646
" 1915	2,661	39,526,358	41,162,321	655	13,877,414
" 1914	2,898	30,909,563	35 045,095	614	11,063,191
" 1913	1,719	12,658,979	16,979,406	452	6,792,763
" 1912	1,357	8,783,409	12,316,936	323	4,556,615
" 1911	1,332	9,964,604	13,491,196	321	4,760,016
" 1910	1,262	11,013,396	14,514,650	292	7,030,227
" 1909	1,442	10,318,511	12,982,800	354	3,933,938
" 1908	1,640	12,008,113	14,931,790	426	5,967,498

Provinces.	Trading.		Other Commercial.		Banking.	
	Number.	Liabilities.	Number.	Liabilities.	Number.	Liabilities.
		$		$		$
Prince Edward Island	1	9,400	–	–	–	–
Nova Scotia	32	188,450	1	1,500	–	–
New Brunswick	16	90,429	2	4,000	–	–
Quebec	341	4,071,643	18	935,270	–	–
Ontario	176	2,099,662	23	212,268	–	–
Manitoba	74	416,416	7	27,521	–	–
Saskatchewan	58	610,131	1	71,000	–	–
Alberta	24	156,741	3	1,007,053	–	–
British Columbia	47	648,249	4	110,520	–	–
Total 1917	**769**	**8,291,121**	**59**	**2,369,132**	–	–
Newfoundland	8	126,118	–	–	–	–
Total 1916	1,237	12,290,368	85	3,982,520	–	–
" 1915	1,888	21,696,890	118	5,588,017	1	150,000
" 1914	2,164	18,677,935	120	5,303,968	1	250,000
" 1913	1,216	8,681,419	51	1,505,224	1	125,000
" 1912	975	6,906,665	59	853,656	–	–
" 1911	986	7,606,891	5	1,124,289	1	71,194
" 1910	947	6,943,579	23	540,850	2	2,546,871
" 1909	1,059	7,867,287	29	1,181,575	–	–
" 1908	1,171	8,242,436	43	712,856	2	2,137,224

NOTE.—Newfoundland included in totals 1908-1916.

58.—Commercial Failures in Canada by Provinces and Classes for 1918.
[From Dun's Review.]

Provinces.	Total Commercial.			Manufacturing.	
	Number.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Number.	Liabilities.
		$	$		$
Prince Edward Island	3	1,050	24,487	1	6,000
Nova Scotia	31	301,165	924,024	6	744,831
New Brunswick	12	15,205	37,043	–	–
Quebec	349	4,018,448	5,646,463	95	2,075,809
Ontario	261	3,908,569	4,399,184	94	3,482,638
Manitoba	72	438,743	688,794	8	209,418
Saskatchewan	71	472,170	628,466	3	69,020
Alberta	34	363,240	454,576	5	176,031
British Columbia	40	1,727,751	1,699,440	20	1,485,060
Total 1918	**873**	**11,246,341**	**14,502,477**	**232**	**8,248,807**

Provinces.	Trading.		Other Commercial.	
	Number.	Liabilities.	Number.	Liabilities.
		$		$
Prince Edward Island	2	18,487	–	–
Nova Scotia	23	176,139	2	3,054
New Brunswick	10	25,818	2	11,225
Quebec	241	2,751,942	13	818,712
Ontario	147	689,629	20	226,917
Manitoba	57	459,266	7	20,110
Saskatchewan	64	553,217	4	6,229
Alberta	27	271,519	2	7,026
British Columbia	19	196,380	1	18,000
Total 1918	**590**	**5,142,397**	**51**	**1,111,273**

Analysis of Commercial Failures.—In Tables **59** and **60** Bradstreet's and Dun's records of commercial failures are analysed according to the method suggested by Kemmerer. First the total number of concerns doing business is indicated and, secondly, the number of failures with the percentage of these to the whole, the latter being stated in the form of an index number of which the base is 100 as representing the figures of 1900. Thirdly, the assets and liabilities are set forth and analysed. It will be noted that the average liability for each year is indicated; this is necessary because the extent of demoralization caused by business failures is proportioned to the size of the failure, the failure of one large concern often causing a stronger business depression than the failure of scores of small ones. The relation of liabilities to assets is also significant. Lastly as a rough balancing of results the index number indicating the porportion of failures to the number of concerns in business and the index number of the size of the concerns failing are averaged, and the result given as the barometer of business depression. This number reversed is a barometer of business confidence. The records of Bradstreet and Dun are not on the same basis, but the general tendency of the two records is the same, the differences in results being usually only a matter of degree.

59.—Commercial Failures and Business Confidence in Canada, 1900-1917 [Bradstreet's].

Year.	Number of Concerns—				Assets.	Liabilities.				Index Number of Business.	
	Doing Business.	Number Failing.	Proportion Failing.			Total.	Average.		Proportion to Assets.	Depression.	Confidence.
			Percentage	Index No. 1900=100.			Amount.	Index No.			
	No.	No.	p.c.	p.c.	$	$	$	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1900	100,618	1,337	1·32	100·0	4,246,693	10,785,601	8,067	100·0	2·53	100·0	100·0
1901	103,421	1,379	1·33	100·7	5,264,551	11,783,737	8,546	105·8	2·23	103·2	96·8
1902	106,099	1,095	1·03	78·0	3,602,542	8,546,365	7,804	96·7	2·37	87·3	112·7
1903	108,215	958	0·88	66·6	3,870,605	8,372,011	8,739	108·3	2·16	91·4	108·6
1904	110,615	1,175	1·06	80·3	4,137,418	10,019,311	8,527	105·7	2·42	93·0	107·0
1905	114,335	1,430	1·25	94·7	6,584,191	13,879,700	9,706	120·3	2·10	107·5	92·5
1906	112,362	1,239	1·10	83·3	4,305,076	9,450,093	7,627	94·5	2·19	88·9	111·1
1907	116,202	1,365	1·17	86·6	5,276,698	11,735,272	8,596	106·5	2·22	96·5	103·5
1908	118,875	1,715	1·44	109·1	7,770,207	17,582,304	10,252	127·1	2·26	118·1	81·9
1909	123,232	1,588	1·28	96·9	6,195,515	12,811,184	8,067	100·0	2·06	98·4	101·6
1910	128,881	1,469	1·14	86·3	7,075,347	15,712,586	10,696	132·6	2·22	109·4	90·6
1911	130,446	1,401	1·07	81·0	6,420,331	13,086,946	9,341	115·7	2·03	98·3	101·7
1912	142,583	1,312	0·92	69·7	5,611,675	12,355,282	9,417	116·7	2·20	93·2	106·8
1913	149,852	1,827	1·21	91·6	8,142,990	16,650,450	9,113	112·9	2·04	102·2	97·8
1914	155,849	2,886	1·85	140·1	13,507,536	30,693,658	10,635	131·8	2·27	135·9	64·1
1915	156,008	2,621	1·68	127·3	14,227,192	32,134,312	12,260	152·0	2·26	139·6	60·4
1916	156,535	1,772	1·13	85·6	6,349,078	15,952,684	9,003	111·6	2·51	98·6	101·4
1917	153,079	1,115	0·73	55·3	6,223,497	13,567,115	12,168	150·8	2·18	103·0	97·0

60.—Commercial Failures and Business Confidence in Canada, 1900-1917 [Dun].

Year.	Number of Concerns—				Assets.	Liabilities.				Index Number of Business.	
	Doing Business.	Number Failing.	Proportion Failing.			Total.	Average.		Proportion to Assets.	Depression.	Confidence.
			Percentage	Index No. 1900=100.			Amount.	Index No.			
	No.	No.	p.c.	p.c.	$	$	$	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1900	95,772	1,355	1·41	100·0	8,202,898	11,613,208	8,570	100·0	1·42	100·0	100·0
1901	96,961	1,341	1·38	97·8	7,686,823	10,811,671	8,062	94·1	1·41	95·9	104·1
1902	93,890	1,101	1·17	82·9	7,772,418	10,934,777	9,931	115·9	1·41	99·4	100·6
1903	95,029	978	1·03	73·0	4,872,422	7,552,724	7,723	90·1	1·55	81·5	118·5
1904	96,822	1,246	1·29	91·5	8,555,875	11,394,117	9,114	106·7	1·33	99·1	100·9
1905	101,246	1,347	1·33	94·3	6,822,005	9,854,659	7,316	85·4	1·44	89·8	110·2
1906	104,576	1,184	1·13	80·1	6,499,052	9,085,773	7,673	89·5	1·39	84·8	115·2
1907	108,160	1,278	1·17	82·9	9,443,227	13,221,250	10,345	120·7	1·40	101·8	98·2
1908	113,551	1,640	1·44	102·1	12,008,113	14,931,790	9,105	106·2	1·24	104·2	95·8
1909	117,309	1,442	1·23	87·2	10,318,511	12,982,800	9,003	105·0	1·26	96·1	103·9
1910	119,764	1,262	1·05	74·4	11,013,396	14,514,650	11,501	134·2	1·31	104·3	95·7
1911	129,917	1,332	1·03	73·0	9,964,404	13,491,196	10,128	118·2	1·35	95·6	104·4
1912	132,469	1,357	1·02	72·3	8,783,409	12,316,396	9,076	105·9	1·40	89·1	110·9
1913	141,135	1,719	1·22	86·5	12,658,979	16,979,406	9,877	115·2	1·34	100·8	99·2
1914	149,999	2,892	1·93	136·9	30,888,363	34,996,694	12,101	141·2	1·13	139·0	61·0
1915	150,378	2,652	1·76	124·8	39,243,658	40,676,621	15,338	179·0	1·04	151·9	48·1
1916	147,575	1,677	1·14	80·8	19,640,703	24,985,908	14,899	173·9	1·27	127·3	72·7
1917	142,431	1,088	0·76	53·9	12,994,179	18,108,347	16,643	194·2	1·39	124·0	76·0

GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES.

Under the Government Annuities Act, 1908 (7-8 Edw. VII, c. 5), His Majesty the King, represented by the Minister (at present the Postmaster General), may sell to persons domiciled in Canada immediate or deferred annuities of not less than $50 nor more than $1,000 (1) for the life of the annuitant; (2) for a term of years certain, not exceeding twenty years, provided the annuitant shall so long live; (3) for a term of years certain, not exceeding twenty years, or for the life of the annuitant, which ever period shall be the longer; and (4) an immediate or deferred annuity to any two persons domiciled in Canada during their joint lives, and with or without continuation to survivor. The property and interest of any annuitant in any contract for an annuity is neither transferable nor attachable. Except upon the occurrence of invalidity or disablement of an annuitant, no annuity on a separate life is payable unless the annuitant has reached the age of 55. The purchaser may contract that in the event of the death of the annuitant before the date fixed for the annuity to begin all money paid shall be refunded to the heirs with interest at the rate of three per cent, compounded yearly. Statistics of the annuities in force on March 31, 1918, are given in Tables **61-63.** From September 1, 1908, to March 31, 1918, 4,484 annuities have been issued, of which 178 have been cancelled on account of death, leaving on March 31, 1918, 853 immediate annuities and 3,453 deferred annuities, a total of 4,306 contracts in force. The total value of these annuities is $967,007,53, and the amount received for annuities purchased is $3,336,006.26.

61.—Number of Immediate Annuities of each amount paid in full from September 1, 1908, to March 31, 1918.

MALES.

Ages.	$100	$200	$300	$400	$500	$600	$700	$800	$900	$1000
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
55–59	34	20	9	9	13	6	0	0	2	3
60–64	34	19	20	7	3	11	0	0	0	4
65–69	43	19	10	8	2	14	1	0	0	3
70–74	25	17	16	11	1	13	2	1	2	1
75–79	12	7	6	5	1	4	0	1	0	2
80–85	11	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

FEMALES.

55–59	54	27	16	10	6	5	0	0	0	0
60–64	42	13	13	4	4	10	0	0	0	4
65–69	44	16	12	7	2	5	1	0	1	1
70–74	34	18	10	2	2	6	0	0	0	1
75–79	10	13	3	1	4	1	0	0	0	0
80–85	7	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0

62.—Number of Deferred Annuities of each amount purchased by lump sums, lump sums and annual payments, and periodical payments from September 1, 1908, to March 31, 1918.

MALES.

Ages.	$100	$200	$300	$400	$500	$600	$700	$800	$900	$1000
5- 9	125	23	6	3	2	6	–	–	–	3
10-19	311	32	24	6	13	10	–	–	–	4
20-29	276	103	83	30	33	56	1	2	–	3
30-39	202	76	93	34	19	55	–	1	–	8
40-49	116	46	44	27	13	18	1	–	–	10
50-59	35	21	8	1	2	10	–	–	–	1
60-69	3	0	0	0	1	1	–	–	–	1

FEMALES.

5- 9	54	11	15	1	4	3	–	–	–	3
10-19	119	17	13	3	1	14	–	–	–	1
20-29	180	69	59	10	6	26	–	–	–	1
30-39	178	105	68	21	15	23	1	–	–	3
40-49	166	70	40	25	10	20	–	1	–	4
50-59	23	14	9	1	1	1	–	–	–	0
60-69	3	0	0	0	0	0	–	–	–	0

NOTE.—Annuitants numbering 39, who have not yet furnished their ages, are not included in the above table.

63.—Valuation on March 31, 1918, of Annuity Contracts issued pursuant to the Government Annuities Act, 1908.

Description of Contract.	No.	Amount of Annuities.	Value of Annuities Purchased.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Immediate Annuities	563	148,453 52	1,155,425 00
Immediate Annuities guaranteed	204	48,391 21	447,464 00
Immediate Last Survivor (on 2 lives)	86	25,525 05	259,947 00
Deferred, Plan "A"	1,143	236,179 23	505,610 12
Deferred, Plan "A," guaranteed	1,836	375,461 66	503,962 98
Deferred, Last Survivor (on 2 lives)	38	10,375 29	54,082 19
Deferred, Plan " B "	436	122,621 57	409,514 97
Total number of contracts in force	**4,306**	**967,007 53**	**3,336,006 26**

INSURANCE.

Insurance Statistics.—Insurance companies doing business throughout the Dominion of Canada are licensed by the Dominion Government under Acts administered by an Insurance Department under the Minister of Finance. The insurance statistics in Tables

64-84, which are restricted to companies doing business under license from the Dominion Government and do not therefore include the business of companies operating under license from the Provincial Governments, are compiled from the Reports of the Superintendent of Insurance, and are divided into three classes relating (1) to insurance against fire; (2) to life insurance and (3) to insurances of a miscellaneous character covering risks of accident, guarantee, employer's liability, sickness, burglary, hail, steam boilers, tornado, weather, inland transportation, automobiles, sprinkler leakage, live stock and title. They refer in all cases to the calendar year. Complete statistics of these three classes of insurance up to the year 1917 have been published by the Insurance Department, and are included in this section of the Year Book for 1918.

Fire Insurance.—Fire insurance was carried on in 1917 by 96 companies, as compared with 87 companies in 1916. Of the 96 companies in 1917, 24 were Canadian, 30 British and 42 foreign. The gross amount of fire policies, new and renewed, taken during the year 1917, was $4,049,059,999, which is greater by $630,821,319 than the amount taken in 1916. Premiums charged in 1917 amounted to $43,515,822, as compared with $37,231,691 in 1916. The net amount at risk in 1917 was $3,986,197,514.

Life Insurance.—The business of life insurance in Canada was transacted in 1917 by 45 active companies, including 26 Canadian, eight British and ten foreign. In 1916 the corresponding figures were 44 active companies, including 26 Canadian, seven British, one Colonial and ten American. Notwithstanding the difficulties arising out of the war, the total amount of policies in Canada taken during the year 1917 was $282,120,430, as compared with $231,101,625 in 1916. For the Canadian companies the amounts effected were $172,703,621 in 1917, as compared with $138,201,281 in 1916, for British companies $5,109,183 in 1917, as compared with $5,250,033 in 1916 and for foreign companies $104,307,626 in 1917, as compared with $87,649,711 in 1916. The total amount of life insurance in force through life companies for the year 1917, at the date of the statements rendered, was $1,585,042,563, as against $1,422,179,632 in 1916, these figures being distributed among the three different classes of company as follows: Canadian $996,699,282 ($895,528,435 in 1916); British $58,617,506 ($59,151,931 in 1916); foreign $529,725,775 ($467,499,266 in 1916).

Life Insurance on the Assessment Plan.—Table **80** gives the statistics of life insurance on the assessment plan, that is, insurance effected through fraternal or friendly societies by assessments on the members thereof and with annual dues to meet expenses. The statistics in these tables relate, however, only to the five societies reporting to the Insurance Department of the Dominion Government, viz., the Alliance Nationale, the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, the Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Society, the Independent Order of Foresters (whose statistics include sick and funeral departments) and the Woodmen of the World.

War Claims incurred by Insurance Companies in Canada, 1914-17.—With a view to ascertaining the extent to which the life insurance companies in Canada have been affected by the war, a circular was sent by the Superintendent of Insurance to each company asking for the figures showing the war claims incurred during each of the four years 1914, 1915, 1916 and 1917. The claims were further classified in each year according as they were incurred under policies held by (a) enlisted soldiers killed in action or dying from wounds; (b) enlisted soldiers dying from other causes; (c) other persons engaged in war service or civilians dying as a result of military operations. The results of the inquiry are given in Table **81**. Canadian companies also incurred claims under policies held by British and foreign policy holders as follows: 1914, $55,827; 1915, $175,260; 1916, $293,848 and 1917, $293,774, making in all a total of $818,709.

Insurance other than Fire or Life.—Insurance business other than fire or life was carried on in Canada in 1917 by 84 companies: 26 Canadian, 17 British and 41 foreign. In 1916 the corresponding figures were: 27 Canadian, 15 British and 38 United States, a total of 80. Forty-nine of these companies in 1917 (41 in 1916) likewise transacted fire insurance, and one company in both years transacted life insurance. In addition there were in 1917 six fraternal orders or societies which carried on sickness insurance and also life insurance. Of the 26 Canadian companies in 1917 (27 in 1916), 18 (19 in 1916) transacted miscellaneous classes of business only. The combined assets of the 18 companies amounted in 1917 to $6,765,462, as compared with $6,845,744 in 1916. The total liabilities in 1917 were $1,900,061, as compared with $1,883,844. The excess of assets over liabilities in 1917 was thus $4,865,401, as compared with $4,961,899, the excess of assets over liabilities in 1916.

Insurance under Dominion and Provincial Licenses combined.—The measures adopted by the Superintendent of Insurance to collect statistics of the business transacted by companies holding licenses from the Provincial Governments of Canada, or permitted by provincial laws to transact business without a license, were described in the Year Book of 1916-17, pages 576 and 577. Tables **85** to **89** give particulars of insurance business transacted respectively by Dominion and provincial licensees. According to these tables, the total fire insurance (Table **85**) effected in 1917 on property situated in Canada was $4,697,797,624, including $4,049,059,999 with Dominion licensees, $365,313,945 with provincial licensees and $283,423,680 with unlicensed companies (Table **89**). The total net amount of life insurance in force at December 31, 1917 (Table **88**), was $2,110,604,124, of which $1,694,733,851 was with Dominion licensees. The bulk of the life business of the provincial licensees is transacted by fraternal companies. Of business other than fire and life (Table **87**), the net premiums received in 1917 were $15,709,886 and the net losses paid were $7,162,739. Of these amounts the net premiums were $12,874,921 for Dominion and $2,834,965 for provincial licensees; the net losses paid were $5,672,014 for Dominion and $1,490,725 for provincial licensees.

61.—Fire Insurance Business transacted in Canada, 1917.

Companies.	Gross Amount of Policies new and renewed.	Premiums charged thereon.	Rate of premiums per cent of risks.	Net cash received for Premiums.	Net cash paid for Losses.	Percentage of losses paid to premiums received.
Canadian Companies—	$	$	p.c.	$	$	p.c.
Acadia	21,889,496	280,178	1·28	147,293	54,685	37·13
Beaver	6,091,664	95,911	1·57	34,122	6,134	17·98
British America	105,385,692	1,053,097	1·00	694,763	308,856	44·45
British Colonial	18,191,575	253,058	1·39	116,122	76,231	65·65
British Northwestern	8,570,890	128,600	1·50	76,708	25,120	32·75
Canada Accident	12,709,093	115,910	0·91	33,530	15,487	46·19
Canada National	20,002,346	281,958	1·41	149,420	60,239	40·31
Canadian	32,286,662	465,953	1·44	291,854	102,873	35·25
Canadian Lumbermen's	1,421,755	32,316	2·27	4,577	None.	–
Dominion	32,427,774	412,146	1·27	242,164	144,222	59·56
Dominion of Can. G'tee. and Acc't	3,183,579	37,219	1·17	26,108	11,796	45·18
Globe Indeminty	13,255,449	137,324	1·04	53,812	16,937	31·47
Hudson Bay	22,829,601	286,990	1·26	161,733	88,780	54·89
Imperial Underwriters	22,699,762	203,860	0·90	108,167	32,112	29·69
Liverpool Manitoba	42,021,495	484,482	1·15	271,886	103,416	38·04
London Mutual	72,783,572	698,740	0·96	371,353	193,848	52·20
Mercantile	31,893,209	312,480	0·98	263,902	108,324	41·05
Mount Royal	75,005,193	861,213	1·15	489,044	240,022	49·08
North Empire	9,338,421	152,218	1·63	84,385	60,462	71·65
Northwest	16,828,614	197,532	1·17	125,783	84,169	66·92
Occidental	23,388,893	381,632	1·63	158,413	81,812	51·64
Pacific Coast	16,850,265	196,159	1·16	99,543	46,582	46·80
Quebec	34,107,837	320,894	0·94	259,130	151,459	58·45
Western	176,076,014	1,941,871	1·10	519,023	363,259	69·99
Totals	**819,328,851**	**9,331,741**	**1·14**	**4,782,836**	**2,376,825**	**49·69**
British Companies—						
Alliance	38,481,030	362,745	0·94	308,203	128,786	41·79
Atlas	51,106,434	594,700	1·16	516,936	291,227	56·34
British Crown	21,334,858	300,578	1·41	237,110	155,243	65·47
Caledonian	49,574,732	533,426	1·08	438,103	205,501	46·91
Century	12,138,754	120,726	0·99	86,448	54,337	62·86
Commercial Union	173,035,835	1,524,077	0·88	1,035,610	487,239	47·05
Eagle, Star and British Dominions	14,810,129	155,059	1·05	118,285	71,789	60·69
Employers' Liability	63,723,847	654,702	1·03	524,988	215,791	41·10
General Accident, Fire, and Life	42,293,012	454,276	1·07	368,845	199,764	54·16
Guardian Assurance	120,768,295	1,375,855	1·14	1,171,115	600,081	51·24
Law Union and Rock	30,874,677	316,003	1·02	255,452	144,385	56·52
Liverpool and London and Globe	161,361,537	1,774,462	1·10	1,411,088	665,949	47·19
London Guarantee and Accident	37,798,127	414,026	1·10	251,603	84,980	33·78
London and Lancashire Fire	101,297,986	986,703	0·97	792,042	408,719	51·60
London Assurance	39,189,266	403,162	1·03	331,982	156,250	47·07
Marine Insurance Co.	None.	None.	–	None.	None.	–
North British and Mercantile	111,809,181	1,256,930	1·12	1,107,446	380,690	37·42
Northern Assurance Co.	84,317,734	1,029,080	1·22	856,224	497,231	57·48
Norwich Union Fire	86,292,815	966,218	1·12	824,798	478,521	58·02
Ocean Accident and Guarantee	29,224,665	323,651	1·11	250,637	116,695	46·56
Palatine	37,580,784	414,641	1·10	297,404	145,755	49·01
Phœnix of London	109,646,209	1,366,360	1·25	999,090	539,583	54·01
Provincial	8,322,744	63,943	0·77	51,083	73,748	144·37
Royal Ecxhange	65,209,086	633,224	0·97	517,975	300,080	57·93

64.—Fire Insurance Business transacted in Canada, 1917—concluded.

Companies.	Gross Amount of Policies new and renewed.	Premiums charged thereon.	Rate of premiums per cent of risks.	Net cash received for Premiums.	Net cash paid for Losses.	Percentage of losses paid to premiums received.
	$	$	p.c.	$	$	p.c.
British Companies—con.						
Royal Insurance Co.	184,221,002	2,007,121	1·09	1,618,161	813,313	50·26
Scottish Union and National	49,482,234	492,133	0·99	414,709	256,484	61·85
Sun Insurance Office	74,994,035	773,479	1·03	619,158	315,360	50·93
Union Assurance Society	69,322,455	745,396	1·08	546,921	283,847	51·90
Union Insurance Society, Canton	5,199,344	53,994	1·04	27,808	None.	–
Yorkshire	41,480,949	503,502	1·21	428,090	286,942	67·03
Totals	**1,914,891,756**	**20,600,173**	1·08	**16,317,314**	**8,358,290**	**51·22**
Foreign Companies—						
Ætna Insurance Co.	39,532,269	430,993	1·09	377,057	200,303	53·12
Agricultural	1,386,200	21,111	1·52	10,587	1,169	11·04
Alliance Insurance	11,709,642	99,197	0·85	53,212	34,111	64·10
American Central	23,315,149	220,497	0·95	114,255	34,015	29·77
American Insurance	4,963,646	67,272	1·36	61,379	20,612	33·58
American Lloyds	8,413,902	32,937	0·39	26,939	104,643	388·44
Automobile Insurance	None.	None.	–	None.	None.	–
California	6,358,029	73,850	1·16	47,945	10,724	22·37
Citizens of Missouri	1,284,830	18,260	1·42	9,948	699	7·03
Columbia	None.	None.	–	None.	None.	–
Commercial Union of N.Y	826,414	12,308	1·49	7,505	972	12·95
Connecticut	21,042,876	240,053	1·14	159,833	70,711	44·24
Continental Insurance	50,099,181	496,010	0·99	345,105	259,116	75·08
Equitable Fire and Marine	16,568,247	179,324	1·08	42,949	22,489	52·36
Fidelity-Phenix	46,150,090	485,427	1·05	357,776	239,408	66·92
Fireman's Fund	21,732,561	212,159	0·98	158,153	77,606	49·07
Firemen's Insurance	7,647,030	99,555	1·30	83,992	52,215	62·17
General of Paris	11,591,920	121,002	1·04	84,399	48,616	57·60
Glens Falls	22,615,402	223,497	0·99	170,038	80,528	47·36
Globe and Rutgers	79,534,939	723,135	0·91	550,479	251,550	45·70
Great American	58,789,156	551,873	0·94	436,935	245,174	56·11
Hartford Fire	119,957,023	1,261,359	1·05	1,009,343	493,217	48·87
Home Insurance	125,850,655	1,366,316	1·09	1,121,291	560,974	50·03
Insurance Co. of North America	79,889,442	712,349	0·89	521,955	285,303	54·66
Insurance Co. of State of Pa	21,089,352	243,217	1·12	226,070	138,139	61·10
Merchants Fire	626,920	10,544	1·68	6,680	1,517	22·71
Millers National	5,408,896	57,794	1·07	53,033	46,934	88.50
National-Ben Franklin	9,777,375	112,418	1·15	81,402	47,282	58·09
National Fire of Hartford	66,367,147	723,095	1·09	502,240	292,667	58·27
National Union Fire	28,030,934	283,898	1·01	232,681	152,877	65·70
La Nationale	26,463,898	288,244	1·09	211,099	117,523	55·67
Niagara Fire	21,396,266	248,314	1·17	137,107	74,328	54·21
Northwestern National	19,512,374	234,793	1·20	188,705	98,856	52·39
Phœnix of Paris	14,665,622	142,784	0·97	97,325	37,592	38·63
Phœnix of Hartford	59,455,285	642,613	1·08	418,856	186,850	44·61
Providence Washington	27,734,398	258,012	0·93	209,547	106,445	50·80
Queen of America	68,963,562	797,099	1·16	646,043	340,329	52·68
St. Paul Fire and Marine	48,035,280	492,644	1·03	367,678	239,822	65·23
Springfield Fire and Marine	64,948,415	532,409	0·82	417,635	266,376	63·78
Stuyvesant	23,243,949	269,981	1·16	136,367	150,349	110·25
L'Union, Paris, France	22,598,160	267,220	1·18	217,366	128,666	59·19
Westchester	26,662,956	330,335	1·24	245,477	123,279	50·22
Totals	**1,314,839,392**	**13,583,908**	**1·03**	**10,146,386**	**5,643,986**	**55·63**
Grand Total	**4,049,059,999**	**43,515,822**	**1·07**	**31,246,536**	**16,379,101**	**52·42**

65.— Amounts received for Fire Insurance Premiums and paid for Losses, with percentage of Losses to Premiums, 1869-1917.

Year.	Premiums received.	Losses paid.	Percentage of losses to premiums.	Year.	Premiums received.	Losses paid.	Percentage of losses to premiums.
	$	$	p.c.		$	$	p.c.
1869	1,785,539	1,027,720	57.56	1893	6,793,595	5,052,690	74.37
1870	1,916,779	1,624,837	84.77	1894	6,711,369	4,589,363	68.38
1871	2,321,716	1,549,199	66.73	1895	6,943,382	4,993,750	71.92
1872	2,628,710	1,909,975	72.66	1896	7,075,850	4,173,501	58.98
1873	2,968,416	1,682,184	55.67	1897	7,157,661	4,701,833	65.69
1874	3,522,303	1,926,159	54.68	1898	7,350,131	4,784,487	65.09
1875	3,594,764	2,563,531	71.31	1899	7,910,492	5,182,038	65.51
1876	3,708,006	2,867,295	77.33	1900	8,331,948	7,774,293	93.31
1877	3,764,005	8,490,919	225.58	1901	9,650,348	6,774,956	70.20
1878	3,368,430	1,822,764	54.11	1902	10,577,084	4,152,289	39.26
1879	3,227,488	2,145,198	66.47	1903	11,384,762	5,870,716	51.57
1880	3,479,577	1,666,578	47.90	1904	13,169,882	14,099,534	107.06
1881	3,827,116	3,169,824	82.83	1905	14,285,671	6,000,519	42.00
1882	4,229,706	2,664,986	63.01	1906	14,687,963	6,584,291	44.83
1883	4,624,741	2,920,228	63.14	1907	16,114,475	8,445,041	52.41
1884	4,980,128	3,245,323	65.16	1908	17,027,275	10,279,455	60.37
1885	4,852,460	2,679,287	55.22	1909	17,049,464	8,646,826	50.72
1886	4,932,335	3,301,388	66.93	1910	18,725,531	10,292,393	54.96
1887	5,244,502	3,403,514	64.90	1911	20,575,255	10,936,947	53.16
1888	5,437,263	3,073,822	56.53	1912	23,194,518	12,119,581	52.25
1889	5,588,016	2,876,211	51.47	1913	25,745,947	14,003,759	54.39
1890	5,836,071	3,266,567	55.97	1914	27,490,158	15,347,284	55.75
1891	6,168,716	3,905,697	63.31	1915	26,474,833	14,161,949	53.49
1892	6,512,327	4,337,270	67.22	1916	27,783,852	15,111,133	54.39
				1917	31,246,536	16,379,101	52.42
				Total	**481,986,096**	**288,621,046**	**59.88**

66.—Totals of Fire Insurance Premiums received and Losses paid, with percentage of Losses to Premiums by Nationality of Companies, 1869-1917.

Companies.	Premiums received.	Losses paid.	Percentage of losses to Premiums.
	$	$	p.c.
Canadian companies	100,831,320	62,172,559	61.66
British companies	283,625,422	171,729,293	60.55
American and other companies	97,529,354	54,719,194	56.11
Total	**481,986,096**	**288,621,046**	**59.88**

67.—Fire Insurance Premiums received and Losses paid by Canadian Companies doing business in Canada and other Countries, with percentage of Losses paid to Premiums received, 1878-1917.

Year.	Business in Canada.			Business in Other Countries.		
	Premiums received.	Losses paid.	Percentage of losses paid to premiums received.	Premiums received.	Losses paid.	Percentage of losses paid to premiums received.
	$	$	p.c.	$	$	p.c.
1878	591,495	241,545	40.84	1,251,923	737,430	58.90
1880	459,653	219,954	47.85	1,377,310	885,293	64.28
1885	983,555	518,633	52.73	1,485,078	1,051,090	70.78
1890	1,018,226	604,846	59.40	1,584,879	910,511	57.45
1895	785,416	499,472	63.59	2,566,980	1,462,849	56.99
1900	689,956	658,405	95.43	2,804,896	1,969,862	70.23
1905	2,611,899	1,277,772	48.92	3,911,739	2,307,655	58.99
1910	3,037,675	1,754,359	57.75	3,141,709	1,714,812	54.58
1911	3,204,241	1,755,348	54.78	3,343,157	2,149,515	64.30
1912	3,133,661	1,662,120	53.04	3,467,975	2,039,201	58.80
1913	3,285,887	1,978,284	60.26	2,856,233	1,829,175	56.56
1914	2,989,211	1,797,561	60.13	3,129,204	2,112,379	67.51
1915	2,938,210	1,668,798	56.80	3,011,851	1,750,132	58.11
1916	3,038,964	1,475,316	48.55	2,799,871	1,632,886	58.32
1917	2,516,953	1,292,164	51.34	3,706,222	1,722,205	46.47

68.—Amount of Fire Insurance at Risk in Canada, 1869-1917.

Year.	Amount at risk.	Year.	Amount at risk.	Year.	Amount at risk.	Year.	Amount at risk.
	$		$		$		$
1869	188,359,809	1881	462,210,968	1893	814,687,057	1905	1,318,146,495
1870	191,549,586	1882	526,856,478	1894	836,067,202	1906	1,443,902,244
1871	228,453,784	1883	572,264,041	1895	837,872,864	1907	1,614,703,536
1872	251,722,940	1884	605,507,789	1896	845,574,352	1908	1,700,708,263
1873	278,754,835	1885	611,794,479	1897	868,522,217	1909	1,863,276,504
1874	306,844,219	1886	586,773,022	1898	895,394,107	1910	2,034,276,740
1875	364,421,029	1887	634,767,337	1899	936,869,668	1911	2,279,868,346
1876	404,608,180	1888	650,735,059	1900	992,332,360	1912	2,684,355,895
1877	420,342,681	1889	684,538,378	1901	1,038,687,619	1913	3,151,930,389
1878	409,899,701	1890	720,679,621	1902	1,075,263,168	1914	3,456,019,009
1879	407,357,985	1891	759,602,191	1903	1,140,453,716	1915	3,531,620,802
1880	411,563,271	1892	821,410,072	1904	1,215,013,931	1916	3,720,058,236
						1917	3,986,197,514

69.—Assets of Canadian Companies doing Fire Insurance, or Fire Insurance and other classes of Insurance, and Assets in Canada of Companies other than Canadian transacting such business in Canada, 1913-1917.

Items.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
	$	$	$	$	$
Canadian Companies—					
Real estate	890,805	956,169	947,229	1,295,400	1,423,963
Loans on real estate	3,041,389	3,169,250	3,319,848	3,343,750	3,186,488
Stocks, bonds and debentures	9,376,392	9,024,937	9,793,226	10,785,277	12,047,378
Agents' balances and premiums outstanding	1,893,507	2,043,406	2,567,121	2,718,065	3,467,806
Cash on hand and in banks	1,737,687	1,656,436	2,162,128	2,271,752	3,737,752
Interest and rents	159,258	205,657	290,747	292,548	365,090
Other assets	681,761	445,324	354,109	471,452	485,293
Total assets	**17,780,799**	**17,501,179**	**19,434,408**	**21,178,244**	**24,713,770**
British Companies—					
Real estate	2,589,350	2,837,100	2,371,456	2,361,921	2,378,570
Loans on real estate	12,673,949	14,695,586	5,471,761	5,321,817	12,709,933
Stocks, bonds and debentures	11,683,102	13,720,258	14,778,620	15,487,919	17,352,975
Agents' balances and premiums outstanding	1,583,009	1,722,732	2,122,057	2,275,667	2,713,810
Cash on hand and in banks	1,509,870	2,162,506	2,265,547	2,848,486	4,411,767
Interest and rents	421,358	548,115	186,550	205,650	528,604
Other assets in Canada	156,585	165,781	164,763	219,340	231,379
Total assets in Canada	**30,617,223**	**35,852,078**	**27,360,754**	**28,720,800**	**40,327,038**
American Companies—					
Real estate	–	–	–	None	–
Loans on real estate	–	8,500	–	None	–
Stocks, bonds and debentures	6,840,822	8,487,566	8,304,971	9,285,183	10,339,773
Agents' balances and premiums outstanding	1,264,185	1,400,871	1,406,320	1,485,304	1,573,316
Cash on hand and in banks	221,340	449,000	870,233	1,196,765	2,084,495
Interest and rents	67,767	95,457	111,582	124,360	145,869
Other assets	27,646	26,028	55,951	42,167	52,026
Total assets in Canada	**8,421,760**	**10,467,422**	**10,749,057**	**12,133,779**	**14,195,479**
All Companies—					
Real estate	3,480,155	3,793,269	3,318,685	3,657,321	3,802,533
Loans on real estate	15,715,338	17,873,336	8,791,609	8,665,567	15,896,421
Stocks, bonds and debentures	27,900,316	31,232,761	32,876,817	35,558,379	39,740,126
Agents' balances and premiums outstanding	4,740,701	5,167,009	6,095,498	6,479,036	7,754,932
Cash on hand and in banks	3,468,897	4,267,942	5,297,908	6,317,003	10,234,014
Interest and rents	648,383	849,229	588,879	622,558	1,039,563
Other assets	865,992	637,133	574,823	732,959	768,698
Total assets in Canada	**56,819,782**	**63,820,679**	**57,544,219**	**62,032,823**	**79,236,287**

70.—Liabilities of Canadian Companies doing Fire Insurance, or Fire Insurance and other classes of Insurance, and Liabilities in Canada of Companies other than Canadian transacting such business in Canada, 1913-17.

Items.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
	$	$	$	$	$
Canadian Companies—					
Unsettled losses	858,066	951,039	1,004,123	1,832,805	3,382,071
Reserve of unearned premiums	5,980,877	5,907,016	5,895,740	5,960,745	7,004,629
Sundry items	1,274,755	1,147,752	1,509,362	1,783,253	1,902,409
Total liabilities, not including capital	**8,113,698**	**8,005,807**	**8,409,225**	**9,576,803**	**12,289,109**
Excess of assets over liabilities, excluding capital	9,667,101	9,495,372	11,025,183	11,601,441	12,424,661
Capital stock paid up	9,825,459	9,327,546	9,705,234	9,706,336	10,455,893
British Companies—					
Unsettled losses	703,556	878,988	733,158	1,976,475	2,846,585
Reserve of unearned premiums	8,017,926	8,488,770	8,681,721	9,699,494	10,827,544
Sundry items[1]	1,155,394	962,328	1,520,477	417,151	620,012
Total liabilities in Canada	**9,876,876**	**10,330,086**	**10,935,356**	**12,093,120**	**14,294,141**
Excess of assets over liabilities, excluding capital	20,740,347	25,521,991	16,425,398	16,627,680	26,032,897
Capital stock paid up	–	–	–	–	–
American Companies—					
Unsettled losses	595,864	858,806	699,776	1,166,977	1,774,278
Reserve of unearned premiums	4,388,977	4,888,828	4,767,935	5,129,402	5,809,042
Sundry items[1]	291,582	310,379	336,998	262,587	309,892
Total liabilities in Canada	**5,276,423**	**6,058,013**	**5,804,709**	**6,558,966**	**7,893,212**
Excess of assets over liabilities, excluding capital	3,145,338	4,409,409	4,944,348	5,574,813	6,302,267
Capital stock paid up	–	–	–	–	–
All Companies—					
Unsettled losses	2,157,486	2,688,833	2,437,057	4,976,257	8,002,934
Reserve of unearned premiums	18,387,780	19,284,614	19,345,396	20,789,641	23,641,215
Sundry items[1]	2,721,731	2,420,459	3,366,837	2,462,991	2,832,313
Total liabilities in Canada not including capital	**23,266,997**	**24,393,906**	**25,149,290**	**28,228,889**	**34,476,462**
Excess of assets over liabilities, excluding capital	33,552,786	39,426,772	32,394,929	33,803,934	44,759,825
Capital stock paid up[2]	9,825,459	9,327,546	9,705,234	9,706,336	10,455,893

[1] Liabilities under life and other branches included.
[2] Canadian companies only.

71.—Cash Income and Expenditure of Canadian Companies doing Fire Insurance or Fire Insurance and other classes of Insurance, and Cash Income and Expenditure in Canada of Companies other than Canadian transacting such business in Canada, 1913-1917.

Items.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
INCOME.	$	$	$	$	$
Canadian Companies—					
Net cash for premiums..	9,167,900	9,122,882	10,008,557	11,146,958	15,397,572
Interest and dividends on stocks, etc.....	653,599	640,459	672,406	739,599	780,713
Sundry items.....	176,642	15,257	59,795	78,632	28,585
Total cash income...	**9,998,141**	**9,778,598**	**10,740,758**	**11,965,189**	**16,206,870**
British Companies[1]—					
Net cash for premiums..	13,138,597	13,710,908	13,609,363	14,294,801	16,317,315
Interest and dividends stocks, etc.....	1,298,719	1,370,943	911,348	952,690	1,572.080
From branches other than Fire or Life.....	1,367,100	1,381,397	2,217,868	2,239,324	3,371,441
Sundry items.....	2,660	456	4,659	1,557	1,505
Total cash income.....	**15,807,076**	**16,463,704**	**16,743,238**	**17,488,372**	**21,262,341**
American Companies[1]—					
Net cash for premiums..	7,508,050	8,771,599	8,306,395	8,671,173	10,146,386
Interest and dividends on stocks, etc.....	254,252	339,690	398,696	445,970	448,136
From branches other than Fire or Life.....	414,616	595,104	978,343	1,551,295	2,801,764
Sundry items.....	754	28,067	None.	None.	5,573
Total cash income.....	**8,177,672**	**9,734,460**	**9,683,434**	**10,668,438**	**13,401,859**
EXPENDITURE.					
Canadian Companies—					
Paid for losses.....	5,786,981	5,729,043	5,947,654	6,560,438	8,301,165
General expenses.....	3,676,507	3,639,927	3,701,268	4,040,280	4,985,345
Dividends or bonus to shareholders.....	481,900	329,588	510,429	438,319	1,216,795
Total cash expenditure	**9,945,388**	**9,698,558**	**10,159,351**	**11,039,037**	**14,503,305**
Excess of income over expenditure.....	52,753	80,040	581,407	926,152	1,703,565
British Companies[1]—					
Paid for losses.....	6,939,453	7,796,482	6,889,360	7,926,461	8,358,290
General expenses.....	4,146,973	4,356,332	4,503,221	4,812,638	5,423,713
On account of branches other than Fire or Life.	1,174,587	1,218,800	2,179,610	1,968,887	2,905,050
Total cash expenditure	**12,261,013**	**13,371,614**	**13,572,191**	**14,707,986**	**16,687,053**

[1]Income and Expenditure in Canada.

71.—Cash Income and Expenditure of Canadian Companies doing Fire Insurance or Fire Insurance and other classes of Insurance, and Cash Income and Expenditure in Canada of Companies other than Canadian transacting such business in Canada, 1913-1917—concluded.

Items.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
	$	$	$	$	$
EXPENDITURE—CON.					
Excess of income over expenditure	3,546,063	3,092,090	3,171,047	2,780,386	4,575,288
American Companies[1]—					
Paid for losses	4,043,757	4,578,500	4,646,722	4,589,096	5,643,986
General expenses	2,235,516	2,551,307	2,578,842	3,004,448	3,368,986
On account of branches other than Fire or Life	272,771	434,380	761,589	1,821,147	1,967,947
Total cash expenditure	**6,552,044**	**7,564,187**	**7,987,153**	**9,414,691**	**10,980,919**
Excess of income over expenditure	1,625,628	2,170,273	1,696,281	1,253,747	2,420,940

[1] Income and expenditure in Canada.

72.—Amount of Net Premiums written and Net Losses incurred by Provinces in Canada, by Canadian, British, and American and other Companies transacting Fire Insurance, 1917.

(Licensed re-insurance deducted.)

Provinces.	Canadian.		British.		United States and other.	
	Premiums.	Losses.	Premiums.	Losses.	Premiums.	Losses.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
P. E. Island	27,484	18,038	85,763	43,606	41,648	13,507
Nova Scotia	242,155	258,283	534,478	428,517	661,534	677,306
New Brunswick	246,698	167,855	683,275	424,057	524,859	274,253
Quebec	1,327,028	838,889	4,322,718	2,533,408	2,075,571	1,338,272
Ontario	2,444,266	1,478,754	5,853,140	3,480,660	2,988,213	2,124,380
Manitoba	657,651	349,158	1,225,626	729,285	930,579	585,867
Saskatchewan	710,840	281,983	1,195,527	469,588	850,952	473,670
Alberta	529,480	166,475	1,086,273	311,883	816,675	321,180
British Columbia	571,067	155,981	1,671,929	428,741	1,238,902	299,781
Yukon	None.	None.	970	203	2,891	None.
Total	**6,756,669**	**3,715,416**	**16,706,043**[1]	**8,861,392**[2]	**10,132,018**[3]	**6,108,216**

[1] Including $52,058 premiums and less $5,714 Floater Premiums which have not been separated according to Provinces.

[2] Including $18,597 losses which have not been separated according to Provinces, and less $7,153 reinsurance losses not separated.

[3] Including $194 Floater Premiums not separated.

73.—Life Insurance in Canada, 1913-1917.

Items.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Canadian Companies—					
Policies new and taken up.....NO.	100,967	108,844	109,118	120,759	135,145
Policies in force at end of year..... "	553,372	587,887	620,559	675,634	744,239
Policies become claims "	7,870	8,248	9,213	9,912	11,633
Amount of policies new and taken up.. $	131,493,582	125,505,324	121,033,310	138,201,281	172,703,621
Net amount of policies in force..... $	750,637,902	794,520,423	829,972,809	895,528,435	996,699,282
Net amount of policies become claims. $	7,613,365	9,009,944	10,383,062	11,763,328	13,183,223
Amount of premiums in year..... $	24,784,163	26,047,253	28,546,303	30,296,416	34,599,199
Claims paid[1]..... $	7,640,225	8,455,729	9,914,932	10,537,141	12,636,011
Unsettled claims—					
Not resisted..... $	877,327	1,135,185	1,329,424	2,394,825	2,865,751
Resisted..... $	8,000	110,362	109,000	114,972	101,332
British Companies—					
Policies new and taken up.....NO.	4,448	11,603	7,690	6,901	7,849
Policies in force at end of year..... "	27,522	30,925	31,383	33,293	36,389
Policies become claims "	666	652	802	821	798
Amount of policies new and taken up... $	6,950,695	9,294,590	5,727,313	5,250,633	5,109,183
Net amount of policies in force..... $	58,176,795	60,770,658	58,087,018	59,151,931	58,617,506
Net amount of policies become claims. $	1,472,815	1,516,885	1,773,592	1,801,022	1,521,921
Amount of premiums in year..... $	1,905,486	1,906,998	2,071,592	1,903,590	1,957,143
Claims paid[1]..... $	1,526,803	1,385,909	1,712,889	1,693,628	1,561,113
Unsettled claims—					
Not resisted..... $	175,118	310,217	324,261	408,571	341,361
Resisted..... $	None	None	50,500	50,594	50,686
American Companies—					
Policies new and taken up.....NO.	408,676	323,606	365,788	330,008	354,760
Policies in force at end of year..... "	1,055,088	1,157,943	1,297,010	1,474,455	1,681,202
Policies become claims "	9,853	10,843	13,168	16,708	19,565
Amount of policies new and taken up... $	93,164,269	82,206,602	94,358,935	87,649,711	104,307,626
Net amount of policies in force..... $	359,775,330	386,869,397	423,556,850	467,499,266	529,725,775
Net amount of policies become claims. $	4,216,778	4,677,481	5,403,510	6,695,184	7,470,501
Amount of premiums in year..... $	11,951,557	13,139,844	14,488,783	15,893,099	18,287,267
Claims paid[1]..... $	4,349,751	4,409,764	5,542,199	6,488,908	7,245,838
Unsettled claims—					
Not resisted..... $	281,655	613,031	475,751	669,138	822,358
Resisted..... $	21,480	24,707	125,790	122,597	132,163

[1] Including matured endowments.

73.—Life Insurance in Canada, 1913-1917—concluded.

Items.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
All Companies—					
Policies new and taken up.....No.	514,091	444,053	482,596	457,668	497,758
Policies in force at end of year..... "	1,635,982	1,776,755	1,948,952	2,183,382	2,461,830
Policies become claims "	18,389	19,743	23,183	27,441	31,996
Amount of policies new and taken up... $	231,608,546	217,006,516	221,119,558	231,101,625	282,120,430
Net amount of policies in force..... $	1,168,590,027	1,242,160,478	1,311,616,677	1,422,179,632	1,585,042,563
Net amount of policies become claims. $	13,302,958	15,204,310	17,560,164	20,259,534	22,175,645
Amount of premiums in year..... $	38,641,206	41,094,095	45,106,678	48,093,105	54,843,609
Claims paid[1]..... $	13,516,779	14,251,402	17,170,020	18,719,677	21,442,962
Unsettled claims—					
Not resisted..... $	1,334,100	2,058,433	2,129,436	3,472,534	4,029,470
Resisted..... $	29,480	135,069	285,290	288,163	284,181

[1] Including matured endowments.

74.—Insurance Death-rate in Canada, 1914-1917.

Companies.	1914.			1915.		
	Number of lives exposed to risk.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Number of lives exposed to risk.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.
Active companies, ordinary.....	637,686	4,800	7,527	682,070	5,708	8,368
Active companies, industrial.....	1,070,637	9,497	8,870	1,185,923	10,369	8,743
Assessment and fraternal societies.....	126,062	1,377	10,923	109,050	1,308	11,994
Non-active and retired companies.....	3,217	99	30,774	2,950	122	41,356
Total.....	**1,837,602**	**15,773**	**8,583**	**1,979,993**	**17,507**	**8,842**
	1916.			1917.		
Active Companies, ordinary.....	729,618	7,770	10,649	794,720	8,999	11,323
Active companies, industrial.....	1,344,733	13,799	10,261	1,538,092	16,240	10,559
Assessment and fraternal societies.....	97,125	1,330	56,629	91,413	1,504	16,453
Non-active and retired companies.....	2,667	151	13,694	2,449	92	37,574
Total.....	**2,174,143**	**23,050**	**10,593**	**2,426,674**	**26,835**	**11,058**

NOTE.—Average death-rate for all companies in the seventeen years 1901-1917, 9.893 per 1,000.

75.—Assets of Canadian Life Companies and Assets in Canada of Life Companies other than Canadian Companies, 1913-1917.

Items.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Canadian Companies	$	$	$	$	$
Real estate	11,510,386	12,773,617	14,096,206	15,052,552	17,405,495
Loans on real estate	87,215,996	94,765,472	96,058,936	95,921,380	92,703,648
Loans on collaterals	1,477,725	2,132,153	1,696,754	2,501,710	1,279,931
Cash loans and premium obligations on policies in force	30,875,309	36,204,417	39,303,673	41,134,378	42,749,481
Stocks, bonds, and debentures	87,754,400	94,881,911	104,357,271	125,686,429	149,578,220
Interest and rent due and accrued	4,798,603	5,839,838	6,724,460	7,191,937	7,329,915
Cash on hand and in banks	3,365 373	4,163,749	5,159,429[1]	3,678,529[1]	4,194,956[1]
Outstanding and deferred premiums	6,025,257	6,776,990	6,562,725	6,611,938	7,246,081
Other assets	221,446	288,791	283,980	299,405	257,072
Total assets	**233,241,495**	**257,826,938**	**274,243,434**	**298,078,258**	**322,744,799**
British Companies—	$	$	$	$	$
Real estate	917,860	919,588	961,214	968,794	975,987
Loans on real estate	17,937,890	18,420,270	17,834,771	16,942,175	15,738,404
Loans on collaterals	139,568	139,069	155,193	156,943	160,169
Cash loans and premium obligations on policies in force	2,373,212	2,556,680	2,713,804	2,655,840	2,543,442
Stocks, bonds, and debentures	15,103,739	15,272,005	14,765,800	15,998,950	16,001,299
Interest and rent due and accrued	300,336	370,350	407,409	432,307	435,110
Cash on hand and in banks[1]	435,258	854,670	702,430	788,602	682,031
Outstanding and deferred premiums	364,125	381,148	347,661	344,215	335,650
Other assets	13,797	10,598	10,224	18,040	34,067
Total assets in Canada	**37,585,785**	**38,924,378**	**37,808,566**	**38,305,866**	**36,906,159**
American Companies—					
Real estate	177,228	70,765	72,559	79,840	83,085
Loans on real estate	11,417,124	9,173,058	11,973,851	11,087,153	10,834,482
Loans on collaterals	none.	none.	none.	none.	none.
Cash loans and premium obligations on policies in force	8,742,100	10,012,133	10,850,791	10,777,910	11,026,169
Stocks, bonds, and debentures	46,685,135	50,777,774	49,721,360	55,146,616	62,404,175
Interest and rent due and accrued	931,390	1,030,904	1,152,562	1,151,210	1,270,588
Cash on hand and in banks[1]	653,675	763,901	2,408,289	2,537,267	4,232,789
Outstanding and deferred premiums	1,139,772	1,238,849	1,287,225	1,352,317	1,497,861
Other assets	20	1,222	1,874	9,846	none.
Total assets in Canada	**69,746,441**	**73,068,606**	**77,468,511**	**82,142,159**	**91,349,149**

[1] Includes cash deposits with Government.

NOTE.—Certain British companies transacting fire insurance in Canada transact also life insurance in Canada, and insomuch as a separation of assets has not been made between these two classes, their assets in Canada are not here included, but are included in the assets of British companies shown in Table 69 on page 554.

76.—Liabilities of Canadian Life Companies and Liabilities in Canada of Life Companies other than Canadian Companies, 1913-1917.

Schedule.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
	$	$	$	$	$
Canadian Companies—					
Unsettled claims	1,501,526	2,132,846	2,382,635	3,768,275	4,557,929
Net re-insurance reserve	196,698,301	213,606,163	227,562,062	246,172,484	267,172,605
Sundry liabilities	3,745,040	7,244,806	7,571,712	8,668,836	10,738,527
Total liabilities not including capital	**201,944,867**	**222,983,815**	**237,516,409**	**258,609,595**	**282,469,061**
Surplus of assets excluding capital	31,299,628	34,843,123	36,727,025	39,468,663	40,275,738
Capital stock paid up	5,409,233	5,462,314	5,582,019	5,680,106	5,740,583
British Companies[1]—					
Unsettled claims	175,118	310,217	374,761	459,164	392,046
Net re-insurance reserve	18,080,566	18,498,011	18,760,831	19,267,700	18,888,809
Sundry liabilities	118,047	133,782	209,972	121,208	140,405
Total liabilities not including capital	**18,373,731**	**18,942,010**	**19,345,564**	**19,848,072**	**19,421,260**
Surplus of assets	19,212,054	19,982,368[2]	18,463,002[2]	18,457,794[2]	17,484,899[2]
American Companies[1]—					
Unsettled claims	303,134	637,737	601,540	791,735	954,520
Net re-insurance reserve	60,596,643	65,020,583	69,124,299	74,997,533	82,516,873
Sundry liabilities	1,240,377	1,368,261	1,687,867	1,988,928	2,282,503
Total liabilities not including capital	**62,140,154**	**67,026,581**	**71,413,706**	**77,778,196**	**85,753,896**
Surplus of assets	7,606,290	6,042,025	6,054,805	4,363,963	5,595,253
All Companies—					
Unsettled claims	1,979,778	3,080,800	3,358,936	5,019,174	5,904,495
Net re-insurance reserve	275,375,510	297,124,757	315,447,192	340,437,717	368,578,287
Sundry liabilities	5,103,464	8,746,849	9,469,552	10,778,972	13,161,435
Total liabilities not including capital	**282,458,752**	**308,952,406**	**328,275,680**	**356,235,863**	**387,644,217**
Surplus of assets excluding capital	58,117,972	60,867,516	61,244,831	62,560,420	63,355,890
Capital stock paid up[3]	5,409,233	5,462,314	5,582,019	5,680,106	5,740,583

[1] Liabilities in Canada. [2] Incomplete. [3] Canadian companies only.

77.—Cash Income and Expenditure of Canadian Life Companies and Cash Income and Expenditure in Canada of Life Companies other than Canadian Companies, 1913-1917.

Schedule.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
INCOME.	$	$	$	$	$
Canadian Companies—					
Net premium income	33,728,176	35,273,895	38,492,314	41,626,425	46,997,715
Consideration for annuities	3,810,677	3,523,477	1,699,598	2,332,401	1,448,569
Interest and dividends on stocks, etc	12,219,117	13,561,140	14,512,703	16,004,312	17,637,462
Sundry items	237,932	408,118	133,224	287,869	148,946
Total cash income	**49,995,902**	**52,766,630**	**54,837,839**	**60,251,007**	**66,232,692**
British Companies—					
Net premium income	1,904,486	1,906,690	2,071,284	1,903,433	1,956,835
Consideration for annuities	1,000	307	307	158	308
Interest and dividends on stocks, etc	1,757,322	1,903,351	1,933,401	1,889,512	1,936,229
Sundry items	6,028	6,514	2,197	712	−102
Total cash income[1]	**3,668,836**	**3,816,862**	**4,007,189**	**3,793,815**	**3,893,270**
American Companies—					
Net premium income	11,815,933	13,118,951	14,476,565	15,830,132	18,138,725
Consideration for annuities	135,627	20,892	12,217	62,968	148,542
Interest and dividends on stocks, etc	2,746,319	3,301,999	3,633,145	3,944,510	4,215,168
Sundry items	429,036	33,640	15,237	49,538	41,170
Total cash income[1]	**15,126,915**	**16,475,482**	**18,137,164**	**19,887,148**	**22,543,605**
EXPENDITURE.					
Canadian Companies—					
Payments to policyholders	16,601,436	19,405,276	25,909,382	24,147,117	27,570,554
General expenses	10,539,236	10,998,450	11,322,408	12,253,485	14,017,950
Dividends to stockholders	583,683	453,682	690,436	510,816	549,005
Total expenditure	**27,724,355**	**30,857,408**	**37,922,226**	**36,911,418**	**42,137,509**
Excess of income over expenditure	22,271,547	21,909,222	16,915,613	23,339,589	24,095,183
British Companies—					
Payments to policyholders	1,810,311	1,606,784	2,182,843	1,990,050	1,997,904
General expenses	511,352	609,386	508,519	485,907	494,348
Dividends to stockholders	–	–	–	–	–
Total expenditure[1]	**2,321,663**	**2,216,170**	**2,691,362**	**2,475,957**	**2,492,252**
Excess of income over expenditure	1,347,173	1,600,692	1,315,827	1,317,858	1,401,018

[1] Income and expenditure in Canada.

77.—Cash Income and Expenditure of Canadian Life Companies and Cash Income and Expenditure in Canada of Life Companies other than Canadian Companies, 1913-1917—concluded.

Schedule.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
EXPENDITURE—con.	$	$	$	$	$
American Companies—					
Payments to policyholders	6,875,456	7,197,375	8,335,383	9,549,992	10,417,237
General expenses	2,999,600	3,230,648	3,403,578	3,728,182	4,442,426
Dividends to stockholders	–		–	–	–
Total expenditure[1]	**9,875,056**	**10,428,023**	**11,738,961**	**13,278,174**	**14,859,663**
Excess of income over expenditure	5,251,859	6,047,459	6,398,203	6,608,974	7,683,942

[1] Income and expenditure in Canada.

78.—Net Amount of Life Insurance in force in Canada, 1912-1917.

Companies.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Canadian	706,656,117	750,637,902	794,520,423	829,972,809	895,528,435	996,699,282
British	54,537,725	58,176,795	60,770,658	58,087,018	59,151,931	58,617,506
American	309,114,827	359,775,330	386,869,397	423,556,850	467,499,266	529,725,775
All	1,070,308,669	1,168,590,027	1,242,160,478	1,311,616,677	1,422,179,632	1,585,042,563

NOTE.—See Canada Year Book, 1911, p. 313 for the years 1875 to 1900 and 1916-17 p. 596 for the years 1901 to 1911.

79.—Premium Income of Life Companies, 1912-1917.

Companies.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Canadian	23,540,081	24,784,163	26,047,253	28,546,303	30,296,416	34,599,199
British	1,768,046	1,905,486	1,906,998	2,071,592	1,903,590	1,957,143
American	10,401,389	11,951,557	13,139,844	14,488,783	15,893,099	18,287,267
All	35,709,516	38,641,206	41,094,095	45,106,678	48,093,105	54,843,609

NOTE.—See Canada Year Book, 1911, p. 312, for the years 1875 to 1900, and 1916-17 p. 597, for the years 1901 to 1911.

80.—Life Insurance on Assessment Plan, 1913-1917.

Items.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
No. certificates taken	15,391	6,102	4,503	3,897	7,991
No. certificates become claims	1,905	2,203	2,072	2,243	2,550
	$	$	$	$	$
Amount paid by members	2,404,200	2,443,861	2,332,594	1,931,898	5,776,737
Amount of certificates new and taken up	11,852,050	4,568,250	3,152,000	3,299,250	6,301,236
Net amount in force	136,244,519	119,008,814	100,421,755	91,681,224	109,691,288
Amount of certificates become claims	2,213,885	2,372,672	2,275,594	2,202,484	2,594,937
Claims paid	2,171,048	2,339,953	2,254,448	2,147,515	2,468,652
Unsettled claims—					
Not resisted	344,248	218,865	215,426	297,160	375,907
Resisted	2,200	8,000	8,000	5,500	1,000
Amount terminated by—					
Death	1,599,317	1,582,979	1,556,038	1,482,851	1,825,695
Surrender, expiry, or lapse	22,768,463	24,581,265	22,015,141	11,928,616	8,266,146
Total terminated	24,367,780	26,164,244	23,571,179	13,411,467	10,091,841
Assets—					
Real estate	983,379	1,010,201	1,022,464	1,061,139	880,685
Loans on real estate	6,768,482	6,969,908	7,106,185	7,430,142	9,776,409
Policy Loans (Liens arising out of re-adjustment)	–	–	19,101,153	18,579,639	25,567,695
Stocks, bonds and debentures	12,981,610	13,625,254	13,758,528	13,713,387	14,443,905
Cash on hand and in banks	539,391	1,012,246	1,026,428	749,659	993,669
Interest and rent due and accrued	253,982	268,875	397,529	464,285	590,270
Dues from members	79,012	120,679	178,022	93,364	164,970
Other assets	1,365,614	1,159,167	1,955,345	2,679,196	1,292,675
Total assets	**22,971,470**	**24,166,330**	**44,545,654**	**44,770,811**	**53,710,278**
Liabilities—					
Claims, unsettled	527,368	441,123	458,945	485,903	594,129
Reserve	–	–	41,395,398[1]	43,241,785[1]	48,963,644[1]
Due on account of general expenses	5,804	5,568	8,971	4,962	20,722
Other liabilities	664,659	410,742	1,047,637	78,086	3,210,032
Total liabilities	**1,197,831**	**857,433**	**42,910,951**	**43,810,736**	**52,788,527**
Income—					
Assessments	4,961,774	5,094,179	4,762,454	3,981,676	11,316,586
Fees and dues	330,286	302,528	268,644	242,928	316,293
Interest and rents	1,208,485	1,460,737	1,498,638	2,051,224	2,230,332
Other receipts	5,646	75,329	2,404	65,113	31,197
Total income	**6,506,191**	**6,932,773**	**6,532,140**	**6,340,941**	**13,894,408**
Expenditure—					
Paid to members	4,306,131	4,522,395	4,518,298	4,468,362	5,336,489
General expenses	705,078	822,937	459,990	446,683	778,301
Total expenditure	**5,011,209**	**5,345,332**	**4,978,288**	**4,915,045**	**6,114,790**
Excess of income over expenditure	1,494,982	1,587,441	1,553,852	1,425,896	7,779,618

[1] Independent Order of Foresters $40,783,811 in 1915, $41,833,439 in 1916, and $43,763,143 in 1917, including a special war reserve of $500,000 in 1916 and $1,000,000 in 1917.

81.—Canadian War Claims Incurred, 1914-1917.

Year.	Dominion Licenses.				Provincial Licenses.			
	A.	B.	C.	Total.	A.	B.	C.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1914	15,793	1,622	–	17,415	1,000	1,000	–	2,000
1915	1,607,342	190,684	141,709	1,939,735	114,746	18,500	7,585	140,831
1916	4,318,839	226,987	15,112	4,560,938	426,711	50,411	1,500	478,622
1917	5,011,994	375,760	241,478	5,629,232	721,977	45,885	23,855	791,717

A: Enlisted soldiers killed in action, or dying from wounds. B: Enlisted soldiers dying from other causes. C: Other persons engaged in war service, or civilians dying as a result of military operations.

82.—Insurance other than Fire and Life, 1917.

Companies.	Policies in force at end of year.	Premiums.	Amount of Policies new and renewed.	Net Amount in force	Losses incurred.	Claims paid.
	No.	$	$	$	$	$
Guarantee	21,535[1]	824,638	258,007,518	199,742,031	205,503	223,668
Personal Accident	78,220[1]	1,644,664	392,322,309[1]	315,817,296[1]	703,701	647,303
Personal Accident and Sickness	64,449	859,955	18,510,064[1]	15,998,020[1]	414,696	374,647
Employers' Liability	6,141[1]	2,437,392	77,751,089[1]	69,709,674[1]	1,511,397	1,309,954
Sickness	84,094[1]	1,374,351	4,480,483[5]	5,577,608[5]	878,401	857,478
Burglary	8,498[1]	159,858	38,649,119[1]	32,629,518[1]	51,225	50,636
Steam Boiler	5,237[1]	219,605	28,429,265[1]	65,714,516[1]	52,173	31,899
Hail	None	3,035,895	41,054,025[1]	None	1,390,269	1,360,915
Inland Transportation	7[1]	222,402	591,622,391	3,925,516	62,353	60,943
Plate Glass	9,840[1]	353,801	[2]	[2]	236,401	153,105
Automobile[3]	5,753[1]	593,008	42,100,409[1]	26,729,383[1]	265,957	227,286
Automobile[4]	12,512[1]	831,827	138,407,262[1]	108,434,041[1]	305,443	247,500
Sprinkler Leakage	785[1]	62,282	12,118,021	17,151,680	52,037	33,456
Live Stock	2,039	85,319	2,130,607	920,561	43,425	44,049
Tornado	4,564[1]	35,137	8,990,713	25,049,249	93,438	49,065
Explosion	–	134,787	27,338,015	21,491,873	110	110

[1] Incomplete. [2] Plate glass companies having adopted the system of insurance by replacement instead of paying for the value of the glass broken, their returns do not show the amount of insurance effected during the year, nor the amount in force at the end of the year. [3] Including fire risk. [4] Excluding fire risk. [5] Returns of two companies only.

83.—Income and Expenditure and Assets and Liabilities of Canadian Companies doing Insurance Business other than Fire and Life, 1917.

Companies.	Cash Income.	Cash Expenditure.	Excess of Income over Expenditure.	Assets.	Liabilities. [1]	Excess of Assets over Liabilities.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Boiler Inspection	107,483	89,994	17,489	337,388	108,750	228,638
Canada Hail	67,712	50,112	17,600	70,666	1,837	68,829
Canada Weather	2,197	7,444	−5,247	23,929	3,835	20,094
Canadian Surety	129,901	83,160	46,741	358,278	66,915	291,363
Casualty Co. of Canada	8,152	6,932	1,220	23,932	9,139	14,793
Chartered Trust and Executor Co	11,401	12,803	−1,402	218,269	6,123	212,146
Dominion-Gresham	145,485	128,502	16,983	359,696	105,926	253,770
General Accident	395,019	345,731	49,288	496,301	231,573	264,728
General Animals	61,280	54,960	6,320	53,299	21,036	32,263
Guarantee Co. of N. A.	424,557	277,590	146,967	2,159,372	326,396	1,832,976
Guardian Insurance Co. of Canada	175,306	145,189	30,117	459,766	93,480	366,286
Imperial Guarantee and Accident	303,243	273,382	29,861	480,034	192,223	287,811
London and Lancashire Guarantee and Accident	242,014	262,474	−20,460	850,119	256,754	593,365
Merchants Casualty Co.	661,551	631,949	29,602	248,574	167,671	80,903
Merchants' and Employers' Guarantee and Accident	174,868	165,677	9,191	180,040	61,312	118,728
Moose, Grand Lodge of Loyal Order	1,786	2,005	−219	12,995	12,939	56
North American Accident	282,124	223,764	58,360	351,339	184,186	167,153
Protective Association of Canada	153,095	148,381	4,714	81,464	49,965	31,499
Total	**3,347,174**	**2,910,049**	**437,125**	**6,765,461**	**1,900,060**	**4,865,401**

[1] Not including capital stock.

84.—Income and Expenditure in Canada of Companies, other than Canadian, doing Business other than Fire and Life, 1917.

Companies.	Income (Cash).			Expenditure (Cash).			
	Premiums.	Interest and Dividends on Stock.	Total Cash Income.	Paid for Losses.	General Expenditure.	Total Cash Expenditure.	Excess of Income over Expenditure.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
American and Foreign Marine	39,417	None	39,417	1,138	8,890	10,028	29,389
American Surety	18,370	2,680	21,050	3,895	5,875	9,770	11,280
British and Foreign Marine	436	4,680	5,116	144	123	267	4,849
Continental Casualty	7,024	None	7,024	737	2,548	3,285	3,739
Fidelity Casualty	233,460	None	233,460	77,845	125,932	203,777	29,683
Hartford Steam Boiler	1,200	1,350	2,550	15,000	None	15,000	−12,450
International Fidelity	7,049	None	7,049	2,500	559	3,059	3,990
Lloyds Plate Glass	67,950	4,105	72,055	25,144	34,414	59,558	12,497
Loyal Protective	106,873	11,580[1]	118,453	59,056	48,025	107,081	11,372
Maryland Casualty	335,556	12,476	348,032	140,178	129,739	269,917	78,115
National Provincial Plate Glass	15,256	None	15,256	6,990	6,694	13,684	1,572
National Surety	75,684	5,650	81,334	25,585	32,168	57,753	23,581
New York Plate Glass	20,895	1,313	22,208	9,598	8,658	18,256	3,952
Ocean Marine	18,441	None	18,441	None	3,346	3,346	15,095
Railway Passengers	246,496	150	246,646	87,725	118,920	206,645	40,001
Ridgely Protective	42,147	9,950[2]	52,097	26,593	16,530	43,123	8,974
Travelers' Indemnity Co., Hartford	203,419	7,364	210,783	44,945	79,574	124,519	86,264
United Commercial Travelers	19,368	1,350	20,718	12,577	5,240	17,817	2,901
United States Fidelity and Guaranty	336,914	13,075	349,989	82,862	151,529	234,391	115,598
Total	**1,795,955**	**75,723**	**1,871,678**	**622,512**	**778,764**	**1,401,276**	**470,402**

[1] Includes sundries $9,423. [2] Includes sundries $8,510.

85.—Dominion and Provincial Fire Insurance in Canada, 1917.

Business transacted by	Net insurance written.	Net in force Dec. 31, 1917.	Net premiums received.	Net losses paid.
	$	$	$	$
1. Dominion licensees	4,049,059,999	3,986,197,514	31,246,530	16,379,102
2. Provincial licensees—				
(a) Provincial companies within provinces by which they are incorporated	327,866,639	815,618,098	3,627,007	2,168,274
(b) Provincial companies within provinces other than those by which they are incorporated	27,881,675	64,990,092	270,199	132,158
(c) British and Foreign companies	9,565,631	10,691,631	184,609	41,414
Total for Provincial Companies	365,313,945	891,299,821	4,081,815	2,341,846
Grand Totals	**4,414,373,944**	**4,877,497,335**	**35,328,345**	**18,720,948**

86.—Dominion and Provincial Insurance in Canada, other than fire and Life, 1917.

Business transacted by	Net premiums received.	Net losses paid.
	$	$
1. Dominion licensees	12,874,921	5,672,014
2. Provincial licensees—		
(a) Provincial companies within provinces by which they are incorporated	1,900,586	939,177
(b) Provincial companies within provinces other than those by which they are incorporated	544,362	333,123
(c) British and Foreign Companies	390,017	218,425
Total for Provincial Companies	2,834,965	1,490,725
Grand Totals	**15,709,886**	**7,162,739**

87.—Dominion and Provincial Insurance in Canada, other than Fire and Life, 1917.

NET PREMIUMS RECEIVED.

Class of business.	Dominion Licensees.	Provincial Licensees.				Grand Totals.
		(a) Prov. Cos within provinces by which they are incorp.	(b) Prov. Cos. within prov. other than those by which they are incorp.	(c) British and Foreign.	Total provincial Licensees.	
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Accident	1,644,664	7,625	452	–	8,077	1,652,741
Accident and Sickness combined	859,955	112,605	1,467	13,139	127,211	987,166
" (Fraternals)	–	65,283	7,117	14,256	86,656	86,656
Automobile (including Fire risk)	593,008	18,924	38	–	18,962	611,970
Automobile (excluding Fire risk)	831,827	27,047	272	1,847	29,166	860,993
Burglary	159,858	6,462	–	–	6,462	166,320
Employers' Liability	2,437,392	81,267	379	–	81,646	2,519,038
Explosion	134,787	–	–	–	–	134,787
Guarantee	824,638	24,183	1,177	937	26,297	850,935
Hail	3,035,895	635,741	318,930	303,054	1,257,725	4,293,620
Inland Transportation	222,402	–	–	7,053	7,053	229,455
Live Stock	85,319	11,796	9,094	–	20,890	106,209
Plate Glass	353,801	58,047	1,117	–	59,164	412,965
Sickness	1,374,351	4,790	–	49,038	53,828	1,428,179
" (Fraternals)	–	1,998	–	–	1,998	1,998
Sickness and Funeral combined (Fraternals)	–	808,062	204,319	693	1,013,074	1,013,074
Sprinkler Leakage	62,282	–	–	–	–	62,282
Steam Boiler	219,605	–	–	–	–	219,605
Tornado	35,137	36,756	–	–	36,756	71,893
Totals	12,874,921	1,900,586	544,362	390,017	2,834,965	15,709,886

NET LOSSES PAID.

Accident	647,303	12,581	–	–	12,581	659,884
Accident and Sickness combined	374,647	45,130	385	6,171	51,686	426,333
" (Fraternals)	–	62,442	3,509	11,215	77,166	77,166
Automobile (including Fire risk)	227,286	10,684	1,375	–	12,059	239,345
Automobile (excluding Fire risk)	247,500	7,293	–	44	7,337	254,837
Burglary	50,636	2,188	–	–	2,188	52,824
Employers' Liability	1,309,954	43,078	162	–	43,240	1,353,194
Explosion	110	–	–	–	–	110
Guarantee	223,668	3,775	484	201	4,460	228,128
Hail	1,360,915	274,830	70,994	152,027	497,851	1,858,766
Inland Transportation	60,943	–	–	8,255	8,255	69,198
Live Stock	44,049	4,450	300	–	4,750	48,799
Plate Glass	153,105	27,110	981	–	28,091	181,196
Sickness	857,478	1,672	–	40,283	41,955	899,433
" (Fraternals)	–	789	–	–	789	789
Sickness and Funeral combined (Fraternals)	–	431,404	254,933	229	686,566	686,566
Sprinkler Leakage	33,456	–	–	–	–	33,456
Steam Boiler	31,899	–	–	–	–	31,899
Tornado	49,065	11,751	–	–	11,751	60,816
Totals	**5,672,014**	**939,177**	**333,123**	**218,425**	**1,490,725**	**7,162,739**

88.—Dominion and Provincial Life Insurance in Canada, 1917.

Business transacted by	Net insurance written.	Net in force Dec. 31, 1917.	Net premiums received.	Net losses paid.
	$	$	$	$
1. Dominion licensees—				
(a) Life companies	282,120,430	1,585,042,563	54,843,609	21,442,962
(b) Fraternals	6,301,236	109,691,288	5,776,737	2,468,652
Totals	**288,421,666**	**1,694,733,851**	**60,620,346**	**23,911,614**
2. Provincial licensees—				
(a) Provincial companies within province by which they are incorporated.				
(i) Life companies	3,333,793	12,678,080	403,693	71,599
(ii) Fraternals	3,850,415	164,345,166	3,001,544	2,632,459
(b) Provincial companies in provinces other than those by which they are incorporated.				
(i) Life companies	2,153,248	4,527,005	138,932	10,875
(ii) Fraternals	3,177,000	85,506,421	1,101,252	906,624
(c) British and foreign companies.				
(i) Fraternals	7,218,950	148,813,601	2,751,772	2,113,779
Totals for Provincial companies	**19,733,406**	**415,870,273**	**7,397,193**	**5,735,336**
Grand Totals	**308,155,072**	**2,110,604,124**	**68,017,539**	**29,646,950**

89.—Fire Insurance effected on property in Canada, under Section 129 of the Insurance Act, 1917, by Companies, Associations or Underwriters not licensed to transact business in Canada.

Companies.	Amount of Insurance.
	$
Lloyds' Associations	41,563,643
Reciprocal Underwriters	32,529,746
Mutual Companies	155,350,709
Stock Companies	53,979,582
Total	**283,423,680**

Description of Property.	
	$
Lumber and Lumber Mills	22,562,025
Other Industrial Plants and Mercantile Establishments	191,864,603
Stock and Merchandise	44,723,586
Railway Property and Equipment	17,660,394
Miscellaneous	6,613,072
Total	**283,423,680**

Amount by Provinces.

	$		$
P. E. Island	102,852	Saskatchewan	5,032,227
Nova Scotia	6,355,741	Alberta	5,669,087
New Brunswick	10,304,078	British Columbia	13,536,563
Quebec	96,771,541	Yukon	159,300
Ontario	136,851,426		
Manitoba	8,640,865	**Total**	**283,423,680**

XIII.—ADMINISTRATION.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.

Representation by Provinces.—The four original provinces of the Dominion were Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, which were given parliamentary representation according to Section 37 of the British North America Act, 1867. By Imperial Orders in Council the provinces of British Columbia and Prince Edward Island were admitted into the Dominion, the former on July 20, 1871, by Order dated May 16, 1871, and the latter on July 1, 1873, by Order dated June 26, 1873. An Act of the Dominion Parliament of May 12, 1870 (33 Vict., c. 3), provided for the formation of the province of Manitoba out of Rupert's Land and the Northwest Territories, so soon as these should be admitted into the Dominion of Canada, which admission was effected by Imperial Order in Council dated June 23, 1870, and taking effect on July 15, 1870. In consequence of doubts as to the legal validity of the Dominion Act of 1870 (33 Vict., c. 3), the Imperial Parliament passed an Act in 1871 (34-35 Vict., c. 28) making the Canadian Act valid and effectual.

Parliament of Canada.—The Parliament of the Dominion of Canada consists of the Senate with 96 members and of the House of Commons with 234 members, senators being appointed for life by the Governor-General and members of the House of Commons being elected by the people. The ordinary legal limit of duration for each parliament is five years; but by Act of the Imperial Parliament (6-7 Geo. V., c. 19), passed June 1, 1916, and intituled an Act to amend the British North America Act, 1867, the duration of the 12th Parliament of Canada was extended until October 7, 1917. The 12th Parliament was dissolved by proclamation of the Governor General on October 6th, 1917; and the 13th Parliament of Canada was elected on December 17, 1917. A Redistribution Act passed after each census readjusts the number of representatives in the House of Commons in accordance with rules laid down in Section 51 of the British North America Act, 1867, of the Imperial Parliament (30-31 Vict., c. 3). These rules provide that the province of Quebec shall always have the fixed number of 65 members, and that there shall be assigned to each of the other provinces such a number of members as will bear the same proportion to the number of its population (ascertained by the census) as the number 65 bears to the population of Quebec.

The Senate.—The numerical representation of the Senate by provinces is as follows: Prince Edward Island 4, Nova Scotia 10, New Brunswick 10, Quebec 24, Ontario 24, Manitoba 6, Saskatchewan 6, Alberta 6, British Columbia 6 Total 96.

House of Commons.—The representation of the people in the House of Commons has been governed by Acts of the Dominion Parliament passed in 1903, 1904 and 1907 (3 Edw. VII, c. 60; 4 Edw. VII, c. 35; 6-7 Edw. VII, c. 41). The provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta were created by Acts of the Dominion Parliament passed in 1905 (4-5 Edw. VII, cc. 3 and 42), and after the Northwest Census

of 1906 the Representation Act was amended by an Act of April 27, 1907 (6-7 Edw. VII, c. 41), which gave Saskatchewan ten members and Alberta seven members after the next ensuing election of October 26, 1908. The seven additional members thus given to Saskatchewan and Alberta brought the representation of Canada in the House of Commons up to 221. The Representation Act, 1914 (4-5 Geo. V, c. 51), which was assented to on June 12, 1914, and which came into operation for the election of the 13th Parliament of Canada, provides that the House of Commons shall consist of 234 members, distributed by provinces as follows: Prince Edward Island 3, Nova Scotia 16, New Brunswick 11, Quebec 65, Ontario 82, Manitoba 15, Saskatchewan 16, Alberta 12, British Columbia 13 and Yukon Territory 1. Table 1 shows the representation in the House of Commons according to the districts of the Representation Act, 1914.

1.—Representation in the House of Commons according to the Districts of the Representation Act, 1914.

Provinces and Districts.	Population, 1911.	Representation.	Provinces and Districts.	Population, 1911.	Representation.
Canada.	**7,206,643**[1]	**234**	**New Brunswick**—con.		
Prince Edward Island.	**93,728**	**3**	Northumberland	31,194	1
Kings	22,636	1	Restigouche and Madawaska	32,321	1
Prince	32,779	1	Royal	31,491	1
Queens	38,313	1	St. John City and County and Albert County	63,263	2
Nova Scotia.	**492,338**	**16**	Victoria and Carleton	33,034	1
			Westmorland	44,621	1
Antigonish and Guysborough	29,010	1	York-Sunbury	37,780	1
Cape Breton North and Victoria	29,888	1	**Quebec.**	**2,005,779**	**65**
Cape Breton South and Richmond	66,625	2	Argenteuil	16,766	1
Colchester	23,664	1	Bagot	18,206	1
Cumberland	40,543	1	Beauce	51,399	1
Digby and Annapolis	29,871	1	Beauharnois	20,802	1
Halifax City and County	80,257	2	Bellechasse	21,141	1
Hants	19,703	1	Berthier	19,872	1
Inverness	25,571	1	Bonaventure	28,110	1
Kings	21,780	1	Brome	13,216	1
Lunenburg	33,260	1	Chambly and Verchères	28,715	1
Pictou	35,858	1	Champlain	39,824	1
Shelburne and Queens	24,211	1	Charlevoix-Montmorency	27,972	1
Yarmouth and Clare	32,097	1	Chateauguay-Huntingdon	26,562	1
			Chicoutimi-Saguenay[2]	65,888	1
			Compton	29,630	1
New Brunswick.	**351,889**	**11**	Dorchester	25,096	1
			Drummond and Arthabaska	41,590	1
Charlotte	21,147	1	Gaspé	35,001	1
Gloucester	32,662	1	Hull	34,192	1
Kent	24,376	1			

[1] Including 5,900, the population of the Northwest Territories.

[2] Includes portion of Northwest Territories added to Quebec by the Extension of Boundaries Act, 1912, with a population of 2,547.

NOTE.—Included in the total population of Quebec are the following unorganized parts and their respective populations, which are not attached to any county, viz.—Abitibi 910, East Main 160, Mistassini 191, Nemiskau 56, Rupert's House 445, Stratton Island 3, Waswanipi 301.

1.—Representation in the House of Commons according to the Districts of the Representation Act, 1914—con.

Provinces and Districts.	Population, 1911.	Representation.
Quebec—concluded.		
Joliette	23,911	1
Kamouraska	20,888	1
Labelle	31,149	1
Laprairie-Napierville	19,335	1
L'Assomption-Montcalm	28,506	1
Laval-Deux-Montagnes	25,275	1
Levis	28,913	1
L'Islet	16,435	1
Lotbinière	22,158	1
Maskinongé	16,509	1
Matane	27,539	1
Megantic	31,314	1
Missiquoi	17,466	1
Montmagny	17,356	1
Montreal Island—		
Hochelaga	44,884	1
Jacques Cartier	55,943	1
Laurier-Outremont	45,176	1
Maisonneuve	33,796	1
Ste. Anne	41,541	1
St. Antoine	34,794	1
St. Denis	45,141	1
Westmount-St. Henri	56,088	1
St. James	44,057	1
St. Laurent-St. George	38,883	1
George-Etienne Cartier	51,937	1
St. Mary	62,521	1
Nicolet	30,055	1
Pontiac	29,416	1
Portneuf	30,260	1
Quebec County	28,046	1
Quebec, E	30,922	1
Quebec S	24,163	1
Quebec W	30,506	1
Richelieu	19,810	1
Richmond and Wolfe	39,491	1
Rimouski	23,951	1
St. Hyacinthe-Rouville	35,473	1
St. Jean-Iberville	21,882	1
Shefford	23,976	1
Sherbrooke	23,211	1
Stanstead	20,765	1
Temiscouata	36,430	1
Terrebonne	29,018	1
Three Rivers and St. Maurice	36,153	1
Vaudreuil-Soulanges	20,439	1
Wright	23,862	1
Yamaska	20,387	1
Ontario.	**2,527,292**	**82**
Algoma E	37,968	1
Algoma W	28,752	1
Brant	19,259	1
Brantford City	26,617	1
Bruce N	23,783	1
Bruce S	26,249	1
Carleton	24,417	1
Dufferin	17,740	1
Dundas	25,973	1
Durham	26,411	1
Elgin E	17,597	1
Elgin W	26,715	1
Essex N	38,006	1
Essex S	29,541	1
Fort William and Rainy River	33,626	1
Frontenac	21,944	1
Glengarry and Stormont	38,226	1
Grenville	17,545	1
Grey N	33,957	1
Grey S	31,934	1
Haldimand	21,562	1
Halton	22,208	1
Hamilton E	39,793	1
Hamilton W	37,279	1
Hastings E	24,978	1
Hastings W	30,825	1
Huron N	26,886	1
Huron S	26,097	1
Kent	52,439	1
Kinsgton	20,660	1
Lambton E	25,779	1
Lambton W	29,109	1
Lanark	34,375	1
Leeds	36,753	1
Lennox and Addington	20,386	1
Lincoln	35,429	1
London	46,300	1
Middlesex E	23,465	1
Middlesex W	27,300	1
Muskoka	21,233	1
Nipissing	43,714	1
Norfolk	27,110	1
Northumberland	32,892	1
Ontario N	17,141	1
Ontario S	23,865	1
Ottawa	77,182	2
Oxford N	25,077	1
Oxford S	22,294	1
Parry Sound	26,547	1
Peel	22,102	1
Perth N	30,235	1
Perth S	18,947	1
Peterborough E	15,499	1
Peterborough W	26,151	1
Port Arthur and Kenora[1]	37,641	1
Prescott	26,968	1
Prince Edward	17,150	1
Renfrew N	23,617	1
Renfrew S	27,852	1
Russell	39,434	1
Simcoe E	35,294	1
Simcoe, N	24,699	1
Simcoe S	25,060	1
Timiskaming	37,076	1
Toronto South	43,956	1
Toronto East	53,712	1
Toronto Centre	54,792	1
Toronto West	57,804	1

[1] Includes portion of Northwest Territories added to Ontario by the Extension of Boundaries Act, 1912, with a population of 4,018.

1.—Representation in the House of Commons according to the Districts of the Representation Act, 1914—concluded.

Provinces and Districts.	Population, 1911.	Representation.
Ontario—concluded.		
Toronto (Parkdale)	59,609	1
Toronto North	51,318	1
Victoria	36,499	1
Waterloo N.	33,619	1
Waterloo S.	28,988	1
Welland	42,163	1
Wellington N.	22,292	1
Wellington S.	32,200	1
Wentworth	34,634	1
York E.	32,864	1
York W.	33,306	1
York S.	34,458	1
York N.	22,415	1
Manitoba.	**461,630**	**15**
Brandon	39,734	1
Dauphin	23,371	1
Lisgar	25,978	1
Macdonald	20,802	1
Marquette	32,384	1
Nelson[1]	11,973	1
Neepawa	23,913	1
Portage la Prairie	22,059	1
Provencher	23,996	1
Selkirk	32,650	1
Souris	27,133	1
Springfield	37,527	1
Winnipeg Centre	58,903	1
Winnipeg North	45,682	1
Winnipeg South	35,525	1
Saskatchewan.	**492,432**	**16**
Assiniboia	31,975	1
Battleford	21,753	1
Battleford North	24,017	1
Humboldt	37,126	1
Kindersley	21,937	1
Last Mountain	32,464	1
Maple Creek	19,869	1
McKenzie	36,921	1
Saskatchewan—con.		
Moosejaw	31,552	1
Prince Albert	36,162	1
Qu'Appelle	30,470	1
Regina	44,441	1
Saskatoon	31,539	1
Saltcoats	32,332	1
Swift Current	28,793	1
Weyburn	31,081	1
Alberta.	**374,663**	**12**
Battle River	26,140	1
Bow River	27,044	1
Calgary E.	35,172	1
Calgary W.	30,211	1
Edmonton E.	32,188	1
Edmonton W.	34,956	1
Lethbridge	29,552	1
Macleod	30,685	1
Medicine Hat	24,481	1
Red Deer	37,815	1
Strathcona	28,501	1
Victoria	37,918	1
British Columbia.	**392,480**	**13**
Burrard	48,493	1
Cariboo	26,908	1
Comox-Alberni	16,777	1
Kootenay E.	22,399	1
Kootenay W.	28,373	1
Nanaimo	31,822	1
Skeena	25,486	1
Vancouver Centre	60,104	1
Vancouver South	20,446	1
Victoria City	31,660	1
Westminster Dist.	22,848	1
Westminster, New	29,098	1
Yale	28,066	1
Yukon Territory.	**8,512**	**1**

[1] Includes portion of Northwest Territories added to Manitoba by the Extension of Boundaries Act, 1912, with a population of 6,016.

2.—Governors-General of Canada, 1867-1918.

Name.	Date of appointment.	Date of assumption of office.
Viscount Monck, G.C.M.G.	June 1, 1867	July 1, 1867
Lord Lisgar, G.C.M.G. (Sir John Young)	Dec. 29, 1868	Feb. 2, 1869
The Earl of Dufferin, K.P., K.C.B., G.C.M.G.	May 22, 1872	June 25, 1872
The Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G.	Oct. 5, 1878	Nov. 25, 1878
The Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G.	Aug. 18, 1883	Oct. 23, 1883
Lord Stanley of Preston, G.C.B.	May 1, 1888	June 11, 1888
The Earl of Aberdeen, K.T., G.C.M.G.	May 22, 1893	Sept. 18, 1893
The Earl of Minto, G.C.M.G.	July 30, 1898	Nov. 12, 1898
The Earl Grey, G.C.M.G.	Sept. 26, 1904	Dec. 10, 1904
Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G.	Mar. 21, 1911	Oct. 13, 1911
The Duke of Devonshire, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.	Aug. 19, 1916	Nov. 11, 1916

3.—Dominion Parliaments, 1867-1918.

Number of Parliaments.	Session.	Date of Opening.	Date of Prorogation.	Days of session.	Elections, writs returnable, dissolutions and lengths of Parliaments.
1st Parliament...	1st	Nov. 6, 1867	May 22, 1868	118[1]	Aug., Sept., 1867[3]
	2nd	April 15, 1869	June 22, 1869	69	Sept. 24, 1867.[4]
	3rd	Feb. 15, 1870	May 12, 1870	87	July 8, 1872.[5]
	4th	Feb. 15, 1871	April 14, 1871	59	4 y., 9 m., 15 d.[6]
	5th	April 11, 1872	June 14, 1872	65	
2nd Parliament...	1st	Mar. 5, 1873	Aug. 13, 1873	81[2]	July, Aug., Sept. '72.[3]
	2nd	Oct. 23, 1873	Nov. 7, 1873	16	Sept. 3, 1872.[4]
					Jan. 2, 1874.[5]
					1 y., 4 m., 0 d.[6]
3rd Parliament...	1st	Mar. 26, 1874	May 26, 1874	62	Jan. 22, 1874.[3]
	2nd	Feb. 4, 1875	April 8, 1875	64	Feb. 21, 1874.[4]
	3rd	Feb. 10, 1876	April 12, 1876	63	Aug. 17, 1878.[5]
	4th	Feb. 8, 1877	April 28, 1877	80	4 y., 5 m., 25 d.[6]
	5th	Feb. 7, 1878	May 10, 1878	93	
4th Parliament...	1st	Feb. 13, 1879	May 15, 1879	92	Sept. 17, 1878.[3]
	2nd	Feb. 12, 1880	May 7, 1880	86	Nov. 21, 1878.[4]
	3rd	Dec. 9, 1880	Mar. 21, 1881	103	May 18, 1882.[5]
	4th	Feb. 9, 1882	May 17, 1882	98	3 y., 5 m., 28 d.[6]

[1]Adjourned from 21st December, 1867, to 12th March, 1868, to allow the Local Legislatures to meet. [2]Adjourned 23rd May till 13th August. [3]Period of general elections. [4]Writs returnable. [5]Dissolution of Parliament. [6]Duration of Parliament in years, months and days, The life of a Parliament is counted from the date of return of election writs to the date of dissolution, both days inclusive.

3.—Dominion Parliaments, 1867-1918—concluded.

Number of Parliaments.	Session.	Date of Opening.	Date of Prorogation.	Days of session.	Elections, writs returnable, dissolutions and length of Parliaments.
5th Parliament...	1st	Feb. 8, 1883	May 25, 1883	107	June 20, 1882.[3]
	2nd	Jan. 17, 1884	April 19, 1884	94	Aug. 7, 1882.[4]
	3rd	Jan. 29, 1885	July 20, 1885	173	Jan. 15, 1887.[5]
	4th	Feb. 25, 1886	June 2, 1886	98	4 y., 5 m., 10 d.[6]
6th Parliament...	1st	April 13, 1887	June 23, 1887	72	Feb. 22, 1887.[3]
	2nd	Feb. 23, 1888	May 22, 1888	90	April 7, 1887.[4]
	3rd	Jan. 31, 1889	May 2, 1889	92	Feb. 3, 1891.[5]
	4th	Jan. 16, 1890	May 16, 1890	121	3 y., 9 m., 27 d.[6]
7th Parliament...	1st	April 29, 1891	Sept. 30, 1891	155	
	2nd	Feb. 25, 1892	July 9, 1892	136	March 5, 1891.[3]
	3rd	Jan. 26, 1893	April 1, 1893	66	April 25, 1891.[4]
	4th	Mar. 15, 1894	July 23, 1894	131	April 24, 1896.[5]
	5th	April 18, 1895	July 22, 1895	96	5 y., 0 m., 0 d.[6]
	6th	Jan. 2, 1896	April 23, 1896	111	
8th Parliament...	1st	Aug. 19, 1896	Oct. 5, 1896	48	
	2nd	Mar. 25, 1897	June 29, 1897	97	June 23, 1896.[3]
	3rd	Feb. 3, 1898	June 13, 1898	131	July 13, 1896.[4]
	4th	Mar. 16, 1899	Aug. 11, 1899	149	Oct. 9, 1900.[5]
	5th	Feb. 1, 1900	July 18, 1900	168	4 y., 2 m., 26 d.[6]
9th Parliament...	1st	Feb. 6, 1901	May 23, 1901	107	Nov. 7, 1900.[3]
	2nd	Feb. 13, 1902	May 15, 1902	90	Dec. 5, 1900.[4]
	3rd	Mar. 12, 1903	Oct. 24, 1903	227	Sept. 29, 1904.[5]
	4th	Mar. 10, 1904	Aug. 10, 1904	154	3 y., 9 m., 26 d.[6]
10th Parliament...	1st	Jan. 11, 1905	July 20, 1905	191	Nov. 3, 1904.[3]
	2nd	Mar. 8, 1906	July 13, 1906	128	Dec. 15, 1904.[4]
	3rd	Nov. 22, 1906	April 27, 1907	157	Sept. 17, 1908.[5]
	4th	Nov. 28, 1907	July 20, 1908	236	3 y., 9 m., 4 d.[6]
11th Parliament...	1st	Jan. 20, 1909	May 19, 1909	120	Oct. 26, 1908.[3]
	2nd	Nov. 11, 1909	May 4, 1910	175	Dec. 3, 1908.[4]
	3rd	Nov. 17, 1910	July 29, 1911	196[7]	July 29, 1911.[5]
					2 y., 7 m., 28 d.[6]
12th Parliament...	1st	Nov. 15, 1911	April 1, 1912	139	
	2nd	Nov. 21, 1912	June 6, 1913	173[8]	
	3rd	Jan. 15, 1914	June 12, 1914	148	Sept. 21, 1911.[3]
	4th	Aug. 18, 1914	Aug. 22, 1914	5	Oct. 7, 1911.[4]
	5th	Feb. 4, 1915	April 15, 1915	71	Oct. 6, 1917.[5]
	6th	Jan. 12, 1916	May 18, 1916	127	6 y., 0 m., 0 d.[6]
	7th	Jan. 18, 1917	Sept. 20, 1917	207[9]	
13th Parliament...	1st	Mar. 18, 1918	May 24, 1918	68	Dec. 17, 1917.[3]
					Feb. 27, 1918.[4]

[3]Period of general elections. [4]Writs returnable. [5]Dissolution of Parliament. [6]Duration of Parliament in years, months and days. The life of a Parliament is counted from the date of return of election writs to the date of dissolution, both days inclusive. [7]Not including days (59) of adjournment from May 19th to July 18th. [8]Not including days (25) of adjournment from Dec. 19th, 1912, to Jan. 14th, 1913. [9]Not including days (39) of adjournment from Feby. 7th to April 19th, 1917.

4.—Dominion Ministries, 1896-1918.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
EIGHTH MINISTRY.		
Premier and President of Council..	Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.....	July 11, 1896
Minister of Trade and Commerce..	Right Hon. Sir Richard J. Cartwright..	July 13, 1896
Secretary of State.....	Hon. R. W. Scott.....	July 13, 1896
	Hon. Charles Murphy.....	Oct. 10, 1908
Minister of Justice.....	Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat.....	July 13, 1896
	Hon. David Mills.....	Nov. 18, 1897
	Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick.....	Feb. 11, 1902
	Hon. Sir Allen B. Aylesworth.....	June 4, 1906
Minister of Marine and Fisheries..	Hon. Sir Louis Henry Davies.....	July 13, 1896
	Hon. James Sutherland.....	Jan. 15, 1902
	Hon. J. Raymond F. Préfontaine.....	Nov. 11, 1902
	Hon. Louis P. Brodeur [1].....	Feb. 6, 1906
	Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux [1].....	Aug. 11, 1911
Minister of Militia and Defence....	Hon. Sir Frederick W. Borden.....	July 13, 1896
Postmaster General.....	Hon. Sir William Mulock.....	July 13, 1896
	Hon. Allen B. Aylesworth.....	Oct. 16, 1905
	Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux.....	June 4, 1906
	Hon. Henri S. Beland.....	Aug. 11, 1911
Minister of Agriculture.....	Hon. Sydney A. Fisher.....	July 13, 1896
Minister of Public Works.....	Hon. J. Israel Tarte.....	July 13, 1896
	Hon. James Sutherland.....	Nov. 11, 1902
	Hon. Charles S. Hyman.....	May 22, 1905
	Hon. William Pugsley.....	Sept. 13, 1907
Minister of Finance.....	Hon. William S. Fielding.....	July 13, 1896
Minister of Railways and Canals..	Hon. Andrew G. Blair.....	July 13, 1896
	Hon. Henry R. Emmerson.....	Jan. 15, 1904
	Hon. George P. Graham.....	Sept. 13, 1907
Minister of Interior.....	Hon. Clifford Sifton.....	Nov. 17, 1896
	Hon. Frank Oliver.....	April 8, 1905
Minister of Customs.....	Hon. William Paterson.....	June 30, 1897
Minister of Inland Revenue.....	Hon. Sir Henri G. Joly de Lotbinière...	June 30, 1897
	Hon. M. E. Bernier.....	June 22, 1900
	Hon. Louis P. Brodeur.....	Jan. 19, 1904
	Hon. William Templeman.....	Feb. 6, 1906
Minister of Labour.....	Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King...	June 2, 1909
Without Portfolio.....	Hon. Richard R. Dobell.....	July 13, 1896
	Hon. C. A. Geoffrion.....	July 13, 1896
	Hon. James Sutherland.....	Sept. 30, 1899
	Hon. W. Templeman.....	Feb. 25, 1902
	Hon. Charles S. Hyman.....	Feb. 5, 1904

[1]Also Minister of Naval Service.

4.—Dominion Ministries, 1896-1918—con.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
EIGHTH MINISTRY—con.		
NOT IN THE CABINET.		
Solicitor-General	Hon Charles Fitzpatrick	July 13, 1896
	Hon. Henry Carroll	Feb. 11, 1902
	Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux	Jan. 29, 1904
	Hon. Jacques Bureau	Feb. 14, 1907
Controller of Customs	Hon. William Paterson	July 13, 1896
Controller of Inland Revenue	Hon. Sir Henri G. Joly de Lotbinière	July 13, 1896
NINTH MINISTRY.		
Premier and President of the Privy Council	Right Hon. Sir Robert Laird Borden	Oct. 10, 1911
President of the Privy Council	Hon. Newton Wesley Rowell	Oct. 12, 1917
Minister of Trade and Commerce	Right Hon. Sir George Eulas Foster	Oct. 10, 1911
Minister of Interior	Hon. Robert Rogers	Oct. 10, 1911
	Hon. William J. Roche	Oct. 29, 1912
	Hon. Arthur Meighen	Oct. 12, 1917
Minister of Public Works	Hon. Frederick D. Monk	Oct. 10, 1911
	Hon. Robert Rogers	Oct. 29, 1912
	Hon. Charles C. Ballantyne	Oct. 3, 1917
	Hon. Frank B. Carvell	Oct. 13, 1917
Minister of Railways and Canals	Hon. Francis Cochrane	Oct. 10, 1911
	Hon. John D. Reid	Oct. 12, 1917
Minister of Finance	Hon. Sir William T. White	Oct. 10, 1911
Postmaster General	Hon. Louis P. Pelletier	Oct. 10, 1911
	Hon. Thomas C. Casgrain	Oct. 20, 1914
	Hon. Pierre E. Blondin	Jan. 8, 1917
Minister of Marine and Fisheries and Naval Service	Hon. John D. Hazen	Oct. 10, 1911
	Hon. Charles C. Ballantyne	Oct. 13, 1917
Minister of Justice	Hon. Charles J. Doherty	Oct. 10 1911
Minister of Militia and Defence	Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Sam Hughes	Oct. 10, 1911
	Hon. Sir Albert Edward Kemp	Nov. 23, 1916
	Major-Gen. the Hon. Sydney C. Mewburn	Oct. 12, 1917
Minister of Overseas Forces for Canada in the United Kingdom.	Hon. Sir George Hasley Perley	Oct. 31, 1916
	Hon. Sir. Albert Edward Kemp	Oct. 12, 1917
Secretary of State	Hon. William J. Roche	Oct. 10, 1911
	Hon. Louis Coderre	Oct. 29, 1912
	Hon. Pierre E. Blondin [1]	Oct. 6, 1915
	Hon. Esioff L. Patenaude [1]	Jan. 8, 1917
	Hon. Arthur Meighen [1]	Aug. 25, 1917
	Hon. Martin Burrell [1]	Oct. 12, 1917

[1]Also Minister of Mines.

4.—Dominion Ministries, 1896-1918—con.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
NINTH MINISTRY—con.		
Minister of Labour	Hon. Thomas W. Crothers	Oct. 10, 1911
	Hon. Gideon D. Robertson	Nov. 7, 1918
Minister of Immigration and Colonization	Hon. James A. Calder	Oct. 12, 1917
Minister of Inland Revenue	Hon. Wilfrid B. Nantel	Oct. 10, 1911
	Hon. Pierre E. Blondin [1]	Oct. 20, 1914
	Hon. Esioff Leon Patenaude	Oct. 6, 1915
	Hon. Albert E. Sévigny	Jan. 8, 1917
Minister of Customs	Hon. John D. Reid	Oct. 10, 1911
	Hon. Arthur L. Sifton	Oct. 12, 1917
Minister of Customs and Inland Revenue	Hon. Arthur L. Sifton	May 18, 1918
Minister of Agriculture	Hon. Martin Burrell	Oct. 10, 1911
	Hon. Thomas A. Crerar	Oct. 12, 1917
Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment	Hon. Sir James A. Lougheed	Feb. 21, 1918
Ministers without portfolio	Hon. Sir George H. Perley	Oct. 10, 1911
	Hon. Albert E. Kemp	Oct. 10, 1911
	Hon. Sir James A. Lougheed	Oct. 10, 1911
	Hon. Francis Cochrane	Oct. 23, 1917
	Hon. A. K. MacLean	Oct. 23, 1917
	Hon. G. D. Robertson	Oct. 23, 1917
NOT IN THE CABINET.		
Solicitor-General	Hon. Arthur Meighen	June 26, 1913
	Hon. Hugh Guthrie	Oct. 4, 1917
Parliamentary, Secretary Militia and Defence	Franklin B. McCurdy	July 19, 1916
	Lt.-Col. Hugh Clark	Nov. 7, 1918
Parliamentary Secretary, Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment	Franklin B. McCurdy	Feb. 23, 1918
Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for External Affairs	Lieut.-Col. Hugh Clark	Oct. 21, 1916
	Francis H. Keefer	Nov. 7, 1918

[1] Also Minister of Mines.

NOTE.—A complete list of the Dominion Ministries from Confederation to 1913 appeared in the Year Book of 1912, pp. 422-429.

5.—Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, 1867-1918.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Name.	Date of appointment.	Name.	Date of appointment.
W. C. F. Robinson	June 10, 1873	Geo. Wm. Howlan	Feb. 21, 1894
Sir Robert Hodgson	Nov. 22, 1873	P. A. MacIntyre	May 13, 1899
Sir Thomas H. Haviland	July 14, 1879	D. A. McKinnon	Oct. 3, 1904
Andrew Archibald Macdonald	Aug. 1, 1884	Benjamin Rogers	June 1, 1910
Jedediah S. Carvell	Sept. 21, 1889	A. C. Macdonald	June 2, 1915

NOVA SCOTIA.

Lieut-Gen. Sir W. F. Williams	July 1, 1867	Matthew Henry Richey	July 4, 1883
Major-Gen. Sir C. Hastings Doyle	Oct. 18, 1867	A. W. McLelan	July 9, 1888
		Malachy Bowes Daly	July 11, 1890
Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. Hastings Doyle	[1]Jan. 31, 1868	Malachy Bowes Daly	[1]July 29, 1895
Sir E. Kenny (acting)	May 31, 1870	Alfred G. Jones	Aug. 7, 1900
Joseph Howe	May 1, 1873	Duncan C. Fraser	Mar. 27, 1906
A. G. Archibald	July 4, 1873	James D. McGregor	Oct. 18, 1910
		David MacKeen	Oct. 19, 1915
		McCallum Grant	Nov. 29, 1916

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Major-Gen. Sir C. Hastings Doyle	July 1, 1867	John Boyd	Sept. 21, 1893
		John A. Fraser	Dec. 20, 1893
Col. F. P. Harding	Oct. 18, 1857	A. R. McClelan	Dec. 9, 1896
L. A. Wilmot	July 14, 1868	Jabez B. Snowball	Feb. 5, 1902
Samuel Leonard Tilley	Nov. 5, 1873	L. J. Tweedie	Mar. 2, 1907
E. Baron Chandler	July 16, 1878	Josiah Wood	Mar. 6, 1912
Robert Duncan Wilmot	Feb. 11, 1880	G. W. Ganong	June 29, 1916
Sir Sam'l Leonard Tilley	Oct. 31, 1885	William Pugsley	Nov. 6, 1917

QUEBEC.

Sir N. F. Belleau	July 1, 1867	Sir J. A. Chapleau	Dec. 5, 1892
Sir N. F. Belleau	[1]Jan. 31, 1868	L. A. Jetté	Feb. 2, 1898
Réné Edouard Caron	Feb. 11, 1873	L. A. Jetté	[1]Feb. 2, 1903
Luc Letellier de St. Just	Dec. 15, 1876	Sir Charles A. P. Pelletier	Sept. 4, 1908
Theodore Robitaille	July 26, 1879	Sir François Langelier	May 5, 1911
L. F. R. Masson	Nov. 7, 1884	Sir Pierre E. Leblanc	Feb. 9, 1915
A. R. Angers	Oct. 24, 1887	Right Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick	Oct. 21, 1918

ONTARIO.

Major-Gen. H. W. Stisted	July 1, 1867	George A. Kirkpatrick	May 30, 1892
W. P. Howland	July 14, 1868	Sir Oliver Mowat	Nov. 18, 1897
John W. Crawford	Nov. 5, 1873	Sir William Mortimer Clark	April 20, 1903
D. A. Macdonald	May 18, 1875	Sir John M. Gibson	Sept. 22, 1908
John Beverly Robinson	June 30, 1880	Lieut-.Col. Sir John S. Hendrie	Sept. 26, 1914
Sir Alexander Campbell	Feb. 8, 1887		

MANITOBA.

A. G. Archibald	May 20, 1870	J. C. Schultz	July 1, 1888
Francis Goodschall Johnson	Apr. 9, 1872	J. C. Patterson	Sept. 2, 1895
Alexander Morris	Dec. 2, 1872	Sir D. H. McMillan	Oct. 16, 1900
Joseph Ed. Cauchon	Dec. 2, 1877	Sir D. H. McMillan	[1]May 11, 1906
James C. Aikins	Sept. 22, 1882	D. C. Cameron	Aug. 1, 1911
		Sir James A. M. Aikins	Aug. 3, 1916

[1]Second term.

5.—Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, 1867-1918—concluded.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Name.	Date of appointment.	Name.	Date of appointment.
A. E. Forget	Sept. 1, 1905	Sir Richard Stuart Lake	Oct. 6, 1915
Geo. W. Brown	Oct. 5, 1910		

ALBERTA

George H. V. Bulyea	Sept. 1, 1905	Robert George Brett	Oct. 6, 1915
George H. V. Bulyea	[1]Oct. 5, 1910		

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

J. W. Trutch	June 5, 1871	Sir Henri G. Joly de Lotbinière	June 21, 1900
Albert Norton Richards	June 27, 1876	James Dunsmuir	May 11, 1906
Clement F. Cornwall	June 21, 1881	T. W. Patterson	Dec. 3, 1909
Hugh Nelson	Feb. 7, 1887	Sir Frank S. Barnard	Dec. 5, 1914
Edgar Dewdney	Nov. 1, 1892		
Thomas R. McInnes	Nov. 18, 1897		

THE TERRITORIES.

A. G. Archibald	May 10, 1870	Joseph Royal	July 1, 1888
Francis Goodschall Johnson	April 9, 1872	C. H. Mackintosh	Oct. 31, 1893
Alexander Morris	Dec. 2, 1872	M. C. Cameron	May 30, 1898
David Laird, P.C.	Oct. 7, 1876	A. E. Forget	Oct. 11, 1898
Edgar Dewdney	Dec. 3, 1881	A. E. Forget	[1]Mar. 30, 1904

[1]Second term.

HONORARY ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH.

In the Canada Year Book, 1916-17, pp. 619-623, the creation and general organization of the Advisory Research Council were described, and it is now sufficient to state that, under the Sub-Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, there is operating to-day an Honorary Advisory Research Council composed of the following 11 members, representative of the scientific and industrial interests of Canada:—

A. B. Macallum, M.A., M.B., Ph.D., Sc.D., LL.D., F.R.S., Administrative Chairman, Ottawa.

Lesslie R. Thomson, B.A.Sc., A.M.E.I.C., Secretary, Ottawa.

J. B. Challies, C.E. (Tor.), M.E.I.C., Superintendent, Dominion Water Power Branch, Honorary Recording Secretary, Ottawa.

F. D. Adams, Ph.D., Sc.D., LL.D., F.R.S., Dean, Faculty of Applied Science, McGill University, Montreal.

Tancrède Bienvenu, Vice-President and General Manager, Banque Provinciale du Canada, Montreal.

R. Hobson, President, Steel Company of Canada, Hamilton, Ont.

S. F. Kirkpatrick, M.Sc., Professor of Metallurgy, Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

J. C. McLennan, O.B.E., Ph.D., F.R.S., Professor of Physics and Director of the Physics Laboratory, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.

A. S. Mackenzie, Ph.D., D.C.L., President, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.

W. C. Murray, M.A., LL.D., President, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.

R. A. Ross, E.E. (Tor.), M.E.I.C., Consulting Engineer, 80 St. François Xavier Street, Montreal.

R. F. Ruttan, M.A., M.D., Sc.D., Professor of Chemistry and Director of the Chemical Laboratories, McGill University, Montreal.

Arthur Surveyer, B.A.Sc., M.E.I.C., Member of the Board of Directors of the Ecole Polytechnique, Montreal, Consulting Engineer, 274 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal.

This Advisory Council, by the direction of the Chairman of the Sub-Committee of the Privy Council, was charged with the following duties:—

(a) To ascertain and tabulate the various research agencies in Canada.
(b) To note and schedule the researches and investigations.
(c) To co-ordinate all research agencies so as to prevent over-lapping.
(d) To tabulate the technical and scientific problems that confront the present industries.
(e) To study the unused natural resources of Canada and the by-products of all basic industries.
(f) To increase the number of trained research men.
(g) To stimulate the public mind in regard to the importance and utility of scientific research and its application.

Studentships and Fellowships.—To maintain the supply of scientific experts available for service in the Canadian industries, the Council has founded a number of studentships and fellowships, of the value $750 and $1,000 each, respectively, to be awarded to university graduates or others, who possess the qualifications required in those who aim at a career in scientific or industrial research. The holders of these appointments may prosecute their investigations at any approved Canadian university and each may be re-appointed if the results of his work are reported to be of sufficient value as a contribution to science to warrant the continuation of the study.

Assisted Researches.—In addition to the studentships and fellowships above mentioned, the Council has also provided a fund to assist research into industrial processes and methods, especially those which involve the utilization of by-products. Ten of these grants, ranging in amount from $250 to $5,000, have already been awarded.

Various Investigations.—One of these is an investigation respecting tar fog. This has to do with the solution of the problem of conserving economically the products of the destructive distillation of wood, coal and the liquid products created during the manufacture of producer gas, etc. To demonstrate this matter, a plant on a commercial scale was established at Sault Ste. Marie in connection with the coke works of the Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited, and, as a result of experiments conducted by Dr. J. G. Davidson, the process demonstrated clearly that a great effort should be made to recover the products of the destructive distillation of wood and tar. Researches on straw gas involve the practical utilization for heat and light on the farms of the Prairie Provinces of the enormous quantities of straw, estimated at 20,000,000 tons, now being burned in order to dispose of it. The results of fog signalling experiments forecast the use of a new type of siren for use in the River St. Lawrence and the Gulf. The results of the disposition of sulphite liquor waste of the Canadian pulp mills, enormous in quantity, now poured into the streams and rivers, poisoning all fish life therein, are giving results which seem to point the way to the commercial utilization of at least the sugars they contain in order to furnish alcohol for industrial purposes. The necessity for investigation on the production of a rust-resisting wheat is found in the fact that, annually, more than $20,000,000 are lost through the prevalence of the rust disease in

Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and a research into the question has been initiated.

Associate Committees.—The Council has appointed Associate Committees composed of experts from the various parts of the Dominion, usually under the chairmanship of a member of the Council: one on Chemistry, to report and advise on problems in industrial chemistry; one on Mining and Metallurgy, to deal with outstanding questions regarding the mining and mineral industries and resources of Canada; one on Forestry, to investigate forest resources and recommend scientific action for their conservation; one on Cold Storage, to develop the scientific application of cold storage principles to Canadian industries; and one on Flax Fibre, to investigate and report upon the possibility of the growth in Canada of large quantities of the best quality of flax to be ultimately used in the manufacture of airplane wings.

Utilization of Fish Waste.—Fish waste in Canada amounts to over 300,000 tons per annum, of which perhaps half is available for conversion into nitrogenous and phosphate fertilizers and as a protein food for cattle, hogs and poultry. The Council is engaged upon a thorough survey of this question,

Industrial Alcohol from Wood Waste.—The Imperial Munitions Board, in November last, called the attention of the Research Council to the desirability of stimulating the production of ethyl alcohol from sources other than food grain, two of which might be profitably utilized in Canada, viz., the utilization of wood waste and the fermentation of the sugar found in the sulphite liquor waste from pulp mills. The former is likely to prove very economical in British Columbia, where large supplies of sawdust are available throughout the whole year, while the latter might be established at any of the eastern Canadian pulp mills. Negotiations are at present being carried on with a view to the establishment of this industry.

Western Lignites.—The provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan import annually from Pennsylvania about half a million tons of anthracite for domestic fuel, and send out of the country, therefore, more than $4,000,000. There are in these provinces, it is estimated, about 57 billion tons of lignites of a poor grade and, consequently, disqualified from serving as domestic fuel. It has been demonstrated, however, that they can be carbonized and briquetted and that the product thus treated is an equivalent of anthracite. As a result of these investigations, conducted by the Lignite Committee, of which Mr. R. A. Ross, of Montreal, is the chairman, the Council recommended that the Government establish a plant in southern Saskatchewan to turn out 30,000 tons of this fuel yearly, the estimated cost of which would not, probably, exceed $7 per ton at the plant.

Sockeye Salmon.—Urgent representations had been made to the Research Council by the British Columbia Canners' Association and other organizations in that province, in regard to the fish industry, which stated that the reckless, and even criminal, over-fishing in the international waters of the Straits and at the mouth of the Fraser river had reached such a point that the complete extinction of the

industry was imminent. The question had become acute last year owing to the failure in the run of the Sockeye, and, in consequence, all parties on both sides of the international boundary were ready to arrange an agreement as to the measures to be taken to ward off the threatened danger. A special committee, under the chairmanship of Dr. Macallum, stated that the danger had been due, chiefly, to over-fishing with traps, seines and nets, so numerous that only a very small proportion of the fish ever reached the mouth of the Fraser river to spawn in its waters, and recommended that an agreement to limit this fishing should be made, in the form of a treaty, between the United States and Canada. The Council recommended that negotiations for such an international agreement be undertaken.

Forestry.—The forestry situation in Canada, especially in the East, is such that the exhaustion in the near future of forest resources cannot be regarded as a negligible prospect, and the measures necessary to meet this danger must be taken at the earliest moment. The Council has, therefore, to study this question as one which must be solved from the point of view of an annual yield to be permanently sustained, and in co-operation with the Director of the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior, Mr. R. H. Campbell has been and is now engaged on a complete forest survey on the Petewawa Reserve.

Research Inventory and Development in Canada.—In order to comply with paragraph (a) in the list of duties assigned by the original Order-in-Council, the Research Council endeavoured to make a survey of the present situation as regards scientific research and the equipment and man power for the same in Canada. To this end questionnaires were addressed to all the universities, technical institutions and societies and government departments and to several thousand industrial firms and organizations. The return of these questionnaires is not yet complete, but enough information has been gathered to demonstrate the grave situation in which Canada finds herself to-day as a result of lack of men trained for scientific and industrial research.[1]

PUBLIC LANDS.

Dominion Lands.—The Crown lands of the Dominion of Canada are situated in the Prairie Provinces and in the Railway Belt of British Columbia. Of these lands large areas are offered in free grants as homesteads for settlers.[2] The lands are laid out in townships of 36 sections. Each section contains 640 acres and is divided into quarter sections of 160 acres. A quarter section of 160 acres may be obtained by a settler on payment of an entry fee of $10 and fulfilment of certain conditions of residence and cultivation. To qualify for the issue of the patent for his homestead a settler must have resided upon his homestead for at least six months in each of three years, must have erected a habitable house thereon, must have

[1] For further details respecting the work of the Council, see the Report for the year ended March 31, 1918, of the Administrative Chairman.

[2] Copies of the detailed Regulations for the granting of free homesteads are obtainable from the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

at least 30 acres of his holding broken of which 20 acres must be cropped, and must be a British subject.

Disposal of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.—According to figures supplied by the Department of the Interior, a total area of 114,143,500 acres, equal to 4,954 townships, or 178,359 square miles, has been alienated from the Crown. The total number of acres surveyed to January 1, 1918, was 201,554,393, of which 27,322,200 acres were available for homestead entry. Table 6 shows the distribution of the surveyed area, for each of the three Prairie Provinces, as at January 1, 1918.

In addition to the surveyed area, there are large tracts of land in the northern parts of these three provinces, which have, as yet, been explored only in a very partial way. The total area of this ursurveyed tract is 284,062,500 acres, of which 22,408,500 acres are water-covered. Pamphlets on the Resources and Development of the New Manitoba District and on the Resources and Opportunities of the Peace River District were issued in 1918 by the Natural Resources Intelligence Branch of the Department of the Interior.

6. Distribution of the Surveyed Areas of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, as at January 1, 1918.

Distribution of Surveyed Areas.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	Total.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Homesteads (including Military Homesteads)	8,423,000	27,127,800	18,106,700	53,657,500
Pre-emptions and Purchased Homesteads	–	5,897,000	2,854,900	8,751,900
Northwest Half-Breeds Script, Sales and Special Grants	5,085,454	2,289,800	1,215,000	8,590,254
Granted to Railway Companies	3,566,997	15,177,063	13,120,014	31,864,074
Granted to Hudson's Bay Company	1,212,300	3,090,100	2,094,800	6,397,200
School Land Endowment	1,585,400	3,967,400	3,457,800	9,010,600
Sold under Irrigation System	–	76,921	980,680	1,057,601
[1] Timber Licenses	1,119,400	1,141,100	1,315,200	3,575,700
[1] Grazing Leases	66,500	2,723,200	2,563,100	5,352,800
[1] Forest Reserves and Parks	2,606,400	6,195,700	16,813,400	25,615,500
[1] Reserved for Forestry Purposes (Inside Surveyed Tract)	746,300	1,430,000	1,666,000	3,842,300
[1] Road Allowances	972,848	1,464,041	1,275,049	3,711,938
Parish and River Lots	503,647	82,542	118,564	704,753
Indian Reserves	433,860	1,131,122	1,368,156	2,933,138
Indian Reserves surrendered	87,560	332,746	302,046	722,352
[1] Water-Covered Lands (Surveyed Area)	4,257,637	1,902,336	2,284,610	8,444,583
Available for Homestead Entry	5,304,700	4,896,600	17,120,900	27,322,200
Total	**35,972,003**	**78,925,471**	**86,656,919**	**201,554,393**

[1] Areas not available for cultivation.

Railway Lands.—Table 7 is a record for the three fiscal years 1915 to 1917 of the sales of lands by the Hudson's Bay Company and by railway companies having government land grants. The total sales in 1916-17 amounted to $12,357,377 for 755,154 acres, as compared with $5,435,949 for 354,886 acres in 1915-16.

7.—Land Sales by Railway Companies having Government Land Grants, and by the Hudson's Bay Company, in the fiscal years 1915-1917.

Companies.	1915.		1916.		1917.	
	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.
		$		$		$
Hudson's Bay Co.	16,400	306,550	79,310	1,273,144	254,941	4,234,244
Canadian Pacific Ry.	151,262	2,496,872	242,215	3,670,421	405,764	6,612,040
Manitoba Southwestern Colonization Ry.	489	5,508	4,780	58,808	12,470	165,245
Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Ry. and Steamboat Co.	1,292	19,118	12,246	180,361	21,533	331,596
Calgary and Edmonton Ry. Co.	23,042	444,018	11,689	172,033	33,821	573,875
Canadian Northern Ry. Co.	–	–	–	–	17,796	298,938
Great Northwest Central Ry. Co.	316	6,965	4,646	81,182	8,829	141,439
Total	**192,801**	**3,279,031**	**354,886**	**5,435,949**	**755,154**	**12,357,377**

Homestead Entries.—In 1917, the total number of ordinary homestead entries for lands of the Dominion Government was 8,768 as compared with 12,568 in 1916, 17,532 in 1915 and 25,623 in 1914. In 1917, 1,618 entries were made in Manitoba against 2,616 in 1916, 4,113 in 1915 and 4,252 in 1914; 2,957 in Saskatchewan against 4,519 in 1917, 6,349 in 1915 and 9,752 in 1914; 3,982 in Alberta against 5,169 in 1916, 6,584 in 1915 and 10,722 in 1914; and 211 in British Columbia against 264 in 1916, 486 in 1915 and 847 in 1914. The number of pre-emptions under the Dominion Lands Act was 870 in 1917 (612 in Saskatchewan and 258 in Alberta) against 1,566 in 1916 (1,082 in Saskatchewan and 484 in Alberta). The number of purchased homesteads under the Act was 207 in 1917 (121 in Saskatchewan and 86 in Alberta) against 271 in 1916 (169 in Saskatchewan and 102 in Alberta).

Provincial Public Lands.—In the Maritime Provinces, in Quebec and in Ontario, the public lands are administered by the Provincial Governments.[1] In Prince Edward Island all the land is settled. In Nova Scotia there are now no free grants of land; but, under conditions prescribed by the Crown Lands Act of the Provincial Assembly (10 Edw. VII, 1910, c. 4, s. 26), and an amending Act of May 3, 1912, Crown lands, not exceeding in each case 150 acres, may be granted for agricultural or grazing purposes to applicants of not less than 18 years of age at the price of $1 per acre, in addition to the expenses of survey. Leases and grants of Crown lands may also be

[1] For copies of the detailed regulations governing the disposal of provincial Crown lands, application should be made as follows: Nova Scotia, to the Secretary for Industries and Immigration, Halifax; New Brunswick, to the Deputy Minister of Lands and Mines, Fredericton; Quebec, to the Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests, Quebec; Ontario, to the Deputy Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, Toronto.

obtained upon conditions prescribed. The total area of the Crown lands in Nova Scotia is approximately 895,552 acres. All returned soldiers possessing the necessary qualifications who wish to go on the land will be given the benefits of the Act for the Encouragement of Settlement on Farm Lands. By means of this measure a loan will be granted to the settler of 80 p.c. of the appraised value of the property selected for him. A mortgage will be taken on the property purchased by the settler, and repayments arranged for on the amortization principle over a period of years.

The area of the Crown lands in New Brunswick is about 7,250,000 acres. Probably not more than one-quarter of this area is suitable for agriculture. Under the provisions of Acts of the New Brunswick Legislative Assembly, lots of 100 acres each may be granted to settlers of 18 years of age and over, subject to conditions which include the clearance and cultivation of ten acres, the building of a house, three years' residence on the lot and payments or labour in aid of the construction of roads and bridges. The Government of New Brunswick has commenced a survey with a view to the separation of agricultural lands from those suitable only for timber and to the opening up of homestead lands through which roads will be built, assisted by the province. An Act of the Legislative Assembly, passed on April 29, 1916 (6 Geo. V,c. 9), provides for the appointment of an Advisory Settlement Board to report to the Lieutenant Governor in Council on propositions for the settlement on farm lands in New Brunswick of returned soldiers and others and authorizes the borrowing of moneys upon the credit of the province for promotion of the purposes of the Act.

In Quebec the area of public lands subdivided and unsold on June 30, 1916, was 7,258,107 acres. During the year ended June 30, 1917, 199,708 acres were surveyed; 96,396 acres reverted to the Crown; 256,477 acres were sold, the receipts, including arrears, being $103,730; and 263 acres were granted free for religious purposes and for colonization roads. Adding to the acreage available at June 30, 1916, the areas surveyed and the areas that reverted and deducting sales and grants, there remained subdivided and unsold on June 30, 1917, 7,297,471 acres. The average price of the areas sold was about 40 cents per acre. Agricultural lands in 100 acre lots are available for settlement upon prescribed conditions in Timiskaming (3,500,000 acres), in Abitibi (3,000,000 acres) and in Beauce (50,000 to 60,000 acres) at the price of 60 cents per acre.

In Ontario the public lands which are open for disposal are chiefly situated in the districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound, Nipissing, Sudbury, Algoma, Timiskaming, Thunder Bay, Kenora and Rainy River, and in the counties of Haliburton, Peterborough, Hastings, Frontenac, Lennox and Addington and Renfrew. In northern Ontario, which comprises the territory lying north and west of the Ottawa and French rivers, the townships open for sale are subdivided into lots of 320 acres, or sections of 640 acres, and a half lot or quarter section of 160 acres is allowed to each applicant at the price of 50 cents per acre,

payable one-fourth cash and the balance in three annual instalments with interest at six p.c. The applicant must be a male (or sole female) head of a family, or a single man over 18 years of age. The conditions of purchase include occupation by the purchaser within six months from date of purchase, the erection of a house, the clearance and cultivation of at least ten p.c. of the area and three years' residence. Proxy regulations enable an individual to purchase a half lot of 160 acres and place an agent in residence, but the duties to be performed before issue of patent are double those required in ordinary purchases. Free grants and homesteads are available on lands within the districts of Algoma, Nipissing, Thunder Bay, Sudbury, Rainy River and Kenora, and between the Ottawa river and the Georgian bay, comprising portions of the counties of Renfrew, Frontenac, Addington, Hastings, Peterborough and Haliburton and the districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound. Grants of 160 acres are made to either single or married men in free grant territories where the land is subdivided in sections of 320 acres. In the Huron and Ottawa territory an allowance for waste lands may increase the grant of a single man to an area not exceeding 200 acres, while heads of families may secure 200 acres free and purchase an additional 100 acres at fifty cents an acre. The settlement duties for free grants are as follows: (a) at least fifteen acres to be cleared and brought under cultivation, of which two acres at least are to be cleared and cultivated annually during the three years; (b) a habitable house to be built at least sixteen by twenty feet in size; (c) actual and continuous residence upon and cultivation of the land for three years after location and thence to the issue of the patent. The mines and minerals and all timber other than pine, and in some cases the pine, are covered by the patent.

Ranching lands of prospective quality may be obtained on reasonable terms in waste and wooded areas, the valley of the Trent river lying between lake Ontario and the Georgian bay affording good opportunities for cattle and sheep raising.

Ontario includes 230,000,000 acres of land, of which only 13,500,000 acres are under cultivation. More than 20,000,000 acres of the very finest arable land await the plough. Ontario is three and a half times as large as the British Isles; and one and a half times as large as Texas. From east to west its borders are 1,000 miles apart, and from north to south 1,075 miles. Recent railway construction and colonization road building have made accessible vast tracts of untilled farm land and virgin forests in northern Ontario.

Loans are made to settlers in the northern and northwestern districts of Ontario. The maximum amount of any loan to be made to a settler is $500, with interest at six p.c. per annum, upon such terms and conditions as the Loan Commissioner may approve. The Government of Ontario is anxious that all bonâ fide settlers shall take full advantage of the opportunity provided to secure any needed loan, and full information with respect to same may be secured on application to the various Crown Lands Agents, or direct from the Settlers'

Loan Commissioner, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Special legislation has been enacted to apply to returned soldiers, whereby instructional depots and farm colonies may be established, loans advanced, stock provided and co-operative arrangements effected for the purchase and sale of goods, produce, etc., to assist the returned soldier on his road to successful settlement. Subsequent to a course at a training depot, during which wages for work done are paid, or as soon as the soldier is sufficiently competent to go upon a farm and work for himself, 100 acres of land, with 10 acres cleared thereon, will be allotted to him. The necessary machinery and farm tools and such stock as may be determined upon to the value of $500 will be supplied. Such advance will be repayable in twenty years at 6 p.c., but no payment either on principal or interest will be required until after the expiration of three years. After five years' residence to date from the acceptance of the application, the soldier may, provided he has 20 acres cleared—10 acres in addition to what is done by the Crown—and a house 16 feet x 20 feet erected, secure a patent from the Crown.[1]

In British Columbia there are large areas of free grant land. Any British subject being the head of a family, a widow, a femme sole who is over eighteen years of age and self-supporting, a woman deserted by her husband, a woman whose husband has not contributed to her support for two years, a bachelor over eighteen years, or any alien on his making a declaration of his intention to become a British subject, may pre-empt free 160 acres of the unoccupied and unreserved Crown lands, not being an Indian settlement. The fees payable include $2 for recording, $2 for certificate of improvement and $10 for the Crown grant. Of the total area of the province 196,674,609 acres are at the disposal of the Crown through the Provincial Government. Of this area 180,368,624 acres are unsurveyed and unencumbered Crown lands, 13,908,007 acres are reserved for various purposes and 2,397,978 acres have been surveyed for pre-emption by settlers.

By the Soldiers' Land Act of 1918, provision is made for free grants of land to returned soldiers, free from taxation for five years and subject only to reasonable residence and improvement duties. This Act provides also for the conveyance to the Dominion Government free of cost, but subject to reasonable residence and improvements, of suitable lands for the settlement thereon of British Columbia soldiers by the Soldier Settlement Board appointed by the Dominion Government. The Lands Department has already thrown open one block of land for settlement by returned soldiers only, and is examining as rapidly as possible other areas in various sections of the province to determine their suitability for the same purpose.

[1] Further particulars may be obtained on application to the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

8.—Homestead Entries in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, by Nationalities, made during the Fiscal Years 1913-1918.

Nationalities.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Canadians from Ontario	2,223	2,996	2,009	1,885	1,500	1,179
" Quebec	790	883	648	505	496	425
" Nova Scotia	143	258	196	137	124	138
" New Brunswick	101	182	117	82	70	87
" Prince Edward Isl'd	55	105	60	54	51	49
" Manitoba	853	889	1,032	1,137	657	403
" Saskatchewan	2,323	709	383	280	284	177
" Alberta	906	551	434	310	233	158
" British Columbia	57	104	76	63	68	47
Persons who had previous entry	3,669	4,411	3,639	2,779	1,642	1,087
Newfoundlanders	7	6	15	14	4	8
Canadians returned from the United States	180	121	48	19	17	10
Americans	8,895	7,172	4,286	2,416	1,734	2,084
English	4,452	3,894	2,974	2,374	1,469	888
Scotch	836	966	800	700	496	285
Irish	307	400	363	314	194	142
French	344	343	251	111	65	54
Belgians	163	143	109	103	46	39
Swiss	86	91	83	37	30	24
Italians	61	96	108	100	48	25
Rumanians	88	82	38	40	24	19
Syrians	51	29	16	5	5	2
Germans	772	887	474	170	75	10
Austro-Hungarians	2,280	2,516	2,879	1,745	735	125
Dutch	129	143	104	50	41	42
Danes (other than Icelanders)	203	245	149	100	57	46
Icelanders	57	50	70	74	36	38
Swedes	939	842	628	342	235	195
Norwegians	1,148	1,062	645	309	226	248
Russians (other than Mennonites and Doukhobors)	1,462	1,586	1,332	719	489	217
Chinese	12	5	3	4	–	1
Japanese	9	3	7	2	3	2
Persians	–	–	2	–	–	2
Australians	24	13	4	4	10	6
New Zealanders	5	6	3	2	–	2
Greeks	3	2	20	3	1	–
Hindus	5	4	5	4	3	–
Bulgarians	22	7	5	4	2	4
Serbians	4	4	4	4	2	2
Spaniards	1	–	7	–	3	1
Turks	7	5	8	4	–	–
Hebrews	1	6	45	6	–	2
Other nationalities	26	12	9	19	24	46
Total	**33,699**	**31,829**	**24,088**	**17,030**	**11,199**	**8,319**

9.—Receipts of Patents and Homestead Entries in the fiscal years 1914-1918.

Sources of Receipts.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	$	$	$	$	$
Homestead fees	317,412	238,295	170,350	112,110	83,180
Cash sales	1,279,224	691,123	1,073,970	2,707,204	3,046,092
Scrip sales	240	80	–	333	131
Timber dues	378,365	310,934	378,961	429,403	482,006
Hay permits, mining, stone quarries, etc., cash	889,863	1,600,455	493,281	600,934	630,473
All other receipts	448,716	335,964	327,078	340,254	315,928
Gross revenue	3,313,820	3,176,851	2,443,640	4,190,238	4,557,810
Refunds	277,309	317,765	143,943	134,243	113,680
Net revenue	3,036,511	2,859,086	2,299,697	4,055,995	4,444,130
Total revenue, 1872–1918	45,619,673	48,478,759	50,778,457	54,834,452	59,278,582
Letters patent for Dominion lands.....NO.	31,053	24,260	18,989	18,774	23,227
Homestead entries..... "	31,829	24,088	17,030	11,199	8,319

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Charters of Incorporation.—The number of companies incorporated under The Companies Act during the fiscal year 1917-18 was 574, with a total capitalization of $335,982,400, and the number of existing companies to which supplementary letters patent were issued was 77, of which 41 increased their capital stock by $69,321,400 and 4 decreased their capital stock by $1,884,300. The remaining 32 were granted supplementary letters patent for various objects, such as changing names, extending powers, etc., making a total of 651 charters and supplementary charters issued during the year; this is a decrease of 32 as compared with the previous year. The total capitalization of new companies and the increased capital of existing companies amounted to $403,419,500.

Canada Temperance Act.—This Act prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors in places that have adopted it and is administered by the Department of the Secretary of State. Since the date of the last report published in the Year Book of 1916-17, page 630, the Act has been suspended in the counties of Carleton, Northumberland, York, Queen's, King's, Westmorland and Albert, province of New Brunswick. Such suspension was effected without a vote under the Statute passed during the 1917 Session of Parliament to which reference was made in the Year Book of 1916-17. The Federal Act is replaced by the provincial prohibitory law in the New Brunswick counties. The Canada Temperance Act is now (August, 1918) in force in the following places: Ontario: counties of Peel, Huron and Perth and district of Manitoulin; Quebec: cities of Quebec, Thetford Mines and counties of Stanstead, Brome, Missisquoi and Compton; Nova Scotia: counties of Digby, Guysborough and Yarmouth; Manitoba: Lisgar and Marquette.

Naturalizations.—The naturalizations effected under the Naturalization Act (R.S. 1906, c. 77), for the 12 months ended December 31, 1917, numbered 9,029. Of these, 5,192 were formerly citizens of the United States. Table **10** shows by principal nationalities the number of naturalizations effected in Canada during the years 1908 to 1917 under the Act. This Act was repealed as from January 1, 1918. Naturalization is now granted solely under the Naturalization Act, 1914. The naturalizations granted under this Act in the years 1915, 1916 and 1917 are also given in Table **11.**

10.—Number of Naturalizations in Canada by Principal Nationalities during the Calendar Years 1908-1916.

Nationalities.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916[1].	1917.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Austrians	3,982	1,588	1,902	3,833	2,030	2,766	7,128	1,810	251	471
Belgians	318	205	191	350	152	288	380	250	132	170
Chinese	355	241	78	180	136	173	69	135	16	18
Danes	146	154	92	169	158	201	290	201	124	158
Dutch	78	65	85	136	81	178	219	133	72	60
Finns	328	231	328	534	1,259	884	835	219	31	40
French	652	344	397	534	346	359	588	216	193	290
Galicians	1,083	512	686	818	295	406	1,024	183	20	–
Germans	585	293	333	484	344	539	1,070	326	188	43
Greeks	83	96	63	268	205	233	224	199	55	19
Hungarians	580	164	254	395	217	214	392	129	49	32
Icelanders	187	68	114	67	34	53	149	40	28	34
Italians	1,852	866	813	2,009	1,598	3,162	3,221	1,592	258	170
Japanese	439	341	306	229	161	292	1,120	561	314	107
Norwegians	444	399	429	597	653	1,074	1,180	641	411	406
Poles	70	51	102	98	31	68	77	29	27	27
Rumanians	271	184	278	442	184	278	344	168	78	87
Russians	3,046	1,944	2,865	2,787	1,586	3,696	5,737	2,418	1,270	1,163
Swedes	905	623	516	844	845	1,752	1,693	690	405	338
Swiss	81	44	45	67	46	69	145	95	44	47
Syrians	221	162	140	204	176	185	95	30	19	9
Turks	59	92	95	236	252	226	501	79	3	2
U. S. of America	9,000	7,266	5,854	8,021	6,890	11,339	8,056	5,301	4,478	5,192
Other nationalities	246	123	186	301	263	335	328	174	355	35
Re-admission	715	294	196	505	300	348	214	139	95	111
Total	**25,731**	**16,350**	**16,348**	**24,108**	**18,242**	**29,118**	**35,079**	**15,758**	**8,916**	**9,029**

[1] Includes a delayed return from the Yukon District for the period previous to 1902 of 899 names.

11.—Naturalizations in Canada by Principal Nationalities, effected under the Naturalization Act, 1914, during the calendar years 1915, 1916 and 1917.

Nationalities.	1915.	1916.	1917.	Nationalities.	1915.	1916.	1917.
	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.
Americans	50	63	58	Montenegrins	–	1	–
Belgians	–	1	1	Norwegians	5	11	4
Brazilians	1	–	–	Rumanians	6	3	2
Chinese	1	5	4	Russians	6	6	5
Danes	9	3	11	Swedes	15	14	8
Dutch	–	2	4	Swiss	8	10	1
French	3	5	3	Turks	1	–	–
Greeks	2	6	–	Venezuelans	–	–	1
Hollanders	3	4	–	Section 4	3	2	–
Icelanders	–	–	1				
Italians	2	3	1	**Total**	**124**	**156**	**135**
Japanese	9	17	31				

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Department of Indian Affairs.—By section 5 of the British North America Act, 1867, the Indians of Canada and the lands reserved for them came under the control of the Dominion Government, and in 1873 an Act of the Canadian Parliament (R.S., c. 81) provided that the Minister of the Interior should be Superintendent General of Indian Affairs and as such have the control and management of the lands and property of the Indians in Canada. The aim of the Department of Indian Affairs is the advancement of the Indians in the arts of civilization, and Agents have been appointed to encourage the Indians under their charge to settle on the reserves and to engage in industrial pursuits.

Tables **12-19,** compiled from the Reports of the Department, give for the years named particulars respecting population, religion, education, agriculture and financial status. Table **19** shows that during the year 1917 crops to the value of $2,351,807 were raised by the Indians; the corresponding value in 1916 was $2,246,507. Educational advantages are provided for the Indians in day, boarding and industrial schools, and for educational purposes appropriations were made by Parliament for the year 1917-18 amounting to $734,115. Several bands of Indians assist, and during the fiscal year 1916-17 the sum of $35,832 was available from this source. As shown in Table **15,** the total number of Indian children enrolled as attending school during the fiscal year 1917 was 12,178, and the average attendance was 8,285.

The total parliamentary appropriation of the Indian Department for the year 1917-18 is $1,741,960. On March 31, 1917, the Indians had to the credit of their trust funds $8,559,574, derived from sales of lands and timber and from rentals of grazing and other lands. The amount named represents an increase of $115,507 over that of the preceding year.

12.—Indian Population in Canada by Provinces, 1911-1917.

Provinces.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Prince Edward Island	292	300	292	288	288	302	292
Nova Scotia	2,026	1,969	2,018	2,050	2,042	2,119	2,031
New Brunswick	1,802	1,903	1,920	1,906	1,862	1,874	1,846
Quebec	11,462	12,817	12,842	12,935	13,174	13,348	13,366
Ontario	22,496	26,393	26,077	26,419	26,162	26,305	26,411
Manitoba	6,104	10,373	10,822	10,290	10,798	11,935	11,583
Saskatchewan	9,439	9,545	9,699	9,779	9,775	9,962	10,646
Alberta	8,088	8,113	8,229	8,281	8,500	8,682	8,837
British Columbia	24,581	24,781	25,172	25,370	25,399	25,737	25,694
Yukon	3,500	3,500	1,389	1,528	1,528	1,528	1,528
Northwest Territories	13,871	5,262	8,030	4,928	4,003	3,769	3,764
Indians in Canada	**103,661**	**104,956**	**106,490**	**103,774**	**103,531**	**105,561**	**105,998**
Eskimos	4,600	4,600	3,447	3,447	3,447	3,296	3,296

13.—Distribution of Indian Population by Age, Sex and Province, with Births and Deaths by Provinces, 1917.

Provinces.	Under 6 years.		5 to 15 years.		16 to 20 years.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Prince Edward Island	20	30	33	28	19	17
Nova Scotia	178	217	200	187	136	134
New Brunswick	145	147	161	156	70	57
Quebec	974	1,021	894	910	576	542
Ontario	1,743	1,783	2,212	2,143	1,512	1,416
Manitoba	1,074	1,124	1,181	1,048	861	794
Saskatchewan	1,075	1,061	1,053	1,013	467	490
Alberta	569	602	585	538	306	303
British Columbia	1,993	1,931	2,152	2,132	1,320	1,327
Northwest Territories	134	133	206	196	78	64
Total	**7,905**	**8,049**	**8,677**	**8,351**	**5,345**	**5,144**

Provinces.	21 to 65 years.		65 years upwards.		Births.	Deaths.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Prince Edward Island	65	58	14	8	–	–
Nova Scotia	433	397	79	70	46	65
New Brunswick	327	306	51	35	67	70
Quebec	1,934	1,930	247	224	230	200
Ontario	5,107	5,292	470	524	673	623
Manitoba	2,071	2,307	321	397	406	437
Saskatchewan	2,015	2,233	250	363	458	352
Alberta	1,292	1,273	62	123	340	252
British Columbia	5,389	5,297	528	567	618	641
Northwest Territories	370	79	50	48	15	25
Total	**19,003**	**19,172**	**2,072**	**2,359**	**2,853**	**2,665**

NOTE.—There are no official returns for the ages of 19,921 Indians.

14.—Religion of Indian Population by Provinces as at March 31, 1917.

Provinces.	Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
P. E. Island	–	–	–	292	10	–	–
Nova Scotia	14	–	–	2,006	–	1	–
New Brunswick	–	–	–	1,846	–	–	–
Quebec	119	6	452	8,655	–	20	–
Ontario	6,469	23	4,543	6,785	1,177	519	2,686
Manitoba	3,636	592	3,128	1,919	110	423	1,370
Saskatchewan	2,984	949	74	4,289	–	94	1,630
Alberta	1,247	–	1,548	3,704	–	–	1,307
British Columbia	4,492	585	3,075	13,039	–	369	1,421
N.W. Territories	307	–	–	1,351	–	–	–
Yukon	915	–	–	100	–	–	–
Total	**20,183**	**2,155**	**12,820**	**43,986**	**1,297**	**1,426**	**8,414**

NOTE.—There are no official returns for the religious belief of 15,717 Indians.

15.—Attendance of Pupils at Indian Schools by Provinces, 1917.

Provinces.	Number of Pupils on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Percentage of attendance.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
Prince Edward Island	16	24	40	21	52·50
Nova Scotia	127	123	250	118	47·20
New Brunswick	133	150	283	162	57·24
Quebec	641	667	1,308	826	63·15
Ontario	1,688	1,640	3,328	2,111	63·43
Manitoba	887	861	1,748	1,195	68·36
Saskatchewan	697	698	1,395	1,092	78·28
Alberta	498	453	951	827	86·96
British Columbia	1,206	1,160	2,366	1,620	68·47
Yukon	141	92	233	109	46·78
Northwest Territories	133	143	276	204	73·91
Total	6,167	6,011	12,178	8,285	68·03

16.—Acreage and Value of Indian Lands by Provinces, 1917.

Provinces.	Land cleared but not under cultivation.	Land under cultivation.	Value of Lands.
	Acres.	Acres.	$
Prince Edward Island	404	397	20,214
Nova Scotia	2,734	2,079	83,380
New Brunswick	973	847	71,200
Quebec	14,112	8,941	1,332,550
Ontario	71,622	65,726	4,846,903
Manitoba	103,758	10,479	2,305,373
Saskatchewan	865,425	29,242	11,767,908
Alberta	916,035	22,806	14,297,158
British Columbia	256,908	37,503	13,333,072
Total	**2,231,971**	**178,020**	**48,057,758**

17.—Area and Yield of Field Crops of Indians by Provinces, 1917.

Provinces.	Wheat.		Oats.		Other Grain.	
	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.
Prince Edward Island	15	128	41	720	–	–
Nova Scotia	1	14	85	1,791	23	348
New Brunswick	2	26	93	2,043	17	184
Quebec	211	1,587	2,185	26,321	886	14,026
Ontario	3,020	37,074	5,131	88,939	2,332	40,560
Manitoba	3,738	24,192	2,271	43,595	432	6,822
Saskatchewan	8,428	105,408	11,334	282,646	209	2,354
Alberta	7,352	180,457	6,877	194,399	544	11,590
British Columbia	2,067	39,845	5,769	149,729	964	18,861
Total	**24,834**	**388,731**	**33,786**	**790,183**	**5,407**	**94,745**

17.—Area and Yield of Field Crops of Indians, by Provinces, 1917—concluded.

Provinces.	Potatoes.		Other Roots.		Hay and Fodder.
	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.	Tons.
Prince Edward Island	11	620	–	–	86
Nova Scotia	113	4,872	24	2,137	918
New Brunswick	78	3,077	10	468	273
Quebec	969	29,216	59	3,433	4,780
Ontario	1,429	42,262	398	22,267	33,060
Manitoba	423	27,377	–	–	13,129
Saskatchewan	160	14,089	77	5,971	41,405
Alberta	175	16,482	49	3,747	22,832
British Columbia	2,524	268,054	993	81,917	24,645
Total	**5,882**	**406,049**	**1,610**	**119,940**	**141,128**

18.—Numbers of Farm Live Stock of Indians, with Total Values by Provinces, 1917.

Provinces.	Horses.	Cattle.	Poultry.	Value of Live Stock and Poultry.
	No.	No.	No.	$
Prince Edward Island	17	16	168	2,200
Nova Scotia	72	429	1,150	12,137
New Brunswick	50	127	476	6,824
Quebec	876	3,341	11,606	142,260
Ontario	3,794	10,717	48,727	589,941
Manitoba	1,256	2,831	2,781	227,067
Saskatchewan	4,288	7,873	5,903	916,675
Alberta	11,104	9,115	5,303	1,117,533
British Columbia	14,806	15,899	27,847	984,026
Total	**36,263**	**50,348**	**103,961**	**3,998,663**

19.—Sources and Value of Income of Indians, 1917.

Provinces.	Value of			Received from Land Rentals	Earned by			Total Income of Indians.
	Farm Products including Hay.	Beef Sold. [1]	Wages Earned.		Fishing. [1]	Hunting and Trapping. [1]	Other Industries.	
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
P.E. Island	1,500	150	–	–	3,500	50	15,500	20,700
Nova Scotia	19,189	4,312	50,050	355	5,187	7,143	40,130	126,509
N. Brunswick	6,677	130	39,950	2,000	9,065	1,855	8,300	69,270
Quebec	153,683	29,915	378,952	10,911	6,699	77,663	67,370	733,627
Ontario	450,114	33,243	657,937	68,647	147,642	171,700	116,477	1,874,049
Manitoba	136,502	16,360	101,350	1,146	105,090	262,205	61,475	745,278
Saskatchewan	423,159	99,268	106,319	8,629	22,466	137,581	97,421	963,567
Alberta	500,780	71,722	91,696	13,368	2,492	38,649	74,886	851,795
Br. Columbia	660,203	91,692	322,334	4,687	419,847	211,370	195,604	1,915,692
Total	**2,351,807**	**346,792**	**1,748,588**	**109,743**	**721,988**	**908,216**	**677,163**	**7,300,487**

[1] Includes estimated value of meat and fish used for food.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Since Confederation and before, the Department of Public Works has been known as the constructing department. In 1879, the railways and canals were placed under control of a new department; the building and maintenance of penitentiaries were transferred to the Department of Justice, the maintenance and construction of lighthouses to the Marine and Fisheries Department and the smaller drill halls and armouries to the Department of Militia and Defence. The work of the Department of Public Works is now divided into three principal branches, viz., Engineering Branch, the Architect's Branch and the Telegraph Branch.

Engineering.—The Engineering Branch comprises the construction and repair of wharves, piers, breakwaters, dams, weirs, bank and beach protection works; the improvement of harbours and rivers by dredging; the construction, maintenance and operation of government dredging plant; the construction and maintenance of graving docks; the construction, maintenance and working of slides and booms; the construction and maintenance of interprovincial bridges and approaches thereto, and of bridges on highways of federal importance in the Northwest Territories and the maintenance of military roads; also hydrographic and ordinary surveys and examinations, inclusive of precision levelling and geodetic measurements which are required for the preparation of plans, reports and estimates; the testing of cements, etc. The Branch has charge of about 1,700 harbour works, 4 graving docks, 4 slide and boom works, interprovincial bridges, 51 dredges and 84 tugs and other dredging plant.

Architecture.—The Architect's Branch builds and maintains government buildings, post offices, custom houses, examining warehouses, and constructs quarantine, immigration and experimental farm buildings, armouries and drill halls, land offices and telegraph offices. The most important public building now under construction is that of the new Houses of Parliament at Ottawa. For an account of the progress of this work, see pages 657 and 658.

Telegraphs.—The Telegraph Branch has control over the construction, repair, and maintenance of all government-owned telegraph lines and cables. These lines are located in the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon, and statistics relating to them are given on page 453.

Graving Docks.—There are four graving or dry docks completed and owned by the Canadian Government. The dimensions of these docks are shown in Table **20.** The dock at Kingston, Ontario, is under lease to the Kingston Shipbuilding Company. The dock at Levis, Quebec, east of the old dock, is 1,150 feet long, divided into two parts (650 and 500 feet, respectively), and 120 feet wide; it has a depth at high water of 40 feet. It cost about $2,750,000. Under the Dry Dock Subsidies Act, 1910 (9-10 Edw. VII, c. 17),[1] several docks have been subsidized by payments of 3 or 3½ p.c. per annum on the original cost for a given number of years, as shown by Table **21.**

[1] For description of this Act, see Canada Year Book, 1910, p. xxviii.

20.—Dimensions of Graving Docks owned by the Dominion Government.

Location.	Length	Width at			Depth of water on sill.	Rise of tide.	
		Coping.	Bottom	Entrance.		Spring.	Neap.
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
Lévis, Que.	600	100	73	62	26½	18	14
Esquimalt, B.C.	430	90	41	65	26½	7 to 10	3 to 8
Kingston, Ont.	315	70	47	69	14½ & 16½	–	–
Lauzon, Que.	1,150	144	105	120	40 H.W.	18	14

21.—Dimensions and Cost of Graving Docks subsidized under the Dry Dock Subsidies Act, 1910.

Location.	Length	Width.	Depth over sill.	Total cost.	Subsidy.
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	$	
Collingwood, Ont.	350	55	16½	500,000	3 p.c. for 20 years.
" No. 2.	420	95	16	306,965	3 p.c. for 20 years.
Port Arthur, Ont.	700	66	15	1,258,050	3 p.c. for 20 years.
Montreal, Que.	600	100	27½	3,000,000	3½ p.c. for 35 years.
Prince Rupert, B.C.	600	100	25	2,199,168	3½ p.c. for 25 years.
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	650	77	18½	1,326,529	3 p.c. for 20 years.[1]
Toronto, Ont.	300	80	15	894,121	3 p.c. for 20 years.[1]
St. John, N.B.	1,150	(Plans not yet approved, but will be similar to those of the new Levis dock.)			

[1] Not yet commenced.

Expenditure and Revenue.—Table 22 shows the expenditure and revenue for the fiscal years 1914–18 of the Public Works Department of the Dominion Government. For the year 1917–18, the expenditure was $14,055,208, as compared with $16,161,596 in 1916–17, a decrease of $2,106,388. The revenue for the year shows a decrease of $71,768, accounted for by decreases in slides and booms, graving docks and casual revenue amounting to $96,669 and increases in rents and telegraph lines of $24,901.

22.—Expenditure and Revenue of the Public Works Department for the fiscal years 1914-1918.

EXPENDITURE.

Items.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	$	$	$	$	$
Harbour and river works..	7,696,135	10,529,346	7,401,896	6,548,568	5,551,774
Dredging plant, etc.....	6,228,303	5,120,611	3,875,713	2,410,413	1,405,838
Slides and Booms.....	167,435	333,619	115,418	111,876	64,859
Roads and Bridges.....	130,628	76,165	44,742	38,266	18,991
Public Buildings.....	12,397,465	11,648,645	6,857,206	5,717,450	5,843,289
Telegraphs.....	768,378	1,003,590	742,692	775,340	751,452
Miscellaneous.....	602,993	571,341	501,631	559,683	419,005
Total.....	**27,991,337**	**29,283,317**	**19,539,298**	**16,161,596**	**14,055,208**

REVENUE.

Slides and booms.....	76,883	80,598	108,228	97,142	26,188
Graving docks.....	61,490	35,305	64,216	64,919	56,484
Rents.....	113,670	111,098	90,129	94,729	106,205
Telegraph lines.....	253,112	225,512	181,227	191,453	204,878
Casual revenue.....	37,302	33,923	65,106	45,017	27,737
Total.....	**542,457**	**486,436**	**508,906**	**493,260**	**421,492**

HARBOUR COMMISSIONS.

Certain of the more important Canadian harbours are controlled by Harbour Commissions, constituted by special act of the Dominion Parliament for each case. The number of commissioners varies, but is, in most cases, three. In every case the property of the harbour is vested in the commission, which has authority to administer the harbour, appoint the harbour master, make by-laws and regulations concerning the harbour and ships using it, fix and collect dues payable for the use of the harbour and control the expenditure of the revenue received from this source. For the purpose of harbour construction and improvement a commission may, with the consent of the Governor-in-Council, expropriate land and borrow money on debentures issued against security of the real and other property of the harbour. In the cases of Quebec and Montreal, money has been advanced by the Dominion Government against such debentures. The commissions are under the inspection of the Marine Department and make reports to the Minister of Marine. The harbours at the following places are administered by commissions, the date given in each case being that of the Act of Parliament under which the commission received its present constitution and powers: Pictou (1879); Quebec (1899); Three Rivers (1882); Montreal (1894); Belleville (1889); Toronto (1911); Hamilton (1912); Winnipeg and St. Boniface (1912); Vancouver (1913); New Westminster (1913); North Fraser (1913).

NATIONAL GALLERY.

The National Gallery of Canada was the outcome of the establishment in 1880 by the Marquis of Lorne and H.R.H. Princess Louise of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts, which required the elected Academicians to deposit their diploma pictures in the National Gallery at Ottawa. The collections of pictures, statutory and other works of art now occupying premises in the Royal Victoria Museum in Ottawa consist of purchases made by means of the annual grants voted by the Dominion Parliament, the diploma works of the members of the Royal Canadian Academy and gifts and loans by persons interested in art. In 1907 an Advisory Arts Council of three members was appointed by authority of an Order in Council, and in 1913, under the National Gallery of Canada Act (3–4 Geo. V., c. 33), the Advisory Arts Council was constituted the Board of Trustees for the management of the National Gallery and the administration of its annual grants.

Amongst the collections of oil paintings now in the National Gallery are works by such old masters as Caravaggio, Andrea del Sarto, Bartholomaus de Bruyn, Luca Giordano, Cima da Conegliano, Frans Floris, Chardin, Hogarth, Snyders, Daniel Mytens. The more modern schools include representative works by the great English masters,—Reynolds, Hoppner, Beechey, Lawrence, Gainsborough, Millais, Leighton, Holman Hunt. The French masters include J. F. Millet, Claude Monet, Alfred Sisley and a number of others, while the contemporary British school is strongly represented by fine examples of the work of such artists as Arnesby Brown, Laura Knight, Glyn Philpot, W. Orpen, D. Muirhead, G. Henry, Austen Brown and many others. The Gallery includes an excellent and representative exhibition of the work of Canadian artists both past and present.

Since February 3, 1916, when the Houses of Parliament were destroyed by fire, and the Victoria Museum was taken for accommodation of the Houses, the National Gallery has been closed. Many of its possessions are on loan to art galleries and societies throughout the country, in accordance with the policy of the Trustees to lend to any art body which has facilities for its public exhibition a collection of Canadian works of art. These loans are made in the hope of stimulating local interest in art and thereby helping forward the establishment of art galleries and schools of art and design which are so greatly needed in Canada.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND QUARANTINE.

The Public Health Service of the Dominion, considered chiefly in connection with the relations of Canada with other countries, is under the charge of a Director General of Public Health, whose office is a branch of the Department of Agriculture. The report for the year 1916-17 of the Director General of Public Health, printed as an Appendix to the Report of the Minister of Agriculture, describes the prevelance in foreign countries of endemic diseases, including Asiatic cholera, bubonic plague, smallpox, typhus fever, leprosy, beri-beri, enteric fever, yellow fever, dengue, anthrax and acute anterior polio-

myelitis, (Infantile paralysis), and of the inspection work of the quarantine stations at Canadian ports of entry.

In 1917–18 the diseases met with were small-pox, leprosy, diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, mumps, dysentery and erysipelas. In every instance the disease was stamped out at the station, and so prevented from appearing inland.

During the year 1917-18, 1,460 vessels and 239,125 persons were inspected at quarantine stations, and there were 309 admissions into hospitals. The corresponding figures for 1916-17 were 1,748 vessels, 228,957 persons inspected and 80 admissions to hospitals and for 1915–16, 1,582 vessels and 138,576 persons inspected and 80 admissions to hospitals.

PUBLIC DEFENCE.

Military Forces.—Before the outbreak of the war, the Canadian Militia consisted of a Permanent Force, which on March 31, 1914, numbered 3,000 officers, non-commissioned officers and men, and an Active Militia, which at the same date numbered 5,615 officers and 68,991 non-commissioned officers and men. Since the outbreak of the war on August 4, 1914, successive contingents of troops of all arms have been recruited, equipped, trained and despatched by the Canadian Government to Great Britain for active service as part of the Imperial forces. When hostilities ceased on November 11, 1918, there had been sent overseas for active service in the Canadian Expeditionary Force about 418,000 officers, non-commissioned officers and men.[1]

Table **23,** showing the Militia expenditure and revenue for the five fiscal years 1913 to 1917, is taken from the Report for the year ended March 31, 1917, of the Militia Council. This table shows that the ordinary expenditure of the Department of Militia and Defence for the year ended March 31, 1917, was $4,301,785, as compared with $4,681,502 for 1916 and $9,991,817 for 1915. The ordinary revenue amounted to $169,254 for the year ended March 31, 1917, as compared with $292,273 for 1916 and $125,785 for 1915.

[1]See also page 659.

23.—Expenditure and Revenue of Militia for the Fiscal Years 1913-1917.

Schedule.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
	$	$	$	$	$
Allowances for drill instruction, care of arms and postage	85,474	101,904	66,513	68,643	47,573
Annual drill	1,719,257	1,830,034	1,875,944	–	–
Cadet corps	93,723	392,207	327,679	84,972	80,311
Clothing and necessaries	508,788	699,572	510,810	–	39,191
Contingencies—including guards of honour, escorts and salutes	47,674	49,957	36,557	31,670	23,214
Custom dues	38,424	47,630	115,791	26,004	68,780
Departmental library	1,010	1,055	1,113	985	641
Dominion arsenal	325,863	358,315	265,262	299,678	29,924
Engineer services	791,895	1,452,729	1,111,196	690,755	396,895
Grants towards construction of City Regimental Armouries	12,000	–	–	–	–
Grants to artillery and rifle associations and to regimental bands	64,315	79,506	73,605	47,878	7,981

23.—Expenditure and Revenue of Militia for the Fiscal Years 1913-1917—concluded.

Schedule.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
	$	$	$	$	$
Gratuities and compassionate allowances	2,170	4,300	15,190	500	–
Maintenance of military properties	88,925	107,214	209,231	175,053	164,166
Pay of Insp.-Gen. and military members of Militia Council (statutory)	21,600	21,600	15,161	18,450	18,290
Pay of headquarters staff	78,617	74,002	72,050	74,956	84,766
Pay of division and district staffs	115,844	123,772	107,410	109,241	123,536
Permanent force—pay, provisions and supplies	2,200,183	2,198,453	2,114,493	2,116,245	2,396,183
Printing and stationery	59,828	72,209	69,880	70,000	70,000
Royal Military College	131,241	149,039	153,987	135,685	147,576
Salaries and wages of civil employees	170,700	197,823	243,936	232,797	205,801
Schools of instruction—pay of active militia attending	77,765	97,847	164,669	178,898	81,384
Topographical survey	35,055	39,059	35,038	25,440	31,274
Transport and freight	175,054	199,247	208,774	60,567	43,923
Warlike stores	683,080	703,375	496,867	–	15,753
Training Areas	–	–	234,592	233,085	224,623
Miscellaneous small votes	17,202	6,508	–	–	–
Ordnance, ammunition, tents, wagons and equipment generally, excepting clothing, saddlery and harness	572,486	967,804	593,167	–	–
Saddlery and harness	942	103,732	146,066	–	–
Clothing—reserve stock and outfitting new units	100,000	217,419	219,077	–	–
Ross rifles, spare parts, bayonets, scabbards, arm chests and inspection	552,073	640,613	478,543	–	–
Lands and construction of new rifle ranges	341,208	51,237	29,216	–	–
Total ordnance, equipment, lands, etc	**1,566,709**	**1,980,895**	**1,466,069**	–	–
Total Militia expenditure	**9,112,396**	**10,988,162**	**9,991,817**	**4,681,502**	**4,301,785**
Aid to civil power (statutory and recoverable from municipalities)	78	187,857	68,800	–	–
Toronto barracks—special account	148,889	45	87,768	25	–
Winnipeg barracks—special account	137,053	–	–	–	–
Montreal barracks site	180,000	–	217	–	–
Transferred from Public Works Department	940	221,849	19,722	–	–
Pensions—Rebellion, 1837-8	40	–	–	–	–
Pensions—Fenian Raids	1,822	1,788	2,819	1,896	1,468
Pensions—Northwest Rebellion and general	17,689	17,834	20,227	21,164	19,613
Pensions—Pension Act, 1901	50,470	70,940	79,845	82,877	87,600
Pensions—European War	–	–	–	307,693	2,447,375
Total pensions	**70,021**	**90,562**	**102,891**	**413,630**	**2,556,656**
Civil Government—salaries	146,718	157,137	168,545	172,534	173,798
Civil Government—contingencies	22,029	27,997	20,216	28,351	19,488
Total Civil Government	**168,747**	**185,134**	**188,761**	**200,885**	**193,286**
Revenue received—					
Militia	51,359	36,641	64,831	192,300	90,164
Casual	2,691	1,790	1,625	41,318	11,949
Royal Military College	36,785	36,817	32,047	35,142	41,646
Pension Act, 1901	28,393	30,714	27,282	23,513	25,495
Total revenue	**119,228**	**105,962**	**125,785**	**292,273**	**169,254**

Expenditure on Account of War Appropriation.—Table 24 shows that the total expenditure on account of war appropriation for the year ended March 31, 1917, was $306,488,815, of which $298,291,031 ($173,454,386 paid out in Canada and $124,836,645 paid out in England) was expended by the Department of Militia and Defence and $8,197,784 was expended by other departments. To these sums may be added the expenditure on account of war appropriation prior to April 1, 1916, viz., $226,948,231, of which $213,610,030 ($167,308,821 paid out in Canada and $46,301,209 paid out in England) was expended by the Department of Militia and Defence and $13,338,201 by other departments. Altogether, therefore, the grand total to March 31, 1917, amounted to $533,437,046, of which $511,901,061 was expended by the Department of Militia and Defence and $21,535,985 by other departments. The details of the war expenditure to March 31, 1915, were given in Table 23 of the Year Book of 1915, pages 649 and 650, and of the war expenditure for the year ended March 31, 1916, in Table 24 on pages 642 and 643 of the edition of 1916-17.

24.—Expenditure on Account of War Appropriation for the Year ended March 31, 1917.

Items of Expenditure.	Paid out		Total.
	in Canada, year ended Mar. 31, 1917.	in London, Eng., year ended Mar. 31, 1917.	
(A) By the Department of Militia and Defence:—	$	$	$
Clothing (except boots)	13,927,958	701,477	14,629,435
Boots and repairs to boots	3,282,481	328,303	3,610,784
Necessaries (kit bags and articles of kit)	803,985	–	803,985
Accoutrements	1,515,658	245,749	1,761,407
Binoculars, telescopes, prismatic compasses, etc.	381,201	17,251	398,452
Saddlery and horse equipment	762,382	12,494	774,876
Motor trucks, ambulances, and other vehicles	1,837,340	436,126	2,273,466
Ross Rifle Co.—rifles and bayonets	4,064,798	–	4,064,798
Machine guns and spare parts	2,123,273	36,576	2,159,849
Stores (furniture, bedding, utensils, etc.)	4,363,079	538,840	4,901,919
Total for equipment	33,062,155	2,316,816	35,378,971
Dominion Arsenal (from War Vote)	1,340,486	–	1,340,486
Lindsay Arsenal (Supplies)	213,585	–	213,585
Dominion Cartridge Co.—Ammunition	1,785,337	–	1,785,337
Ammunition from other sources	147,898	3,424	151,322
Total Ammunition and Material	3,487,306	3,424	3,490,730
Lindsay Arsenal—Site	3,933	–	3,933
" —Construction	622,549	–	622,549
" —Machinery	578,701	–	578,701
Borden Camp—Land	137,981	–	137,981
Total Land and Buildings	1,343,164	–	1,343,164
Pay and Allowances (includes subsistence, rations, and assigned pay)	92,484,997	67,619,917	160,104,914
Maintenance of troops in France	–	41,366,667	41,366,667
Separation Allowances	22,218,077	4,142,313	26,360,390
Outfit Allowances	868,041	1,214,294	2,082,335
Engineers Services and Works	2,624,705	1,125,442	3,750,147

24.—Expenditure on Account of War Appropriation, for the Year ended March 31, 1917—con.

Items of Expenditure.	Paid out		Total.
	in Canada, year ended Mar. 31, 1917	in London, Eng., year ended Mar. 31, 1917	
(A) By the Department of Militia and Defence:—*concluded.*	$	$	$
Purchase of Remounts, expenses of purchases, etc.	256,460	3,184,302	3,440,762
Drugs and Surgical Instruments	598,297	1,541,181[1]	2,139,478
Travelling and Transport—Ocean	3,808,705	3,764	3,812,469
" " —Land	7,279,330	153,695	7,433,025
Forage and Stabling	387,056	757,298	1,144,354
Pay, etc., of Censors	123,277	–	123,277
Pay of civil employees	1,732,800	473,553	2,206,353
Rent, water, fuel and light	1,166,671	654,674	1,821,345
Funeral expenses	39,344	10,378	49,722
Recruiting (Medical examination, attestation and advertising)	59,413	1,540	60,953
Telegrams, telephones (including rental), cablegrams, and postage	388,160	49,055	437,215
Printing and Stationery	808,225	153,016	961,241
Conservancy and Contingencies	283,294	42,359	325,653
Customs dues	434,909	–	434,909
Overseas balances unrecovered and in adjustment	–	22,957	22,957
Total Miscellaneous Payments	135,561,761	122,516,405	258,078,166
	173,454,386	124,836,645	298,291,031
Expended prior to 1st April, 1916	167,308,821	46,301,209	213,610,030
Totals	340,763,207	171,137,854	511,901,061

[1]Includes Medical Equipment.

(B) By other Departments as follows:—

	$
Trade and Commerce	23,391
Naval Service	3,806,329
Governor General's Secretary's Office	8,119
Privy Council	24,068
Secretary of State	54,486
Secretary of State for External Affairs	11,119
Post Office Department	634,825
Finance Department	54,472
Justice	1,248,416
Dominion Police	159,381
Indian Affairs	5,837
Public Archives	1,462
Railways and Canals	299,934

24.—Expenditure on Account of War Appropriation, for the Year ended March 31, 1917—concluded.

(B) By other Departments as follows:—concluded.

	$
Public Works	142,751
Inland Revenue	783
War Purchasing Commission	33,078
Audit Office	21,254
Labour	85,981
Agriculture	12,432
Marine and Fisheries	2,158
Shell Commission	8,550
Interior	57,455
Insurance	542
Military Hospitals' Commission	1,378,078
Canadian Munition Resources Commission	11,123
National Service Commission	111,760
Total	**8,197,784**
Grand Total	**306,188,815**

War Pensions.—A Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada, consisting of three members, was created by Order in Council of June 3, 1916, (P.C. 1,334) with exclusive jurisdiction and authority to deal with the granting and payment of naval and military pensions and other allowances to persons in the Canadian Naval Forces and the Canadian Expeditionary Force and to their dependents. There is no appeal from the decisions of the commission, but applicants may appear in person or by counsel before the commission to present complaints. The scale of pensions has been revised by various Orders in Council up to January 2, 1919. Under the existing scale, twenty classes are provided ranging from five p.c. disablement up to one hundred p.c., or total disablement. The pensions range for the rank and file, according to the class of disablement, from $30 up to $600 per annum, and for disablement from $600 for rank and file up to $2,700 for persons of and above the rank of commodore or brigadier-general. Further annual allowances are made for children, which, for all men below the rank of commander or lieutenant-colonel, range, according to class of disablement, from $6 up to $144. Married men, not above the rank of naval sub-lieutenant or lieutenant of militia, receive an additional allowance which ranges,

for all ranks, from $4.80 up to $96. Men of these same ranks may also receive an addition not exceeding $300 if totally disabled and helpless. In the case of dependents of deceased sailors and soldiers, payments to widows are made only until re-marriage, and to dependent parents and brothers and sisters only when there is no widow or child. The age limit for the payment of pensions to children is 16 for boys and 17 for girls. The scale of pensions, as revised to date is set out in tables 25 and 26[1].

25.—Scale of Annual Pensions granted to Dependents of Deceased Sailors and Soldiers of the Canadian Naval Forces and the Canadian Expeditionary Force, as amended to January 2, 1919.

Rank or Rating.	Division.	Widows or Dependent Parents.
		$ cts.
All ratings below Petty Officer (Naval); Rank and File (Militia)	(a)	480 00
Chief Petty Officer and Petty Officer (Naval); Squad. Battery or Company Sergt.-Major and Q.-M. Sergt., Sergt. including Staff-Sergt. and Col.-Sergt. (Militia)	(a)	510 00
Naval Cadet and Midshipman (Naval); Master Gunner not Warrant Officer, Regimental Sergt.-Major, not W. O., Regimental Q.-M. Sergt. (Militia)	(a)	620 00
Warrant Officer and Chief Warrant Officer (Naval); Warrant Officer (Militia)	(a)	680 00
Sub-Lieutenant (Naval); Lieutenant (Militia)	(a)	720 00
Lieutenant (Naval); Captain (Militia)	(a)	800 00
Lieutenant Commander (Naval); Major (Militia)	(a)	1,008 00
Commander and Captain under three years' seniority (Naval); Lieutenant-Colonel (Militia)	(a)	1,248 00
Captain (Naval); Colonel (Militia)	(a)	1,512 00
Commodore and higher ranks (Naval); Brigadier-General and higher ranks (Militia)	(a)	2,160 00

Additional Allowance for Children or Dependent Brothers or Sisters.

Child or Children.	Division.	Rate per annum for	
		Child or dependent brother or sister.	Orphan child or orphan brother or sister.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
First	(a)	144 00	288 00
Second	(a)	120 00	240 00
Subsequent	(a)	96 00	192 00

[1]See "Pension Regulations for those serving in the Naval Forces of Canada and the Canadian Expeditionary Forces during the present War". Ottawa, 1919. [55,517-1.]

26.—Scale of Annual Pensions to Disabled Sailors and Soldiers of the Canadian Naval Forces and the Canadian Expeditionary Force, as amended to January 2, 1919.

PERCENTAGE OF DISABILITY AND AMOUNT OF PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES.

Rank or Rating.	Division.	Class 1 100 p.c.	Class 2 99–95 p.c.	Class 3 94–90 p.c.	Class 4 89–85 p.c.	Class 5 84–80 p.c.	Class 6 79–75 p.c.	Class 7 74–70 p.c.	Class 8 69–65 p.c.	Class 9 64–60 p.c.	Class 10 59–55 p.c.
(Payable to the disabled men.)		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
All ratings below Petty Officer (Naval); Rank and File (Militia)	(a)	600.00	570.00	540.00	510.00	480.00	450.00	420.00	390.00	360.00	330.00
Chief Petty Officer and Petty Officer (Naval); Squad., Battery or Co. Sgt.-Maj. and Q.-M. Sgt., Sgt., Staff Sgt. and Colour Sgt. (Militia)	(a)	637.50	605.63	573.75	541.88	510.00	478.13	446.25	414.38	382.50	350.63
Naval Cadet and Midshipman (Naval); Master Gunner not Warrant Off., Regimental Sgt.-Maj., not W. O., Regimental Q.-M. Sgt. (Militia)	(a)	775.00	736.25	697.50	658.75	620.00	581.25	542.50	503.75	465.00	426.25
Warrant Officer and Chief Warrant Officer (Naval); Warrant Officer (Militia)	(a)	850.00	807.50	765.00	722.50	680.00	637.50	595.00	552.50	510.00	467.50
Sub-Lieutenant (Naval); Lieutenant (Militia)	(a)	900.00	855.00	810.00	765.00	720.00	675.00	630.00	585.00	540.00	495.00
Additional allowance to married men of above Ranks.	–	96.00	91.20	86.40	81.60	76.80	72.00	67.20	62.40	57.60	52.80
Lieutenant (Naval) and Captain (Militia)	(a)	1,000.00	950.00	900.00	850.00	800.00	750.00	700.00	650.00	600.00	550.00
Lieutenant Commander (Naval); and Major (Militia)	(a)	1,260.00	1,197.00	1,134.00	1,071.00	1,008.00	945.00	882.00	819.00	756.00	693.00
Commander and Captain, under 3 years' seniority (Naval); Lieutenant-Colonel (Militia)	(b)	1,560.00	1,482.00	1,404.00	1,326.00	1,248.00	1,170.00	1,092.00	1,014.00	936.00	858.00
Captain (Naval); Colonel (Militia)	(b)	1,890.00	1,795.50	1,701.00	1,606.50	1,512.00	1,417.50	1,323.00	1,228.50	1,134.00	1,039.50
Commodore and higher ranks (Naval); Brigadier-General and higher ranks (Militia)	(b)	2,700.00	2,565.00	2,430.00	2,295.00	2,160.00	2,025.00	1,890.00	1,755.00	1,620.00	1,485.00
(Payable in addition for children.)											
First child	(a)	144.00	138.00	132.00	126.00	120.00	114.00	108.00	102.00	96.00	90.00
Second child	(a)	120.00	114.00	108.00	102.00	96.00	90.00	84.00	78.00	72.00	66.00
Subsequent children	(a)	96.00	93.00	90.00	87.00	84.00	81.00	78.00	75.00	72.00	66.00
Payable in addition for each child	(b)	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	66.00

26.—Scale of Annual Pensions to Disabled Sailors and Soldiers of the Canadian Naval Forces and the Canadian Expeditionary Force, as amended to January 2, 1919—concluded.

PERCENTAGE OF DISABILITY AND AMOUNT OF PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES.

Rank or Rating.	Division.	Class 11 54–50 p.c.	Class 12 49–45 p.c.	Class 13 44–40 p.c.	Class 14 39–35 p.c.	Class 15 34–30 p.c.	Class 16 29–25 p.c.	Class 17 24–20 p.c.	Class 18 19–15 p.c.	Class 19 14–10 p.c.	Class 20 9–5 p.c.
(Payable to the disabled men.)		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
All Ratings below Petty Officer (Naval); Rank and File (Militia)	(a)	300.00	270.00	240.00	210.00	180.00	150.00	120.00	90.00	60.00	30.00
Chief Petty Officer and Petty Officer (Naval); Squad., Battery or Co. Sgt.-Maj. and Q.-M. Sgt., Sgt., Staff Sgt. and Colour Sgt. (Militia)	(a)	318.75	286.88	255.00	223.13	191.25	159.38	127.50	95.63	63.75	31.88
Naval Cadet and Midshipman (Naval); Master Gunner, not Warrant Off., Regimental Sgt.-Maj., not W.O., Regimental Q.-M. Sgt. (Militia)	(a)	387.50	348.75	310.00	271.25	232.50	193.75	155.00	116.25	77.50	38.75
Warrant Officer and Chief Warrant Officer (Naval); Warrant Officer (Militia)	(a)	425.00	382.50	340.00	297.50	255.00	212.50	170.00	127.50	85.00	42.50
Sub-Lieutenant (Naval); Lieutenant (Militia)	(a)	450.00	405.00	360.00	315.00	270.00	225.00	180.00	135.00	90.00	45.00
Additional allowance to married men of above Ranks.	–	48.00	43.20	38.40	33.60	28.80	24.00	19.20	14.40	9.60	4.80
Lieutenant (Naval); Captain (Militia)	(a)	500.00	450.00	400.00	350.00	300.00	250.00	200.00	150.00	100.00	50.00
Lieutenant Commander (Naval); Major (Militia)	(a)	630.00	567.00	504.00	441.00	378.00	315.00	252.00	189.00	126.00	63.00
Commander and Captain, under 3 years' seniority (Naval); Lieutenant-Colonel (Militia)	(b)	780.00	702.00	624.00	546.00	468.00	390.00	312.00	234.00	156.00	78.00
Captain (Naval); Colonel (Militia)	(b)	945.00	850.00	756.00	661.50	567.00	472.50	378.00	283.50	189.00	94.50
Commodore and higher ranks (Naval); Brigadier-General and higher ranks (Militia)	(b)	1,350.00	1,215.00	1,080.00	945.00	810.00	675.00	540.00	405.00	270.00	135.00
(Payable in addition for children.)											
First child	(a)	84.00	78.00	72.00	63.00	54.00	45.00	36.00	27.00	18.00	9.00
Second child	(a)	60.00	54.00	48.00	42.00	36.00	30.00	24.00	18.00	12.00	6.00
Subsequent children	(a)	60.00	54.00	48.00	42.00	36.00	30.00	24.00	18.00	12.00	6.00
Payable in addition for each child	(b)	60.00	54.00	48.00	42.00	36.00	30.00	24.00	28.00	12.00	6.00

Naval Service.—The Naval Service of Canada was established by the Naval Service Act, 1910 (9-10 Edw. VII, c. 43), the main provisions of which were described in the Year Book of 1910, pp. xxvi–xxix. The Department of the Naval Service, then created, now consists of eight branches:—(1) Naval, (2) Fisheries, (3) Fisheries Protection, (4) Tidal and Current Survey, (5) Hydrographic Survey, (6) Radiotelegraphy, (7) Patrol of Northern Waters and (8) Life-Saving Service. The total financial appropriation of the Department for the year 1917-18 was $3,864,250, of which the sum of $2,876,537.85 was expended to March 31, 1918. The appropriation for the Naval Branch was $1,000,000 of which the sum of $855,695.95 was expended to March 31, 1918. In addition to the foregoing, the sum of $10,985,853 was expended for the same period out of the war appropriation.

Royal Naval College.—The officers of the Royal Naval College continue to report most favourably, both as to their mental and physical progress, on the cadets in attendance during the past year. The midshipmen who have been serving in ships of the Royal Navy and the Royal Canadian Navy have also been favourably reported upon, and have proved themselves capable and efficient. There are, at present, fifty-two officers of the Royal Canadian Navy who have been lent to the Royal Navy for service. They include five lieutenants, eighteen acting lieutenants, three engineer lieutenants, nine sub-lieutenants, two acting sub-lieutenants and fifteen midshipmen. At the examinations held in May, 1917, twenty cadets were successful and joined the Royal Naval College. The course of the Royal Naval College at Halifax corresponds to that of the Royal Military College at Kingston, except that it is on a naval basis. Graduates of the Naval College have the option of adopting a seafaring career, of accepting positions in the Canadian Government, in the Hydrographic or Tidal and Current Surveys, or of entering the course of applied science in the second year at the Universities of McGill and Toronto. Arrangements have been made with the Admiralty whereby eight graduates of the Royal Naval College may be entered yearly in the Royal Navy. The same rules that govern other officers of the Royal Navy apply to entrants from the Canadian Naval College. As the result of the examinations for cadetships held on May 16, 17 and 18, 1917, 20 successful cadets entered the College on August 2, 1917. Up to the time of the explosion on December 6, 1917, the College was situated at Halifax, N.S.; but the buildings were too badly wrecked by the explosion for further occupation. In January, 1918, the Naval cadets resumed their studies in quarters provided at the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ontario. As, however, it was necessary to find other quarters pending the permanent re-establishment of the Naval College, the Naval Department equipped buildings at Esquimalt Dockyard, B.C. Ten cadets who were successful at the cadetship examinations of May 15, 16 and 17, 1918, were ordered to join the College at Esquimalt on September 23, 1918. During the fall term of 1918, there were 20 cadets in their second year and 14 in their third year, making a total in attendance of 44.

Northwest Mounted Police.—The Royal Northwest Mounted Police are distributed in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory, with headquarters at Regina, Saskatchewan, and the operations of the force for the year ended September 30, 1917, are described in the Commissioner's Report dated November 1, 1917. On September 30, 1917, the strength of the force was 53 officers, 603 non-commissioned officers and constables and 675 horses, a decrease of 4 officers, 137 non-commissioned officers and constables and 129 horses, as compared with the previous year.

27.—Strength and Distribution of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police on September 30, 1917.

Description.	Alberta.	Saskatchewan.	Manitoba.	New Manitoba.	Northwest Territories.	Yukon Territory.	Total.
Commissioner	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Assistant Commissioners	–	2	–	–	–	–	2
Superintendents	4	5	–	–	–	1	10
Inspectors	14	17	1	1	2	2	37
Surgeons	1	1	–	–	–	–	2
Veterinary Surgeons	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Staff Sergeants	19	26	1	–	1	5	52
Sergeants	27	36	2	–	2	3	70
Corporals	29	38	6	1	3	6	83
Constables	110	167	17	4	5	29	332
Supernumerary Constables	33	29	–	–	2	2	66
Total	**237**	**323**	**27**	**6**	**15**	**48**	**656**
Horses	282	346	31	–	–	16	675
Dogs	11	–	–	–	33	28	72

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

The criminal statistics of Canada are collected, compiled and published annually by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics under statutory authority of the Statistics Act, 1918 (8-9 Geo. V. c. 43). They relate to the year ended September 30, and the last issued annual report is for 1917. The statistics are divided into the two

classes of (1) indictable offences and (2) summary convictions, the former comprising all cases tried by police or other magistrates and the latter all cases of minor importance disposed of by justices of the peace under the Summary Convictions Act.

Indictable offences.—Table 28 shows by provinces in respect of indictable offences the number of charges and convictions and the percentage of acquittals for the years 1915, 1916 and 1917. There were 19,454 charges and 15,559 convictions for indictable offences throughout Canada during the year ended September 30, 1917, as compared with 23,942 charges and 19,160 convictions in 1916, a decrease of 4,488, or 18.74 p.c., for charges and of 3,601, or 18.80 p.c., for convictions during the year. As shown by the table, a decrease in the number of charges is found in every province except Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick.

Summary Convictions.—The number of summary convictions in 1917 was 93,452, as compared with 104,631 in 1916. This represents a decrease of 6,179, or 5.90 p.c.

Death Sentences.—During 1917, 15 persons were sentenced to death for murder, as compared with 21 in 1916. Death sentences in 1917 were carried out in 7 cases, compared with 8 in 1916, and were commuted to a term of years or life imprisonment in 8 cases in 1917, compared with 13 in 1916. One person was sentenced in 1917 to be imprisoned for life, as compared with five persons in 1916.

28.—Charges, Convictions and Percentages of Acquittals for Indictable Offences by Provinces, 1915, 1916 and 1917.

Provinces.	1915.			1916.			1917.		
	Charges	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Charges	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Charges	Convictions.	Acquittals.
	No.	No.	p.c.	No.	No.	p.c.	No.	No.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island	27	16	40·74	22	14	36·36	36	33	8·33
Nova Scotia	1,469	950	35·33	787	644	18·17	711	582	18·14
New Brunswick	345	278	19·42	366	296	19·12	383	332	13·32
Quebec	3,924	3,053	22·20	4,643	3,824	17·64	4,103	3,376	17·72
Ontario	10,906	8,934	18·08	9,807	7,888	19·57	8,576	6,924	19·26
Manitoba	1,859	1,577	15·17	1,489	1,226	17·66	1,319	1,090	17·40
Saskatchewan	2,754	2,022	26·58	2,305	1,729	24·99	1,420	1,065	25·00
Alberta	2,894	2,088	27·85	2,543	1,900	25·28	1,335	901	32·51
British Columbia	2,494	1,680	32·64	1,956	1,619	17·23	1,548	1,234	20·29
Yukon	42	27	35·47	24	20	16·66	23	22	4·35
Canada	**26,714**	**20,625**	**22.79**	**23,942**	**19,160**	**19·97**	**19,454**	**15,559**	**20·02**

29.—Indictable Offences by Classes, 1916 and 1917.

Class.	1916.		1917.	
	Charges.	Convictions.	Charges.	Convictions.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
I. Offences against the person	4,660	3,444	3,497	2,530
II. Offences against property with violence	1,775	1,478	1,565	1,321
III. Offences against property without violence	12,216	9,544	10,511	8,393
IV. Malicious offences against property	400	264	376	301
V. Forgery and other offences against the currency	375	315	307	238
VI. Other offences not in the foregoing classes	4,516	4,115	3,198	2,776
Total	**23,942**	**19,160**	**19,454**	**15,559**

30.—Convictions and Sentences for all Offences, by Provinces, 1911-1917.

Provinces.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Canada—							
Convictions	113,260	146,527	173,138	183,035	153,055	123,791	114,011
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	1,085	1,248	1,303	1,216	1,322	982	686
Gaol or fine	93,827	122,491	142,016	141,807	115,150	97,847	92,402
Reformatory	315	433	551	592	517	568	584
Death	17	25	23	27	34	21	15
Other Sentences	18,016	22,330	29,245	39,393	36,032	24,373	20,324
Prince Edward Island—							
Convictions	396	448	455	523	362	419	356
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	12	5	4	–	8	3	5
Gaol or fine	367	434	447	504	350	402	338
Reformatory	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Death	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Other Sentences	17	8	4	19	4	13	11
Nova Scotia—							
Convictions	5,689	6,649	7,038	7,379	6,724	6,568	5,282
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	56	73	83	70	93	50	45
Gaol or fine	5,237	6,174	6,417	6,769	5,963	5,899	4,533
Reformatory	14	31	42	46	55	42	49
Death	2	2	2	3	2	2	2
Other Sentences	380	369	494	491	611	575	653
New Brunswick—							
Convictions	2,912	3,157	3,324	3,101	3,111	2,960	2,896
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	21	28	19	24	33	40	25
Gaol or fine	2,764	3,007	3,166	2,935	2,834	2,696	2,598
Reformatory	1	5	10	11	24	15	27
Death	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Sentences	126	117	129	131	220	209	246

30.—Convictions and Sentences for all Offences, by Provinces, 1911-1917—con.

Provinces.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Quebec—							
Convictions	19,773	26,850	32,703	34,149	27,205	24,591	25,936
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	243	179	187	226	273	233	185
Gaol or fine	15,671	21,966	25,881	26,112	20,021	19,154	20,205
Reformatory	69	94	121	139	141	133	155
Death	2	7	1	2	5	1	2
Other Sentences	3,788	4,604	6,513	7,670	6,765	5,070	5,389
Ontario—							
Convictions	40,782	48,552	58,799	65,806	58,876	49,620	49,579
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	279	300	289	355	409	287	216
Gaol or fine	32,097	38,846	45,134	48,763	41,303	35,618	39,366
Reformatory	147	235	263	242	234	266	289
Death	7	3	4	4	7	4	4
Other Sentences	8,252	9,168	13,109	16,442	16,923	13,445	9,704
Manitoba—							
Convictions	13,413	15,287	18,095	16,334	12,843	9,052	8,155
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	126	159	175	73	129	38	55
Gaol or fine	11,526	13,057	15,573	13,302	10,277	7,234	6,626
Reformatory	44	44	63	106	33	85	31
Death	1	2	2	2	6	2	4
Other Sentences	1,716	2,025	2,282	2,851	2,398	1,693	1,439
Saskatchewan—							
Convictions	8,294	10,404	13,328	13,782	11,672	11,016	7,072
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	66	93	70	107	60	62	36
Gaol or fine	7,688	9,702	12,170	12,184	10,586	10,141	6,533
Reformatory	15	4	8	8	3	2	–
Death	1	2	4	4	1	2	–
Other Sentences	524	603	1,076	1,479	1,022	809	503
Alberta—							
Convictions	10,269	16,775	19,426	19,043	14,419	11,426	6,627
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	104	192	220	185	157	138	56
Gaol or fine	9,113	15,274	17,504	16,271	12,558	10,307	6,124
Reformatory	3	3	15	4	4	4	1
Death	2	4	3	4	2	4	1
Other Sentences	1,047	1,302	1,684	2,579	1,698	973	445
British Columbia—							
Convictions	11,529	18,125	19,786	22,694	17,673	7,963	8,002
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	173	216	252	176	160	129	57
Gaol or fine	9,206	13,812	15,582	14,794	11,136	6,277	6,004
Reformatory	22	17	29	36	23	21	30
Death	2	4	7	7	10	4	1
Other Sentences	2,126	4,076	3,916	7,681	6,344	1,532	1,910
Yukon Territory—							
Convictions	171	189	184	224	170	176	106
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	5	3	4	–	–	2	6
Gaol or fine	127	130	142	173	122	119	75
Reformatory	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Death	–	–	–	1	1	1	1
Other Sentences	39	56	38	50	47	54	24

30.—Convictions and Sentences for all Offences, by Provinces, 1911-1917—con.

Provinces.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
The Territories—							
Convictions	32	91	–	–	–	–	–
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gaol or fine	31	89	–	–	–	–	–
Reformatory	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Death	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Sentences	1	2	–	–	–	–	–

Juvenile Delinquents' Act.—Since the last issue of the Year Book, this Act has been put into force in the Eastern Judicial District of Manitoba. It is also in force in the following places: County of Pictou, N.S.; Halifax, N.S.; Toronto, Ont.; the City of Brantford and county of Brant, Ont.; Montreal, Que.; Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.; Winnipeg, Man.; Ottawa, Ont.; Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Stratford, Kitchener, the counties of Perth and Waterloo and the District of Timiskaming, Ont.; the Dauphin Judicial District of Manitoba; the province of Alberta; the province of Saskatchewan and the town of St. Marys, Ontario.

31.—Juvenile Criminals convicted of Indictable Offences by Classes of Offence 1916 and 1917, with the total and yearly average for the period 1885-1916 and 1885-1917.

Classes of Offence.	Under 16 years.		16 years and under 21.		Totals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1916.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
I. Offences against the person	93	2	166	24	259	26
II. Offences against property with violence	662	4	266	1	928	5
III. Offences against property without violence	2,138	89	861	118	2,999	207
IV. Malicious offences against property	104	1	19	–	123	1
V. Forgery and offences against the currency	30	–	20	1	50	1
VI. Other Offences not included in the above offences	28	6	66	33	94	39
Total	**3,055**	**102**	**1,398**	**177**	**4,453**	**279**
Total 1885-1916	**33,624**	**1,387**	**35,604**	**2,747**	**69,228**	**4,134**
Yearly average 1885-1916	**1,051**	**43**	**1,113**	**86**	**2,163**	**129**

31.—Juvenile Criminals convicted of Indictable Offences by Classes of Offence, 1916 and 1917, with the total and yearly average for the period 1885-1916 and 1885-1917—concluded.

Classes of Offence.	Under 16 years.		16 years and under 21.		Totals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1917.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
I. Offences against the person	88	8	135	15	223	23
II. Offences against property with violence	654	–	305	3	959	3
III. Offences against property without violence	2,532	95	1,106	147	3,638	242
IV. Malicious offences against property	144	9	40	1	184	10
V. Forgery and offences against the currency	11	1	52	8	63	9
VI. Other offences not included in the above offences	52	12	81	35	133	47
Total	**3,481**	**125**	**1,719**	**209**	**5,200**	**334**
Total 1885-1917	**37,105**	**1,512**	**37,323**	**2,956**	**74,428**	**4,468**
Yearly average 1885-1917	**1,124**	**46**	**1,131**	**90**	**2,255**	**135**

32.—Charges, Acquittals, Convictions and Sentences in respect of Indictable Offences, 1912-1917.

Charges and Sentences.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Charges	20,168	24,078	28,007	26,714	23,942	19,454
Acquittals[1]	4,584	5,732	6,543	6,060	4,757	3,868
Persons detained for lunacy	17	26	26	29	25	27
Convictions	15,567	18,320	21,438	20,625	19,160	15,559
Males	14,858	17,380	20,528	19,624	15,486	13,086
Females	709	940	910	1,001	3,674	2,473
First conviction	14,372	15,725	18,315	17,695	16,806	13,093
Second conviction	631	1,409	1,819	1,776	1,337	1,373
Reiterated conviction	564	1,186	1,304	1,154	1,017	1,093
Sentences—						
Option of a fine	4,144	4,655	5,518	5,344	6,786	4,845
Under one year in goal	4,779	5,263	6,306	5,774	3,816	2,890
One year and over in goal	738	798	946	893	666	462
Two years and under five in penitentiary	931	1,007	967	1,074	799	540
Five years and over in penitentiary	308	293	241	241	178	145
For life in penitentiary	9	3	8	7	5	1
Death	25	23	27	34	21	15
Committed to reformatories	433	551	592	517	568	584
Other sentences	4,200	5,727	6,833	6,741	6,321	6,077

[1]Includes cases where proceedings were stayed, disagreement of jury, etc.

33.—Classification of Persons Convicted of Indictable Offences, 1911-1917.

Classes.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Occupations—							
Agricultural	545	664	702	1,267	1,312	899	904
Commercial	1,601	1,773	2,580	1,947	2,039	1,472	1,424
Domestic	654	766	1,012	1,106	955	914	1,390
Industrial	887	1,193	1,441	1,798	1,573	1,049	937
Professional	112	49	149	149	238	496	390
Labourer	4,767	5,844	6,191	7,768	6,736	4,155	3,513
Not given	4,061	5,278	6,245	7,393	7,772	10,175	7,001
Civil condition—							
Married	3,278	3,368	4,025	4,584	4,323	3,761	3,450
Single	7,000	8,631	10,074	10,968	11,320	8,373	110
Widowed	188	232	138	154	136	142	8,700
Not given	2,161	3,336	4,083	5,732	4,846	6,884	3,299
Educational status—							
Unable to read or write	737	243	274	769	1,066	1,007	763
Elementary	9,514	11,996	13,311	14,865	14,138	11,045	11,390
Superior	244	269	295	415	332	269	289
Not given	2,132	3,059	4,440	5,389	5,089	6,939	3,117
Ages—							
Under 16 years	1,439	1,881	2,313	2,628	3,050	3,157	3,606
16 years and under 21	1,640	1,781	2,442	2,652	2,719	1,575	1,928
21 years and under 40	5,795	6,815	7,630	8,831	8,114	5,878	5,511
40 years and over	1,562	1,675	1,560	2,158	2,036	1,758	1,448
Not given	2,191	3,415	4,375	5,169	4,706	6,792	3,066
Use of liquors—							
Moderate	7,931	9,339	8,044	7,539	7,394	7,377	5,387
Immoderate	2,499	3,063	3,183	3,174	2,348	1,891	1,332
Not given	2,197	3,165	7,093	10,725	10,883	9,892	8,840
Birthplace—							
England and Wales	1,246	1,319	1,961	1,872	1,482	952	780
Ireland	302	404	451	472	327	260	180
Scotland	365	451	571	675	473	321	242
Canada	6,376	6,713	7,619	9,162	9,172	7,428	7,097
Other British possessions	16	101	87	151	132	916	95
United States	734	910	1,216	1,015	980	2,697	845
Other foreign countries	1,547	2,065	2,674	3,516	3,741	57	2,228
Not given	2,041	3,604	3,741	4,575	4,318	6,529	4,092
Religion—							
Baptist	285	383	374	333	379	287	402
Roman Catholic	4,194	4,721	5,633	6,355	6,245	4,918	5,367
Church of England	1,705	1,951	2,193	2,515	2,208	1,525	1,576
Methodist	1,097	1,218	1,127	1,434	1,389	1,107	1,186
Presbyterian	1,178	1,224	1,380	1,495	1,367	965	1,034
Protestant	1,132	1,325	2,304	2,502	2,294	1,921	1,286
Other denominations	590	1,174	1,240	1,425	1,777	1,228	1,054
Not given	2,446	3,571	4,069	5,379	4,966	7,209	3,654
Residence—							
Cities and towns	9,610	11,474	14,061	15,544	14,662	11,294	11,157
Rural districts	1,459	1,355	1,406	2,210	2,434	1,801	1,501
Not given	1,558	2,738	2,853	3,684	3,529	6,065	2,901

34.—Convictions by Classes of Offence and Proportion per cent. of each class to the total, 1911-17.

Classes of Offence.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Offences against the person...	8,352	9,371	12,272	12,889	11,366	9,892	7,229
Offences against property with violence.....	977	1,195	1,472	1,810	2,234	1,478	1,321
Offences against property without violence.....	8,228	9,695	13,241	15,985	15,019	10,619	10,110
Malicious offences against property.....	796	931	1,552	1,255	1,465	1,161	919
Forgery and offences against the currency.....	328	415	541	519	347	315	238
Other indictable offences.....	866	1,125	1,183	1,433	1,178	4,115	2,776
Offences against municipal by-laws.....	18,108	27,712	34,283	33,570	31,312	28,411	32,718
Offences against liquor laws..	4,775	5,671	5,969	5,871	5,452	6,248	7,339
Drunkenness.....	41,379	53,271	60,975	60,067	41,161	32,730	27,882
Vagrancy, disorderly conduct and kindred offences.....	19,359	23,457	25,069	30,483	24,345	13,077[1]	9,741[1]
Other minor offences.....	10,092	13,684	16,611	19,153	19,176	15,745	13,738
Total.....	**113,260**	**146,527**	**173,138**	**183,035**	**153,055**	**123,791**	**114,011**

Classes of Offence.	Proportion of each class to the total.						
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Offences against the person...	7·3	6·4	7·1	7·0	7·4	8·0	6·3
Offences against property with violence.....	0·9	0·8	0·7	1·0	1·4	1·2	1·2
Offences against property without violence.....	7·3	6·8	7·6	8·7	9·8	8·6	8·9
Malicious offences against property.....	0·7	0·6	0·9	0·7	1·0	0·9	0·8
Forgery and offences against the currency.....	0·3	0·3	0·3	0·3	0·2	0·3	0·2
Other indictable offences.....	0·8	0·8	0·7	0·8	0·7	3·3	2·4
Offences against municipal by-laws.....	16·0	19·0	19·8	18·3	20·5	23·0	28·7
Offences against liquor laws..	4·2	3·8	3·6	3·2	3·6	5·0	6·4
Drunkenness.....	36·5	36·3	35·2	32·8	26·9	26·4	24·5
Vagrancy, disorderly conduct and kindred offences.....	17·0	16·0	14·5	16·7	16·0	10·6	8·5
Other minor offences.....	9·0	9·2	9·6	10·5	12·5	12·7	12·1
Total.....	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**

[1]Since 1916, all cases of keeping disorderly houses, and inmates thereof, formerly included in these figures, are included in the indictable offences in accordance with changes in the Criminal Code to that effect.

Decrease of Drunkenness.—The number of summary convictions for drunkenness in Canada was 27,882 in 1917, as compared with 32,730 in 1916, a decrease of 4,848, or nearly 14·81 p.c. Table **35** shows the number of convictions by provinces for the two years, and it will be seen that drunkenness has decreased during the year in every province excepting Quebec and British Columbia, the former province showing an increase of 917, or nearly 13 p.c. in the number of convictions and the latter a smaller increase of 45, or close on 2 p.c. The ratio of decrease is most marked in Alberta, 78 p.c., in Manitoba 65 p.c. and in the Yukon, 53 p.c. In the other provinces the percentage decreases range from 29½ p.c. in Nova Scotia to 5½ p.c. in Prince Edward Island. Table **36** gives the convictions for drunkenness by provinces over a period of five years ended September 30, 1917. From this table it will be observed that the number of convictions for drunkenness throughout the whole of Canada fell from 60,975 in 1913 to 27,882 in 1917, being a decrease of 33,093, or 54·27 p.c. during the five years, and by provinces in the order of the greater decrease per cent: Alberta from 7,283 to 391, or 94·63 p.c., Manitoba from 7,493 to 1,085, or 85·52 p.c., Saskatchewan from 2,970 to 770, or 74·07 p.c., British Columbia from 8,316 to 2,372, or 71·48 p.c., Yukon from 60 to 25, or 58·33 p.c., Prince Edward Island from 324 to 207, or 36·11 p.c., Nova Scotia from 3,955 to 2,546, or 35·63 p.c., Quebec from 12,265 to 8·025, or 34·57 p.c., Ontario from 16,236 to 10,945, or 32·59 p.c. and New Brunswick from 2,073 to 1,516, or 26·87 p.c. From these figures it will be noticed that the eastern provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario, with a total number of 34,853 convictions for drunkenness in 1913, and 23,239 in 1917, show a decrease of 11,614, or 33·32 p.c., for five years, while the western provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon, with a total number of 26,122 convictions in 1913 and 4,643 in 1917, show a decrease of 21,479, or 82·23 p.c., during the same period.

35.—Convictions for Drunkenness 1916 and 1917.

Provinces.	Number of convictions.		Increase (+) Decrease (−)	
	1916.	1917.	numerical.	per cent.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island	219	207	−12	−5 48
Nova Scotia	3,614	2,546	−1,068	−29 55
New Brunswick	1,696	1,516	−180	−10 61
Quebec	7,108	8,025	+917	+12 90
Ontario	11,728	10,945	−783	−6 67
Manitoba	3,114	1,085	−2,029	−65 16
Saskatchewan	1,062	770	−292	−27 50
Alberta	1,809	391	−1,418	−78 38
British Columbia	2,327	2,372	+45	+1·93
Yukon	53	25	−28	−52·83
Canada	**32,730**	**27,882**	**−4,848**	**−14·81**

36.—Convictions for Drunkenness for the five years 1913-1917.

Provinces.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island	324	342	231	219	207
Nova Scotia	3,955	3,999	3,436	3,614	2,546
New Brunswick	2,073	1,765	1,694	1,696	1,516
Quebec	12,265	12,776	8,939	7,108	8,025
Ontario	16,236	17,703	12,553	11,728	10,945
Manitoba	7,493	6,193	4,154	3,114	1,085
Saskatchewan	2,970	2,142	1,332	1,062	770
Alberta	7,283	5,710	2,802	1,809	391
British Columbia	8,316	9,376	5,960	2,327	2,372
Yukon	60	61	60	53	25
Canada	**60,975**	**60,067**	**41,161**	**32,730**	**27,882**

PENITENTIARIES.

History and Progress of Canadian Penal Institutions, 1867-1917.[1]

Canada is a pioneer in penological reform, being the first country to incorporate a provision in its constitution that penal-class convicts be segregated and placed under distinctly separate authority. The provision that penal-class prisoners (those serving two years or more) should be placed in institutions under federal control, while all others, including misdemeanants, prisoners awaiting trial, and parties held as witnesses, should be under provincial control, shows the wisdom and foresight of the statesmen who drafted the British North America Act. It is only of recent years that other states and countries have awakened to the necessity for like provision, and in some states and countries penal-class convicts are still herded with delinquents held for minor offences.

The number of penal-class prisoners in custody on December 31, 1867, was 972, of whom 64 were females. These were located as follows: Kingston, Ont., 907; St. John, N.B., 27; Halifax, N.S., 38. On March 31, 1917, the convict population of the four original provinces was 1,096, an increase of less than 13 p.c. in fifty years. The population of the penitentiaries of Canada on March 31, 1917, was 1,694, of whom 35 were females. In 1867 there was one convict to each 3,586 inhabitants. In 1917 there was one convict to each 4,254 inhabitants. When one realizes the extension of the country, the increased population, the influx of immigrants, many of whom were unaccustomed to rigid penal laws, the relative increase of population in cities and towns where crime is more easily accomplished, and the fact of the extension of the penal code to hundreds of acts that were formerly not illegal or punishable, the results are eminently satisfactory and are a tribute to the manner in which Canadian penal institutions have been administered.

[1]From the Report for 1917 of Douglas Stewart, Inspector of Penitentiaries [No. 34, 1918].

The administrative system adopted in 1867 was a board of commissioners, but it was soon found that there was no concerted action or interest taken, and that the whole work devolved on the secretary, who, by frequently visiting the prisons, conferring with the wardens and other officers and generally studying conditions, obtained a practical knowledge of prison matters that served as a substitute for similar action by the commissioners.

In 1875 this unsatisfactory condition resulted in the abolition of the Board of Commissioners and the vesting of practically all their powers and duties in the secretary under the title of Inspector of Penitentiaries. In 1901 a second inspector was appointed. The system adopted in 1875 is still continued. It is amusing to note that expert advisers within the past few years have recommended the adoption of the system of control by a board of commissioners as a "modern prison reform," in evident ignorance of the fact that the suggested system was tried and found wanting years ago, and that for forty years it has been obsolete.

The structural conditions in 1867 were open to severe criticism. The cells were extremely small, ill-ventilated and difficult of supervision. Important improvements have been made, especially since the structural work of the institutions has been carried on through this Department by convict labour, under the direction of its own officers. The cell dormitories constructed during the past twenty-five years are not really cells, but alcoves facing well-lighted and thoroughly ventilated corridors, and protected by a barrier of polished steel across the entire front of the alcove that impedes neither light nor ventilation. In the rear wall of the alcoves are upper and lower ventilators connecting with a central ventilating chamber that extends to the roof of the building. The cells or alcoves are fitted with folding bed and table, running water and sanitary closets and wash basins. On each range or row extending the entire length of the block there is a Marechal locking bar that enables an officer by a simple turn of the wrist to lock or unlock any or all of the prisoners on the range in a few seconds. I know of no prisons in any country that combine convenience, security and comfort in like degree. The ill-ventilated and ill-lighted cells that characterized the prisons of 1867 have all been replaced, and the general introduction of electric lighting since that date, replacing gas or oil lamps, has added materially to the proper ventilation and sanitary condition of the dormitories.

The policy of single or separate cell accommodation—that is, a separate cell for each convict—has been in operation in our penitentiaries since 1867, and has been strictly adhered to. The necessity for this is too obvious to require explanation. It is sufficient to state that men who come to us after having been "reformed" in institutions where the dual cell or the open dormitory system is in use, very frankly admit their having seen and participated in practices at those institutions that are not conducive to morality. Not infrequently these men show their appreciation of the safety and decency that the penitentiary cells afford.

During the past few years a great deal has been said and written

regarding the introduction of prison farms as a modern prison reform. This reform has been in operation at the Canadian penitentiaries for fifty years, and has afforded remunerative and healthful employment to such of the penal-class criminals as can with reasonable safety be employed outside the walls. The restriction imposed by climatic conditions in this country necessitates the provision of other suitable employment during more than half the year, but the farming operations, as an auxiliary industry, have been a boon to prison management.

There are four principles that are discussed by penologists as modern reforms, which have been in practice in Canada for the past fifty years. These are: (1) Segregation of the penal class in separate institutions and under separate management; (2) A separate cell for each convict; (3) Prison farms operated by convict labour; (4) Remission of sentence for good conduct and industry. The provision for remission of sentence was enlarged in 1886. Formerly five days per month was the limit allowed, but, in 1886 the allowance was increased; so that long term convicts can shorten the penalty by approximately one third of the entire original sentence. It is applicable to all classes of convicts, irrespective of the length of the sentence.

The practice of furnishing tobacco to convicts at public expense was one of the abuses that ante-dated Confederation, and was not abolished until 1897. Not more than 20 p. c. of the men were habitual chewers when admitted, but all claimed to be such in order that they might have an article of commercial value with which to traffic within the prison. Weak officers were supplied by convicts, who were thus immune from report whatever prison offence they committed. The tobacco ration was stored and sold through dishonest officers in exchange for liquor, drugs, etc. It was also used between convicts as payment for unnatural and immoral practices. The dormitory cells and workshops were rendered unclean and unsanitary by the tobacco-chewing industry and daily complaints were made as to the quality and quantity supplied. It has been suggested by ill-informed persons that its re-introduction would be an incentive to good conduct and industry— in other words, that the convicts should be bribed to behave; but those who have had experience in prison management, when it was permitted, know that in such cases the convict regards the privilege as a right, and if for cause it is attempted to deprive him of it, he would make it a serious grievance, and, as a matter of fact, his fellow convicts would supply him with larger quantities than he was deprived of. The elimination of the practice has greatly improved the sanitary condition of the prisons, and has in many cases enabled men to break a useless and filthy habit.

Of all the various improvements effected, the license or parole system has been the most important, and its successful operation is a just cause of satisfaction to those who have been responsible for its administration. In conjunction with the remission system, it is the greatest and all-sufficient incentive to good conduct and industry. It has been in operation since 1899, and of the thousands who have been released on license, 94 p. c. have completed their sentences under the rigid conditions of life that the terms of the license impose. This

success has been due largely to the intelligent and sympathetic supervision of the officer in charge.

The granting of petty privileges and perquisites to convicts as a bribe to induce good behaviour is inconsistent with the object for which prisons are established, and is puerile and ineffective as an inducement to permanent reformation. When a man is given the implement of remission by which he can curtail his sentence, and the key to liberty provided by the prospect of parole, he has every inducement to reform that he requires or expects.

The policy followed by those who have been charged with the administration of Canadian penitentiaries has been to avoid theoretical and impractical experiments, and to carry out such improvements as experience and common sense have dictated, and the result as shown by actual facts invites comparison with the results effected by other systems and policies in any other country. Much of this success is due to the loyalty and intelligence of the successive wardens, whose general devotion to duty is worthy of the highest praise.

The statistics of penitentiaries given in Tables **37-40** are compiled from the annual reports to the Minister of Justice of the Inspectors of Penitentiaries. The report for the fiscal year 1916-17, in reference to the parole system, states that the total number of paroles granted during an eighteen years' operation is 10,214. A total of 8,711 men have completed their probation on parole and occupy positions in good citizenship to-day, and 869 prisoners are now reporting and have in prospect the completion of their probation on parole. The total delinquency for non-compliance with conditions of license is 374, or 3.66 p.c., and for subsequent conviction 260, or 2.53 p.c., making a total delinquency of 6.19 p.c.

37.—Movement of Convicts, 1912-1917.

Schedule.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
In custody at beginning of fiscal year	1,865	1,895	1,968	2,003	2,064	2,118
Received—						
By forfeiture of parole	9	10	26	12	11	11
Paroles revoked	6	7	10	4	4	31
Recaptured	3	7	6	2	1	1
By transfer	55	21	16	18	24	10
From goal, etc	801	888	870	991	900	630
Totals	**2,739**	**2,828**	**2,896**	**3,030**	**3,004**	**2,801**
Released by—						
Death	20	23	16	24	11	12
Escape	9	6	10	2	1	3
Expiry of sentence	322	282	274	293	304	408
Order of the court	–	2	4	6	9	4
Pardon	17	3	5	6	4	65
Parole	380	445	480	495	423	526
Transfer	55	21	15	24	24	9
Deportation	40	73	84	114	101	76
Sent to Reformatory	–	–	1	1	1	–
Returned—insane	1	5	4	–	8	–
Sent to Hospital	–	–	–	1	–	–
Returned to Provincial Authorities	–	–	–	–	–	4
In custody at end of fiscal year	1,895	1,968	2,003	2,064	2,118	1,694

38.—Number of Deaths, Escapes, Pardons, and Paroles, 1912-1917.

Schedule.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Deaths	20	23	16	24	11	12
Escapes	9	6	10	2	1	3
Pardons	17	3	5	6	4	65
Paroles	380	445	480	495	423	526

39.—Age of Convicts, 1912-1917.

Ages.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Under 20 years	173	209	186	187	212	141
From 20 to 30	840	875	890	917	941	714
From 30 to under 40	481	496	534	553	563	473
From 40 to under 50	251	249	243	240	253	241
From 50 to under 60	103	104	108	121	119	99
Over 60 years	47[1]	35	42	46[2]	30	26
Totals	**1,895**	**1,968**	**2,093**	**2,064**	**2,118**	**1,694**

[1] Includes two age unknown. [2] Includes one age unknown.

40.—Classification of Convicts, 1912-1917.

Classes.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
By Race—	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
African	52	62	57	62	63	56
Caucasian	1,777	1,831	1,867	1,929	1,970	1,553
Indian	21	23	22	20	19	20
Indian Half-breed	18	23	16	14	19	21
Mongolian	27	29	41	39	47	38
East Indian	–	–	–	–	–	6
Totals	**1,895**	**1,968**	**2,003**	**2,064**	**2,118**	**1,694**
By Nationality—						
British—						
Australian	6	5	–	7	–	–
Canadian	958	984	993	1,088	1,185	936
English	208	206	221	195	169	126
Irish	64	67	58	59	43	41
Scotch	52	56	59	47	40	24
Other British	15	21	37	28	26	22
Foreign—						
American (U.S.)	226	260	246	210	204	182
Austrian and Hungarian	74	73	97	126	148	104
Chinese	18	20	26	22	32	32
French	19	12	11	12	11	8
German	28	34	32	29	23	17
Italian	114	117	102	95	68	61
Russian	35	49	51	53	86	74
Scandinavian[1]	26	25	30	28	29	18
Other foreign	51	39	40	65	54	49
Totals	**1,895**[2]	**1,968**	**2,003**	**2,064**	**2,118**	**1,694**

[1] Including Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish.
[2] Includes one not given (insane).

40—Classification of Convicts, 1912-1917—concluded.

Classes.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
By Conjugal State—						
Single	1,280	1,291	1,306	1,356	1,358	1,028
Married	545	615	631	634	677	589
Widowed	70	59	63	70	79	77
Divorced	–	3	3	4	4	–
Totals	**1,895**	**1,968**	**2,003**	**2,064**	**2,118**	**1,694**
By Sex—						
Male	1,875	1,941	1,977	2,033	2,081	1,659
Female	20	27	26	31	37	35
Totals	**1,895**	**1,968**	**2,003**	**2,064**	**2,118**	**1,694**
By Social Habits—						
Abstainers	281	283	310	359	376	299
Temperate	944	995	1,016	987	1,008	837
Intemperate	666	687	677	717	734	558
Totals	**1,895**[2]	**1,968**[3]	**2,003**	**2,064**[1]	**2,118**	**1,694**
By Educational Status—						
Cannot read or write	273	229	247	277	300	–
Can read only	30	20	27	34	–	–
Can read and write	1,591	1,719	1,729	1,753	1,818	–
Totals	**1,895**[1]	**1,968**	**2,003**	**2,064**	**2,118**	not given.
By Religion—						
Adventist	–	–	2	–	–	–
Anglican	326	345	348	340	330	266
Baptist	84	85	97	112	101	78
Buddhist	15	15	31	20	40	33
Congregationalist	3	6	4	9	7	not given.
Greek Catholic	4	30	33	45	52	42
Jewish	18	12	12	17	26	23
Lutheran	61	60	79	71	71	51
Methodist	195	215	218	218	205	169
Mormon	–	–	–	1	1	–
Presbyterian	203	213	216	228	222	155
Quaker	1	–	–	–	–	–
Roman Catholic	934	947	929	961	1,025	841
Salvation Army	3	3	4	5	7	not given.
Unitarian	2	1	1	2	–	–
Universalist	1	–	2	–	–	–
Other creeds	40	27	8	27	18	28
No creed	5	9	19	8	13	8
Totals	**1,895**	**1,968**	**2,003**	**2,064**	**2,118**	**1,694**

[1] Includes one not given (insane). [2] Includes four not given (insane).
[3] Includes three not given (insane).

41—Statistics of Divorce, 1868-1917.

Year.	Granted by the Dominion Parliament.				Granted by the Courts.		
	Ontario.	Quebec.	Northwest Territories.	Manitoba.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	British Columbia.
1868	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
1869	1	1	–	–	1	2	–
1870	–	–	–	–	2	1	–
1871	–	–	–	–	2	2	–
1872	–	–	–	–	1	3	–
1873	1	–	–	–	3	–	–
1874	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1875	1	–	–	–	4	–	–
1876	–	–	–	–	1	2	–
1877	3	–	–	–	5	–	1
1878	2	1	–	–	1	3	1
1879	1	–	–	–	1	2	–
1880	–	–	–	–	3	2	–
1881	–	–	–	–	2	2	3
1882	–	–	–	–	4	1	1
1883	–	–	–	–	3	7	3
1884	1	–	–	–	4	3	2
1885	4	1	–	–	4	3	–
1886	1	–	–	–	4	5	1
1887	2	3	–	–	1	3	1
1888	2	1	–	–	3	1	2
1889	3	1	–	–	3	6	2
1890	2	–	–	–	4	3	3
1891	4	–	–	–	3	–	3
1892	1	1	1	1	3	5	3
1893	3	4	–	–	5	2	1
1894	5	1	–	–	1	–	2
1895	3	–	–	–	5	5	–
1896	–	–	–	–	6	1	3
1897	1	–	–	–	2	–	3
1898	2	1	–	–	2	5	6
1899	2	1	1	–	5	3	2
1900	2	1	1	1	1	1	4
1901	2	–	–	–	10	–	7
1902	2	–	–	–	9	1	3
1903	2	1	1	1	8	4	4
1904	5	1	–	–	6	2	5
1905	2	3	2	2	6	2	18
			Alber. Sask.				
1906	10	3	1 –	–	5	1	17
1907	3	1	– –	1	8[1]	3	9
1908	8	–	– –	–	5	5	12
1909	8	4	1 1	2	8[1]	5	22
1910	14	2	– 1	3	13[1]	6	12
1911	13	4	2 –	3	10[1]	6	19
1912	9	3	2 1	1	4	4[2]	11
1913	20	4	4 1	6	–	4	20
1914	18	7	4 2	2	10	12	15
1915	10	3	3 1	1	13	6	16
1916	18	1	1 2	2	14	11	18
1917	10	4	2 1	–	8	6	24[3]

NOTES.—In Prince Edward Island only one divorce has been granted from 1868 to 1917; the divorce was granted: in 1913. In British Columbia, in addition to the divorce, 13 judicial separations have been granted: one in 1892, one in 1893, one in 1899, two in 1900, two in 1903, three in 1913, three in 1914; " Decree Nisi " has been granted in 20 cases: four in 1900, two in 1909, six in 1912, five in 1913, and three in 1914. [1] Includes one judicial separation. [2] Includes one not effective till court costs are paid. [3] Includes one granted in June, 1918.

List of the Principal Acts of Parliament administered by Departments of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, as compiled from information supplied by the respective Departments.

Numbers within brackets denote the chapter of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906 (R. S. C. 1906.)

Justice.—Department of Justice (21); Solicitor General's (22); Northwest Territories (62); Yukon (63); Dominion Police (92); Judges (138); Supreme Court (139); Exchequer Court (140); Admiralty (141); Petition of Right (142); Criminal Code (146); Penitentiary (147); Prisons and Reformatories (148); Identification of Criminals (149); Ticket of Leave (150); Fugitive Offenders' (154); Extradition (155); Juvenile Delinquents (7-8 Edw. VII, c. 40, 1908).

External Affairs.—The functions and duties of this Department are defined by the Department of External Affairs Act, 1912 (2 Geo. V, c. 22) and by the International Boundary Waters Treaty Act (1-2 Geo. V, 1911, c. 28), as amended by the statute of April 3, 1914 (4 Geo. V, c. 5).

Customs and Inland Revenue.—Customs Tariff; Customs; Canada Shipping (in part); Infectious and Contagious Diseases affecting Animals (in part); Destructive Insect and Pest (in part); Export; Copyright (in part); Petroleum and Naphtha; ; Inland Revenue; Special War Revenue, 1915.

Post Office.—Post Office; Government Annuities; Pacific Cable; Parcel Post; Special War Revenue, 1915.

Agriculture.—Experimental Farm Stations; Inspection and Sale, Part IX (Fruit and Fruit Marks); Dairy Industry; Cold Storage; Cold Storage Warehouse; Milk Test; Seed Control; Live Stock Pedigree; Live Stock and Live Stock Products; Animal Contagious Diseases; Meat and Canned Foods; Destructive Insect and Pest; Agricultural Instruction; Quarantine; Leprosy; Public Works (Health).

Interior.—Department of the Interior; Immigration; Dominion Lands; Dominion Lands Surveys; Forest Reserves and Parks; Irrigation; Railway Belt; Railway Belt Water; Yukon; Yukon Placer Mining.

Finance.—Department of Finance and Treasury Board: Appropriation; Civil Service; Superannuation and Retirement; Contingencies; Consolidated Revenue and Audit; Currency; Ottawa Mint; Dominion Notes; Provincial Subsidies; Bank; Savings Bank; Penny Bank; Quebec Savings Banks; Loan Companies; Trust Companies; Bills of Exchange; Interest; The Special War Revenue Act, 1915 (in part); The Business Profits War Tax Act, 1916, and amendments; Income Tax Acts, 1917 and 1918.

Militia and Defence.—Militia and Defence of Canada; Royal Military College; Militia Pension; An Act to enable Canadian Soldiers on active military service during the present war to exercise their electoral franchise.

Public Works of Canada.—Public Works (39) and amendments (8-9 Geo. V, 1918, c. 37); Government Harbours and Piers, s. 5 (112); Navigable Waters Protection, s. 7 (115) and amendments (8-9 Geo. V, 1918, c. 33); Telegraph Secrecy (126); Dry Dock Subsidies (9-10 Edw. VII, 1910, c. 17); An Act to amend the Navigable Waters Protection Act (9-10 Edw. VII, 1910, c. 44); An Act to authorize the payment of a subsidy to the Collingwood Shipbuilding Co., Ltd. (2 Geo. V, 1912, c. 17); An Act to Amend the Dry Dock Subsidies Act, 1910 (2 Geo. V, 1912, c. 20); An Act to amend the Government Works Toll Act, R.S.C. 1906, c. 40, (2 Geo. V, 1912, c. 26); An Act to incorporate the National Gallery of Canada (3-4 Geo. V, 1913, c. 33); An Act to authorize the payment of a subsidy to the Western Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., (3-4 Geo. V, 1913, c. 57); Acts to amend the Dry Dock Subsidies Act, 1910 (4-5 Geo. V, 1914, c. 29 and 7-8 Geo. V, 1917, c. 27).

Trade and Commerce.—Adulteration; Canada Grain; Cullers; Commercial Feeding Stuffs; Copyright; Daylight Saving; Electric Light Inspection; Fertilizers; Gold and Silver Marking; Gas Inspection; Inspection and Sale; Inspection of Water Meters; Lead Bounties; Petroleum Bounty; Proprietary and Patent Medicine; Patent; Statistics; Trade Mark and Design; Timber Marking; Weights and Measures Inspection; Zinc Bounties.

Labour.—Conciliation and Labour (96); Industrial Disputes Investigation (6-7 Edw. VII, 1907, c. 20); Combines Investigation (9-10 Edw. VII, 1910, c. 2); Fair Wages Resolution of the House of Commons; White Phosphorous Matches (4-5 Geo. V, c. 12); Employment Offices Co-ordination Act (8-9 Geo. V, c. 21).

Secretary of State.—Companies; Naturalization; Canada Temperance; Board of Trade; Trade Unions; War Charities, 1917.

Naval Service.—Naval Service (9-10 Edw. VII, 1910, c. 43); Radiotelegraph (3-4 Geo. V, 1913, c. 43) and Regulations issued thereunder; Fisheries (4-5 Geo. V, 1914, c. 8) and Regulations issued thereunder; Fish Inspection (4-5 Geo. V, 1914, c. 45); Meat and Canned Foods (as amended 1908, 1910 and 1917) respecting Inspection of Fish and Shellfish Canneries.

Railways and Canals.—Department of Railways and Canals (35); Government Railways (36); Intercolonial and P.E.I. Railway Employees' Provident Fund (6-7 Edw. VII, c. 22); The Government Railways Small Claims (9-10 Edw. VII, c. 26) and their amendments; Acts to amend the National Transcontinental Railway Act (4-5 Geo. V, c. 43 and 5 Geo. V, c. 18) and to amend the Government Railway Act and authorize the purchase of certain Railways (5 Geo. V, c. 16).

The Railway Act (Companies) (37) and its amendments confer certain powers upon the Minister of the Department. In the case of subsized railways the authorizing Acts are carried out under the Department, which has also certain jurisdiction where Government guarantee has been given.

Marine.—Department of Marine and Fisheries; Government Vessels Discipline; Government Harbours and Piers; Canada Shipping and amending Acts (6-7 George V, cc. 12 and 13); Navigable Waters Protection; Quebec Harbour and River Police; Live Stock Shipping; An Act to amend the Vancouver Harbour Commissioners' Act (6-7 George V, c. 9).

Indian Affairs.—The Indian Act, 1906, with amendments to date.

King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.—Public Printing and Stationery (80).

Mines.—Geology and Mines (6-7 Edw. VII, 1907, c. 29).

Commission of Conservation.—Conservation Act (8-9, Edw. VII, c. 27, 1909) and amending Acts (9-10, Edw. VII, c. 42, 1910; 3-4, Geo. V, c. 12, 1913).

List of Principal Publications of Departments of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, as complied from information supplied by the respective Departments.

Customs.—Annual Report containing Tables of Imports and Exports. Monthly Statements of Imports entered for Consumption and Exports of the Dominion; Annual Report of Shipping.

Post Office.—Annual Report of the Postmaster General. Official Postal Guide. Regulations as to parcel post, rural mail delivery and government annuities.

Agriculture.—The Agricultural Gazette of Canada, Subscription, $1 per year (monthly). Annual Reports of the Minister, of the Experimental Farms and Stations, of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, of the Veterinary Director General and of the Entomological Branch. Bulletins, pamphlets, circulars and Seasonable Hints of the Experimental Farms Branch on a great variety of agricultural subjects, including publications of the following ten divisions: Field Husbandry; Animal Husbandry; Horticulture; Cereal; Chemistry; Forage Plants; Botany; Poultry and Tobacco. Guides to the Experimental Farms and Stations. Bulletins on the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch relating to the history of the dairying and cold storage industry in Canada; the making of butter and cheese, cow-testing, dairying, experiments; co-operation, etc. Reports, bulletins, pamphlets, etc., of the Live Stock Branch, on cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, marketing of eggs, wool, etc. Bulletins of the Health of Animals Branch, with regulations as to contagious abortion; rabies; sheep scab; actinomycosis; anthrax; glanders; hog cholera; maladie du coit; tuberculosis; quarantine; meat inspection and foot-and-mouth disease. Bulletins and Reports of the Seed Branch as to Seed-testing; the production and use of seed grains and the Seed Control Act. Bulletins and Circulars of the Entomological Branch and instructions to importers of nursery stock. Reports of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. Fodder and Pasture Plants, by George H. Clark, B.S.A., and M. Oscar Malte, Ph.D., 143 pages, 27 plates, price 50 cents. Bulletin on the Maple Sugar Industry; Agricultural War-Book; Agricultural Instruction Act.

NOTE.—The foregoing is a selection from the publications of the Department. A complete list of publications available for distribution is issued, and so long as the supply lasts copies of publications will be sent free on application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Interior.—Annual Report, including Reports from the Dominion Lands, Immigration, Surveys, Dominion Parks, Forestry, Irrigation and Water Power Branches. Pamphlets, reports, bulletins, etc., of the respective branches:—*Immigration Branch:* Canada West (English, French, Danish, Norwegian, Swedish); Atlas of Canada (English and French); Country Called Canada (English). What Irishmen say of Canada; Canada as Seen Through Scottish Eyes; Canada—The Land of Opportunity (English); Where Should You Go? Settling on Canada's Free Land; Classes Canada Calls For; Homestead Regulations; Women's Work in Canada; Prince Edward Island; Nova Scotia Pamphlet; New Brunswick Pamphlet; Eastern Quebec—Région de Lac St. Jean, etc. (French and English); Western Quebec—Timiskaming, etc. (French and English); Eastern Townships of Quebec; Ontario—Canada's Farthest South; Ontario—Improved Ontario Farms; Ontario—The Heart of Canada; Ontario—Thunder Bay; Kenora and Rainy River Districts of New Ontario; Rivière de la Paix; Prairie Provinces in 1912; British Columbia—Canada's Western Heritage; Canadian Winter; Law and Regulations respecting Immigration and Immigrants; Immigration Facts and Figures. *Topographical Surveys:* (1) Annual Report of the Topographical Surveys Branch, and accompanying maps; (2) Manual of Instruction for the Survey of Dominion Lands. Price 50c. Supplement to the Manual. Price 50c. (3) Rules and Regulations of the Board of Examiners for Dominion Land Surveyors, and programme of the subjects of the various examinations. (4) The Selkirk Range (in two volumes), by A. O. Wheeler, F.R.G.S. Price $1. (5) Copying Camera of the Surveyor General's Office. (6) Photographic Methods Employed by the Canadian Topographical Survey, by A. O. Wheeler, F.R.G.S. (7) Precise Measuring with Invar Wires and the Measurement of the Kootenay Base, by P. A. Carson, D.L.S. (8) Report on Levelling Operations, from 1908 to 1914, by J. N. Wallace, D.L.S. Price 35c. (9) Triangulation of Part of the Railway Belt of British Columbia, by H. Parry, D.L.S. (10) Description, Adjustments and Methods of Use of the 6″ Micrometer Block Survey Reiterating Transit Theodolite, by W. H. Herbert, B.Sc. (11) Papers on Descriptions for Deeds. (12) Description of the townships surveyed in the different Provinces, issued yearly since 1909. (13) Description of the surveyed townships in the Peace River District. (14) Descriptions of lands comprised within the Fort Pitt Sectional Map, consisting of townships 49 to 56, ranges 15 to 28, west of the third meridian. (15) Description of Surveyed Lands in the Railway Belt of British Columbia (in three parts). (16) Extracts from Reports on townships east of the principal meridian, received from surveyors to July 1st, 1914. (17) Extracts from Reports on townships 1 to 16 west of the principal meridian, received from surveyors to July 1st, 1914. (18) Extracts from Reports on townships 17 to 32 west of the principal meridian, received from surveyors to July 1st, 1914. (19) Extracts from Reports on townships 33 to 88 west of the principal meridian, received from surveyors to March 31, 1915. (20) Extracts from reports on townships 1 to 16 west of the second meridian, received from surveyors to March 31, 1915. (21) Explanation of the Astronomical Field Tables for the use of the Land Surveyors of Canada. (22) Tests of small telescopes at the Laboratory of the Dominion Lands Survey. (Publications of the Topographical Surveys Branch may be obtained on application to the Distribution Office, Department of Public Printing and Stationery, for No. 1; to the Secretary, Board of Examiners for Dominion Land Surveyors, for No. 3; to the Secretary, Department of the Interior, for No. 4; and to the Surveyor General for the other Nos.). *Dominion Astronomical Observatory*: Annual Reports or Chief Astronomer for years 1904 to 1911, Publications of Dominion Observatory, Vol. 1—No. 1, Stereographic Projection Tables by Otto Klotz, LL.D., F.R.A.S.; No. 2, Precise Levels, by D. H. Nelles, D.L.S.; No. 3, Precise Levelling, by F. B. Reid, D.L.S.; No. 4, Orbit of 88 δ Tauri, by W. E. Harper, M.A.; No. 5, Earthquake of April 28, 1913, by Otto Klotz, LL.D., F.R.A.S.; No. 6, Spectrum of Nova Geminorum, by J. S. Plaskett, B.A., F.R.S.C.; No. 7, Experiments regarding Efficiency of Spectographs, by J. S. Plaskett, B.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.C.; No. 8, Precise Levelling, by F. B. Reid, D.L.S.; No. 9 Orbit of σ Geminorum; by W. E. Harper, M.A.; No. 10, Orbit of *b* Persei, by J. B. Cannon, M.A.; No. 11, Orbits of the Spectroscopic Components of *d* Boötis, by W. E. Harper, M.A.; No. 12, Radial Velocity of ρ Leonis, by W. E. Harper, M.A.; No. 13, Orbit of ξ Persei from the H and K Lines, by J. B. Cannon, M.A.; No. 14, Orbit of β Coronæ Borealis, by J. B. Cannon, M.A.; No. 15, Measures of γ Aquarii, by J. B. Cannon, M.A.; No. 16, Measures of σ Leonis, by J. B. Cannon, M.A.; Vol. 2—No. 1, Precise Levelling, by F. B. Reid, D.L.S.; No. 2 Spectroscopic Binary θ^2 Tauri ,by J. S.

PLASKETT, B.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.C.; No. 3 Orbit of ω Cassiopeiæ, by R. K. YOUNG, Ph.D.; No. 4, Orbit of 136 Tauri, by J. B. CANNON, M.A.; No. 5, Orbits of the Spectroscopic Components of 50 Draconis, by W. E. HARPER, M.A.; No. 6, Orbit of ζ Andromedæ, by J. B. CANNON, M.A.; No. 7, A. Meteor Star Atlas, by R. K. YOUNG, Ph.D.; No. 8, Orbit of the Spectroscopic Binary 1149, Groombridge, by W. E. HARPER, M.A.; No. 9, Orbit of the Spectroscopic Binary 23, Cassiopeiæ, by R. K. YOUNG, Ph.D.; No. 10, Gravity, by F. A. McDIARMID, B.A.; No. 11, Tests made to ascertain where Conditions were most suitable for the 72-inch Reflector, by W. E. HARPER, M.A.; No. 12, Mean Distance of Stars whose Radial Velocities, Proper Motion and Parallaxes have been determined, by R. K. YOUNG, Ph.D.; No. 13, Orbit of B.A.C. 5890, by T. H. PARKER, M.A.; No. 14, Orbit of μ Persei, by J. B. CANNON, M.A.; No. 15, Orbit of Boss 3323, by J. B. CANNON, M.A. Vol. 3—No. 1, Earthquake of Feb. 10, 1914, by OTTO KLOTZ, LL.D., Ph.D., F.R.A.S.; No. 2, Seismological Tables, by OTTO KLOTZ, LL.D., Ph.D., F.R.A.S.; No. 3, The Spectroscopic Orbits of 12 Lacertæ, by R. K. YOUNG, Ph.D.; No. 4, Orbit of the Spectroscopic Binary A Boötis, by R. K. YOUNG, Ph.D.; No. 5, Orbit of the Spectroscopic Binary α Trianguli, by W. E. HARPER, M.A.; No. 6, Precise Levelling, by F. B. REID, D.L.S.; No. 7, Orbit of the Spectroscopic Binary 14 Aurigæ, by W. E. HARPER, M.A.

Irrigation.—Annual Irrigation Reports; (including Reports of Irrigation Surveys and Inspections, 1912 to 1916-17). The Annual Reports of the Branch previous to 1912 are included in the Annual Reports of the Department. Annual Stream Measurements Reports, 1909 to 1915; Reports of Irrigation Surveys and Inspections, 1915 and (1915-16); Reports of the Western Canada Irrigation Association Conventions (1st to 10th); Report of the International Irrigation Congress, 1914. Bulletins: (1) Irrigation in Saskatchewan and Alberta; (2) Alfalfa Culture; (3) Climatic and Soil Conditions in C.P. Ry. Co.'s Irrigation Block; (4) Duty of Water Experiments and Farm Demonstration Work. Pamphlets: Address by Mr. S. G. PORTER on "Practical Operation of Irrigation Works."

Addresses by DR. RUTHERFORD on "Inter-dependence of Farm and City"; Addresses by Mr. DON H. BARK on "The Actual Problem that confronts the Irrigator," "Practical Irrigation Hints for Alberta," and "Alfalfa Growing." *Dominion Water Powers:* Annual Reports for 1912-13 to 1916-17. The Annual Reports of the Branch previous to 1913 are included in the Annual Report of the Department. Water Resources Papers: (1) Report of the Railway Belt Hydrometric Survey for 1911-12, by P. A. CARSON; (2) Report of Bow River Power and Storage Investigations, by M. C. HENDRY; (3) Report on Power and Storage Investigations, Winnipeg River, by J. T. JOHNSTON; (4, 19, 22 and 24) Annual Reports of the Manitoba Hydrometric Survey for 1912 to 1917, by M. C. HENDRY; (5 and 11) Preliminary and final Report on the Pasquia Reclamation Project, by T. H. DUNN; (6) Report on Cost of Various Sources of Power for Pumping in connection with the South Saskatchewan Water Supply Diversion Project, by H. E. M. KENSIT; (7) Report on the Manitoba Water Powers, by D. L. McLEAN, S. S. SCOVIL and J. T. JOHNSTON; (8, 14, 18, 21 and 23) Annual Reports of the British Columbia Hydrometric Survey, for 1913 to 1917, by R. G. SWAN (9)Report of Red River Navigation Surveys, by S. S. SCOVIL; (10) General Guide for Compilation of Water Power Reports of Dominion Water Power Branch, prepared by J. T. JOHNSTON; (12) Report on Small Water Powers in Western Canada and Discussion of Sources of Power for the Farm, by A. M. BEALE; (13) Report on the Coquitlam-Bountzen Hydro-Electric Development, by G. R. G. CONWAY; (15) Report of the Water Powers of Alberta and Saskatchewan, by C. H. ATTWOOD; (16) Report of the Water Powers of Canada. A series of five pamphlets prepared for distribution at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, 1915, by G. R. G. CONWAY, P. H. MITCHELL, H. G. ACRES, F. T. KAELIN and K. H. SMITH; (17) Canadian Hydraulic Power Development and Electric Power in Canadian Industry, by C. H. MITCHELL; (20) Report on the Interest dependent on Winnipeg River Power, with special reference to the capital invested and the labour employed, by H. E. M. KENSIT; *Natural Resources Intelligence.*—The Unexploited West. Preparing Land for Grain Crops on the Prairies (second edition). The Peace River Country. Handbook for the Information of Intending Settlers. The Athabaska Country. The Peace River District. The New Manitoba District. New Brunswick, its natural resources developed and undeveloped. Quebec, its natural resources developed and undeveloped. Cereal Supplement. Map Supplement. Maps: Manitoba Homestead Map. Saskatchewan Homestead Map. Southern Alberta

Homestead Map. Northern Alberta Homestead Map. Cereal Map of Manitoba. Cereal Map of Saskatchewan. Cereal Map of Alberta. British Columbia Dominion Railway Belt Homestead Map (2 sheets). Sectional Sheets of Dominion Railway Belt in British Columbia (4 sheets). Combined Land and Pre-emption Map of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Northern Alberta Land District Map. Elevator Map of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Bank Map of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Land registration and Judicial Districts Map of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Bank Map of the Maritime Provinces. Bank Map of Ontario and Quebec. Bank Map of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Small Map of Canada (200 miles to one inch). *Mining Lands and Yukon:* The Yukon Territory: Its History and Resources. *Chief Geographer:* Statistics of the Dominion of Canada.

Dominion Parks.—A Sprig of Mountain Heather; Glaciers of the Rockies and Selkirks; Classified Guide to Fish and their Habitat in the Rocky Mountains Park; The Nakimu Caves; Guide to the Geology of the Canadian National Park on the C.P.R. between Calgary and Revelstoke. (1) Handbook to the Rocky Mountains Park Museum; Hints to Householders re Fire Protection.

Forestry.—Annual Reports of the Director of Forestry, 1905 to 1908, inclusive, and 1913 to 1916. Bulletins (where number and title are omitted, the document is out of print): (8) Forest Products of Canada, 1908; Forest Products of Canada, 1909; (11) Lumber, Square Timber, Lath and Shingles; (12) Pulpwood; (14) Cross-ties purchased; (15) Forest Products of Canada, 1909 (being Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 19 and 20), French edition only; (16) Forest Fires and Railways; (21) Forest Products of Canada, 1910; (22) Cross-ties; (23) Timber used in Mining Operations; (24) Wood-using Industries of Canada, 1910; Agricultural Implements and Vehicles, Furniture and Cars and Veneer; (27) Forest Products of Canada, 1910; Cooperage; (32) The Turtle Mountain Forest Reserve; (33) Forest Conditions in the Rocky Mountains Forest Reserve; Forest Products of Canada, 1911; (34) Lumber, Square Timber, Lath and Shingles; (35) Poles and Cross-ties; (36) Wood-using Industries of Ontario; (37) Forest Products of Canada, 1911 (being Nos. 30, 31, 34 and 35); Forest Products of Canada, 1912; (38) Pulpwood; (39) Poles and Ties, (40) Lumber, Square Timber, Lath and Shingles; (42) Co-operative Forest Fire Protection; (44) Wood-using Industries of the Maritime Provinces; Forest Products of Canada, 1913; (46) Pulpwood Consumption; (47) Poles and Cross-ties; (48) Lumber, Lath and Shingles; (49) Treated Wood-block Paving; (51) Game Preservation in the Rocky Mountains Forest Reserve; (52) Forest Products of Canada, 1913 (being Nos. 46, 47 and 48); (53) Timber Conditions in the Smoky River Valley and Grand Prairie Country; Forest Products of Canada, 1914; (54) Pulpwood; (56) Lumber, Lath and Shingles; (57) Forest Products of Canada, 1914 (being 54, 55 and 56); Forest Products of Canada, 1915; (58a) Lumber, Lath and Shingles; (58b) Pulpwood; (58c) Poles and Cross-ties; (58) Forest Products of Canada, 1915 (being Nos. 58a, 58b, and 58c); (59) Canadian Woods for Structural Timbers; (60) Canadian Douglas Fir: its mechanical and physical properties; Forest Products of Canada, 1916; (62a) Lumber, Lath and Shingles; (62b) Pulpwood; (62c) Poles and Cross-ties; (62d) Directory of Saw-mills in Canada; (63) Wood-using Industries of Quebec. Circulars: (5) Planning and Tree Plantation for a Prairie Homestead; (6) Preservative Treatment of Fence-posts; (7) Manitoba, a Forest Province; (8) The Forest Products Laboratories; (9) Chemical Methods for Utilizing Wood Wastes; (10) The Care of the Wood lot.

Finance.—Annual Reports of the Public Accounts of the Dominion of Canada. Loan and Trust Companies. Monthly Statement of the Chartered Banks of Canada. Estimates.

Insurance.—Quarterly Statement of List of Licensed Companies. Annual Abstract of Statements of Insurance Companies in Canada (subject to correction). Annual Reports of the Insurance Department, Vol. 1 (Fire and Miscellaneous), Vol. II (Life Companies). Annual List of Securities held by Insurance Companies in Canada with Department's Valuation thereof.

Militia and Defence.—Annual Report. Semi-Annual Militia List. Militia Daily Orders. Militia General Orders. Routine Orders.

Trade and Commerce.—Annual Report. Annual Report re Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions. Annual Report of Board of Grain Commissioners for

Canada. Rules and Regulations made by Board of Grain Commissioners. (Annual) List of Licensed Elevators, etc. (Annual) Grain Inspection in Canada, (1914). Weekly Bulletin containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and other Commercial Information. Patent Office Record. (Monthly.) Rules and Forms of the Canadian Patent Office. Canada and the British West Indies (1915). Canada the Country of the Twentieth Century (1915), price 75c. & $1. Handbook for Export to South America (1915). Trade with China and Japan (1914). Review of Commercial Intelligence Service (1916). Export Directory of Canada (1915). Russian Trade (1916). Directory of Russian Importers (1915). The German War and its relation to Canadian Trade (1914). Toy Making in Canada (1916). The Timber Import Trade of Australia (1917). Quantities of Grain in store in all Elevators in Canada (except Country Elevators) with grades (Weekly). Number of Cars of Grain inspected in Western Inspection Division (Monthly). Receipts and Shipments of Grain at Fort William and Port Arthur, (Monthly). Food Inspection Bulletins. Trial Shipments of wheat from Vancouver viâ the Panama Canal to the United Kingdom.

Publications of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics:—Annual Report of the Trade of Canada. Monthly Report of the Trade of Canada. The Canada Year Book. Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics. Bulletins of the Fifth Census of Canada, 1911, Nos. I-XIX. Report of the Fifth Census of Canada, 1911: Vol. I, 1912, Areas and Population by Provinces, Districts and Subdistricts. (*Out of Print.*) Vol. II. 1913, Religions, Origins, Birthplace, Citizenship, etc. Vol. III, 1913, Manufactures for 1910. Vol. IV, Agriculture. (*Out of Print.*) Vol. V, Forest, Fishery, Fur and Mineral Production. Vol. VI, Occupations of the People (*Out of Print*). Special Report on the Foreign-Born Population. Population and Agriculture of the Prairie Provinces. (1916). Postal Census of Manufactures. (1916). Criminal Statistics, 1917. Report on Production of Creameries and Cheese Factories, 1915 and 1916. Reports on the Census of Industry, 1917.

Labour.—Monthly: The Labour Gazette (published in English and French at the nominal subscription price of 20 cents per annum, averaging 100 pages). Annually: Report of Department of Labour. Report of Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigations Act, 1907. Wholesale Prices in Canada, 1917 (a Report is published for each year about May or June). Labour Organization in Canada, 1917 (a Report is published for each year about May or June). Special Reports: Strikes and Lockouts in Canada, 1901-1916 (published in 1917). Labour Legislation Report, 1916, and a special Report on "Labour Legislation of Canada as existing December 31, 1915." (A Report on Labour Legislation is published annually in July or August).

Secretary of State.—Annual Report. Information respecting Incorporation of Companies; List of Companies incorporated under the various Companies Acts of the Parliament of Canada from 1867 to December 31st, 1913. Copies of Proclamations, Orders in Council and Documents relating to the European War.

Naval Service.—Annual Report. Royal Naval College of Canada Calendar, containing general idea of scheme of training, prospects of cadets, regulations for entry, etc. *Naval Branch:* Regulations for the entry of Naval Instructors and of Medical Officers. *Tidal and Current Survey:* Tide Tables, published annually, for the East Coast, Pacific Coast and Hudson Bay and Strait; also three abridged editions for St. Lawrence region, Bay of Fundy and Strait of Georgia. Currents in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the entrance to the St. Lawrence, and the Southeast Coasts of Newfoundland. Tables of Currents in the Bay of Fundy. Tides at the head of the Bay of Fundy. Tide Levels on the East Coast of Canada and Pacific Coast. *Radiotelegraph Branch:* Proceedings of the International Radiotelegraph Conference of London, 1912. Chart showing the Radiotelegraph stations in the Dominion of Canada. Postmaster General's Handbook for Radiotelegraph Operators (Instructions re handling of traffic, etc.) *Hydrographic Survey:* International Waterways Commission Report. Sailing Directions: St. Lawrence Pilot above Quebec; St. Lawrence Pilot below Quebec (English and French); Canadian shores of Lake Huron and Georgian Bay. Charts: 34 charts of the St. Lawrence river between Pte des Monts and Cornwall; Ottawa river: 2 sections covering Lake of Two Mountains; Lake Ontario: 9 coast charts with plans of harbours; Lake Erie:

2 sheets, plans of harbours and anchorages; Lake Huron: 5 coast charts; Georgian Bay: 9 charts; North Channel of Lake Huron: 4 charts; Lake Superior: 7 coast charts; Lake Winnipeg: 2 charts; Pacific Coast in the vicinity of Prince Rupert and Queen Charlotte Islands: 12 charts; Atlantic Coast in the vicinity of Halifax Harbour: 2 charts; Hudson Bay: 7 charts; International Waterways Commission Boundary charts between St. Regis and Pigeon river: 29 charts. *Fisheries Branch:* Fisheries Annual Report. Biological Report. Reports of Fisheries of Hudson Bay. Fish and How to Cook it. Report of Fish Culture (contained in Fisheries Annual Report). Check List of Canadian Fishes. Quarterly Bulletin of Sea Fishery Statistics. Official Report of Lobster Conservation in Canada. Report of Special Fishery Commission re British Columbia Fisheries.

Railways and Canals.—Annual Report of the Department. Annual Report of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada. Annual Reports of the Comptroller of Statistics comprising (1) Railways; (2) Canals; (3) Telephones; (4) Telegraphs and (5) Express Companies.

Marine.—Marine Annual Report, containing Harbour Commissions, etc. Steamboat Inspection. List of Canadian Shipping. Reports of Expeditions to Hudson Bay. List of Lights, etc., in Canada: (a) Pacific Coast; (b) Atlantic Coast; (c) Inland Waters.

Indian Affairs.—Annual Report. Indian Act, 1906, with Amendments to date. Schedule of Indian Reserves, 1913. Indian Treaties and Surrenders, Vols. I, II, III.

King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.—The Canada Gazette, published weekly by authority, with occasional supplements and extras, subscription, $4 per annum payable in advance, single copies, 10 cents each number. Contains weekly a list of current Government publications, as required by Order in Council 1,522. Judgments of the Board of Railway Commissioners, bi-monthly, $3 per annum; single copies, 20 cents; Exchequer Court Reports, $4 per annum. Prices of blue-books are in nearly every case printed upon the front cover and are based practically on the cost of paper and press work. They may be ordered direct from the Chief Clerk of Distribution, Department of Public Printing and Stationery, or through any bookseller in the Dominion.

Inland Revenue.—Besides the Annual Report the principal official publications issued are circulars establishing standards under Section 26 of the Adulteration of Food Act and Bulletins issued in connection with the inspection of samples collected under the provisions of this Act.

Mines.—The Department of Mines examines the most important mineral deposits and sections of geological interest, makes scientific investigations of the mining and metallurgical industries of Canada and carries on exploratory work in the little-known parts of the country. Detailed reports and geological maps of mining camps, and maps and notes on explored routes have been published. Memoirs have also been issued dealing with economic mineral deposits that have a wide distribution throughout the country. High grade contoured topographical maps of a number of sections have been issued in recent years. Publications also appear from time to time, giving the results of investigations in palæontology, botany, zoology, mineralogy and anthropology. A summary report of the operations for the calendar year is published annually by each Branch of the Department, i.e., Geological Survey Branch and Mines Branch, and other reports appear at irregular intervals throughout the year. The total number of publications exceeds 2,000. A copy of a report or map of any particular section may be obtained by applying to the Deputy Minister, Department of Mines, Ottawa.

Commission of Conservation.—Annual Reports, 1910-1915. Reports on Agriculture, Fisheries, Game and Fur-bearing Animals, Forests, Minerals, Public Health, Town Planning, Waters and Water-powers. Monthly bulletin, entitled "Conservation"; quarterly bulletin entitled "Conservation of Life."

Civil Service Commission.—Annual Report. Civil Service List (Annually). Regulations of the Civil Service Commission. General Information respecting Civil Service Examinations.

Other Departments.—In addition to the publications above enumerated, Annual Reports are issued by the Department of Justice on the Penitentiaries of Canada, the Departments of External Affairs, of Public Works and of the Auditor General.

List of Principal Publications of the Provincial Governments of Canada, as compiled from information supplied by the respective Governments.

NOTE.—The numbers within brackets are the numbers of the Bulletins. The publications of the larger provinces are arranged by Departments.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Journal of the Legislative Assembly. Statutes of the Legislative Assembly. Royal Gazette. Annual Reports of the Provincial Auditor on Public Accounts and of the Departments of Public Works, Education, Agriculture, Falconwood Hospital (for the Insane) and Vital Statistics. Field Reports, Bulletins and Periodical Reports of the Publicity Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Royal Gazette. Journal of Education. Annual Reports on Public Accounts, Vital Statistics, Statistics of Incorporated Towns and Municipalities, Public Health, Education, Industries and Immigration, Agriculture, Crown Lands, Mines, Subsidized Railways and other Public Works, Rural Telephones, Humane Institutions Public Charities, Penal Institutions, Neglected Children, Temperance and Utilities, Also Annual Reports of the Provincial Secretary, the Factory Inspector and of the Road and Game Commissioners.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Annual Reports of the Auditor General, of the Board of Health, of the Departments of Education and Agriculture (including Horticulture), Annual Reports on Public Works, Crown Lands, the Hospital for the Insane, the Factory Report, Report of the Jordan Memorial Tuberculosis Sanatorium at River Glade and Report of Women's Institutes.

QUEBEC.

NOTE.—The titles of publications available in the English language are printed in English.

Attorney General.—Annual Report of Prison Inspectors; Annual Report of Public Utilities Commission.

Provincial Secretary.—Annual Report of the Secretary and Registrar; Annual Report of Inspectors of Reformatory Schools and Insane Asylums; Annual Report of the Superior Board of Health of the Province of Quebec; Statistical Year Book; Educational Statistics; Financial Statistics of School Corporations; Municipal Statistics (annual); Judicial Statistics (annual); Statistics of the Penal Establishments and the Benevolent Institutions (annual); The Official Gazette (weekly); The Statutes of the Province (Annual); Revised Statutes of the Province (1909); Municipal Code; Report of Insurance Companies; Trust Companies Returns.

Treasury.—Annual Statement of Public Accounts; Annual Estimates.

Lands and Forests.—Annual Report of the Minister; La Gaspésie, J.-C. LANGELIER, 1885; Surveyed Townships and Explored Territories 1889; Richesse Forestière de la Province de Québec, J.-C. LANGELIER, 1905; The Forest, FERNOW, 1905; Arbres de Commerce de la Province de Québec, 1906; Table of Families of Twelve Children, EUGENE ROUILLARD, 1904, 1906; Townships Surveyed and Territories Explored, 1908; List of Timber License Holders, 1911; List of Persons Authorized to Act as Cullers, 1911, 1912; Dictionnaire des Lacs et Rivières de la Province de Québec, EUGENE ROUILLARD, 1914; Bulletin No. 1 of the Forestry Service; Table of Water Powers granted by the Province of Quebec, from 1st July, 1863, to 31st December, 1913, A. AMOS; Bulletin No. 2, of the Forestry Service, PICHE and BEDARD, 1914; La Rouille vesiculaire du Pin blanc; Water Powers in the Province of Quebec (Illustrated), 1917.

Agriculture.—ANNUAL REPORTS: Department of Agriculture; Competition for Agricultural Merit; Dairymen's Association; Pomological Society; Report of the

Quebec Society for the Protection of Plants from Insects and Fungus Diseases; Rapport des Concours de Récoltes sur pied (annual); Rapport de la Convention des Missionnaires Agricoles; Rapport des Sociétés d'Agriculture et des Cercles Agricoles; Journal of Agriculture and Horticulture, illustrated (monthly). BULLETINS: (2) Le Drainage Pratique, C. MICHAUD, 1914; (6) Culture du Tabac, GAREAU & PLANTE, 1914; (7) Le Cheval du Cultivateur, J. D. DUCHÊNE, 1914; (8) Culture des Céréales, College Macdonald, 1914; (14) La Culture du Trèfle; (15) La Culture du Blé-d'Inde Fourrager; (18) Breeding and Preparing Hogs for Market; (22) Les Bovides; (24) The Great Fallacy of White Bread; (25) Etude Sommaire sur les Céréales; (26) Le Blé; (27) L'Avoine; (28) L'Orge, le Seigle et le Sarrasin; (29) Choix de la Semence; (30) What the Animal Mechanism must be; (31) What the Horse must be; (32) What the Dairy Cow must be; (33) What the Sheep must be; (34) What the Bacon Hog must be; (35) Directory of Poultry Breeders in the Province of Quebec; (37) The Enemies of our Orchards and Vegetable Gardens; (39) Celery Culture; (40) How to Plant your Fruit Trees; (41) Treatment of Potatoes and Seed Wheat; (42) De la Protection des Plantes; (43) Bean Culture; (44) De la Culture Potagère; (48) Manuel de Médecine Vétérinaire; (49) Home Canning of Fruit Products; (50) Sheep Raising for Profit in Quebec; (51) How to Increase the Production of Pork; (52) Breeders' Guide of the Province of Quebec; (53) Le Fumier de Ferme—Composition—Valeur—Conservation; (54) Poultry-raising in Quebec in War-time; (55) L'élevage des Volailles dans les Villes et les Villages; (56) De la Culture des Racines Fourrageres. CIRCULARS: (1) Semis des Pépins de Pommes en Caisses; (2) Maple Sugar and Maple Syrup Industries; (3) La Poule couveuse et les Poussins; (8) Plans de Drainage pour les Cultivateurs; (9) Fruit Tree Culture; (13) L'Engraissement du Veau; (14) Competition in Fattening Bacon Hogs; (15) La Diarrhée chez les Poussins; (16) Important Advice to Farmers supplying Milk to Factories; (20) Forward with Horticulture—Vegetable Growing; (22) Concours d'Etables; (26) Comment économiser les Grains au Poulailler; (27) Calendrier d'Arrosage pour les Vergers; (33) Pulvérisation pour le Jardin—potager.

Roads.—Annual Report of the Minister of Roads. Loi concernant les chemins de grande communication. Loi des Bons Chemins de la province de Québec.

Colonization, Mines and Fisheries.—General Report. MINES BRANCH (publications issued since 1910, available for free distribution): Annual Reports on Mining Operations in Quebec for 1910, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916 and 1917. Geology of Township of Fabre, R. HARVIE. Geology and Mineral Resources of Chibougaman Region, BARLOW, GWILLIM and FARIBAULT. Extracts from reports on Ungava or New Quebec Territory, T. C. DENIS. Les Minerais de Fer de la Province de Québec, P. E. DULIEUX. Minéralogie pour les Prospecteurs, J. OBALSKI. Mines et Minerais de la Province de Québec, T. C. DENIS. Copper Deposits of the Eastern Townships, J. A. BANCROFT. L'industrie de l'amiante dans la Province de Québec, T, C. DENIS. Quebec Mining Law. Information for Prospectors. FISH AND GAME BRANCH: The Fisheries of the Province of Quebec, E. T. D. CHAMBERS.Vol. I, 1912. Fur Farming in the Province of Quebec, E. T. D. CHAMBERS, 1918. COLONIZATION BRANCH: La Gaspésie, A. PELLAND, 1914. Happy Homes in the Province of Quebec, E. T. D. CHAMBERS, 1915. Relevé des Fermes à vendre ou à louer dans la Province de Québec, 1915. La Région du Lac Saint-Jean, par HORMIDAS MAGNAN, 1916. La Région du Temiscamingue, l'abbé I. CARON, 1916. La Région de Labelle, HORMIDAS MAGNAN, 1916. La Région de l'Abitibi, l'abbé I. CARON, 1918. La Région de la Matapédia, HORMIDAS MAGNAN, 1918.

Public Works and Labour.—Annual Report of the Minister.

Public Instruction.—Annual Report of the Superintendent; School Code, 1912; Manuel de l'Instituteur Catholique, 1906; Regulations of the Catholic Committee, 1915; Regulations of the Protestant Committee, 1915; Manuel des Commissaires d'Ecoles, 1908; Education in the Province of Quebec, 1914; Protestant Rural Schools, 1912; Protestant Schools in the Eastern Townships, 1913; Memoranda of Instructions to Teachers, (1916); Financial Statement of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (annual); Mon Premier Livre (1st and 2nd parts), a fresh edition of which is furnished every year; L'Enseignement Primaire (monthly), Educational Record (quarterly). (The above two monthly magazines are distributed free of charge to all the schools of the Province by order of the Government.) Yearly circulars containing instructions to school boards and school inspectors.

Legislative Assembly.—Annotated Rules and Standing Orders of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec; Private Bills in the Legislative Assembly of Quebec (a manual containing the rules relative to); Agenda Paper of the Legislative Assembly; Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly; Journals of the Legislative Assembly; Reports of the Departments (Sessional Papers); Returns to Orders and Addresses of the Legislative Assembly (Sessional Papers); Report of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery on Elections (published after every general election); Report of the Librarian of the Legislature; Government and Legislature of the Province of Quebec; List of the Chairmen and Members of the Committees of the Legislative Assembly.

ONTARIO.

Provincial Secretary.—Annual Reports: Hospitals and Charitable Institutions; Hospitals for the Insane; Prisons and Reformatories; Institutions for the Feeble-minded and Epileptics; Neglected and Dependent Children. Hospital Bulletin (issued quarterly). Annual Report of Board of License Commissioners. Digest of the Ontario Social Laws. Annual Report of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province of Ontario. Municipal Bulletin.

Treasury.—Annual Statements; Main, Supplementary and Further Supplementary Estimates of Expenditure; Public Accounts; Financial Statement of Treasurer delivered in the Legislative Assembly; Auditor's Report; Bureau of Archives Report; Statutes of the Province; Public Service Bulletin (monthly).

Attorney General.—Reports of Inspectors: Legal Offices; Registry Offices; Insurance; Division Courts. Reports of the Hydro-Electric and Workmen's Compensation Commissions.

Registrar General.—Vital Statistics Act. Act respecting the Solemnization of Marriage. Physicians' Pocket Reference to the International List of Causes of Death. Annual Report of Births, Marriages and Deaths.

Board of Health.—Public Health Act; Vaccination Act; Venereal Diseases Act; Regulations. Annual Report. Sewage Disposal for Residences. Facts about Flies, Mosquitoes, and How to Prevent Them. "The Baby" monthly section in Public Health Journal. A Simple Method of Water Purification. Simple Methods of House Ventilation in Winter. Regulations: Control of Communicable Disease; Slaughter Houses, etc.; Undertakers' Circulars; Prevention of Typhoid Fever; Anti-toxin. Vaccination. Smallpox, Measles, Typhoid Fever, Scarlet Fever. Diphtheria. Consumption (General). Venereal Diseases. Consumption (General Precautions). Consumption (Personal Precautions). Instructions on Disinfection. Leaflet containing Statistics respecting Waterworks and Sewerage Systems. Regulations and Application Forms: Waterworks Approvals; Sewerage Approvals.

Public Works.—Annual Report of the Minister with reports of the Architect, Engineer, Superintendent of Colonization Roads and Statements of Law Clerk and Accountant. Report of the Trades and Labour Department with Factory Inspector (Shops and Office Buildings), Chief Boiler Inspector, Inspector of Stationary Engineers and Bureau of Labour. Regulations of Boiler Inspection. Report of Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission. Report of the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park Commission.

Department of Public Highways.—Annual Report. (8) Principles of Road Making, 1911; (9) Report of the Ontario Highways Commission, 1914; (10 Regulations respecting Township Road Superintendents, 1916; (11) Regulations respecting Highways, 1916; (12) Ontario Highways Act and Highway Improvement Act, 1916; (13) County Roads, 1916; (14) Township Road Improvement Act, 1918; (15) The Motor Vehicles Act, The Highway Travel Act, The Load of Vehicles Act, 1918; (16) General Specifications for Concrete Highway Bridges, 1917; (17) General Specifications for Steel Highway Bridges, 1917; (18) Highway Bridges, 1917; (19) General Plans for Steel Highway Bridges, 1917; (20) Description of Road Models Exhibit, 1917; (21) Short Forms for Bridge Tenders, 1917; (22) Report on Street Improvement, 1917; (23) Bituminous Surfaces for Macadam Roads, 1917; (24) Specifications for Bituminous Materials, 1917; (25) County Road Legislation; (26) Motor Vehicle Headlamps and Glare Elimination.

Department of Game and Fisheries.—Annual Report.

Lands, Forests and Mines.—Annual Report of the Minister. Preliminary Statistics of Mineral Production, issued annually by the Bureau of Mines. Annual Report of the Bureau of Mines. Forestry, Northern Ontario Development.

Agriculture.—Annual Reports: Minister of Agriculture; Agricultural College and Experimental Farm; Agricultural and Experimental Union; Dairymen's Associations; Live Stock Branch; Veterinary College; Stallion Enrolment Board; Corn Growers' Association; Bureau of Industries: Part I, Agricultural Statistics; Part II, Chattel Mortgages; Bee-Keepers' Association; Fruit Growers' Association; Vegetable Growers' Association; Entomological Society; Agricultural Societies; Horticultural Societies; Women's Institutes. Bulletins: (174) Farm Underdrainage: Does it pay? (175) Farm Underdrainage Operations; (178) Character and Treatment of Swamp or Muck Soils; (184) Uses of Vegetables, Fruits and Honey; (187) Codling Moth; (188) Weeds of Ontario; (195) Insecticides and Fungicides; (198) Lime Sulphur Wash; (205) Cheese-making and Butter-making; (207) Ice-cold Storage on the Farm; (209) Farm Forestry; (211) Fruits Recommended for Ontario Planters; (213) Bee Diseases in Ontario; (216) Box Packing of Apples; (218) Birds of Ontario; (219 San José and Oyster-Shell Scales; (220) Lightning Rods; (221) Value of Milk and its Products; (222) Currants and Gooseberries; (223) Fertilizers; (224) Greenhouse Construction; (225) Swine; (226) Plum Culture in Ontario; (227) Cherry Fruit Flies; (229) Smuts and Rusts of Grain Crops; (230) The Cherry in Ontario; (231) Vegetable Growing; (232 Field Beans; (234) Co-operative Marketing; (237) The Grape in Ontario; (238) Lime and its use in Agriculture; (239) Potatoes; (240) Bacterial Diseases of Vegetables; (241) Peach Growing in Ontario; (242) Diseased Mouths a cause of Ill-Health; (243) Nature Study, or Stories in Agriculture; (244) Hints for Settlers in Northern Ontario; (245) Food Values; (246) Suggestions on Feeding Stock; (247) Farm Poultry; (248) Pruning; (249) The Pear in Ontario; (250) Insects attacking Fruit Trees; (251) Insects affecting Vegetables; (252) The Preservation of Food; (253) Dairy Cattle; (254) War Breads; (255) Tuberculosis of Fowls; (256) Wintering Bees; (257) Diseases of Fruit Trees; (258) Diseases of Vegetables; (259) Books on Agriculture; (260) Experiments with Farm Crops; (261) Wheat and Rye; (262) Sugar Beets.—Publications of the Department are furnished free upon application to residents of Ontario. A charge of 5 cents each for Bulletins and 10 cents each for Reports is made to persons living outside of Ontario.

Education.—Annual Report of the Minister of Education. Archæological Report. School Acts. Regulations and Courses of Study: Public and Separate Schools; Continuation Schools; High Schools and Collegiate Institutes; Summer Courses and Examinations for Teachers; Summer Model Schools for Training of Teachers; Fall Model Schools for Training of Teachers; English French Model Schools; Normal Schools for Training of Teachers. Official Calendar of the Department of Education. Recommendations and Regulations for Industrial, Technical and Art Schools. Recommendations and Regulations for Commercial High Schools, etc. Recommendations and Regulations for Agriculture and Household Science Departments. Junior High School Entrance and Junior Public School Graduation Examination Instructions. Annual Departmental Examination Instructions. Literature Selections for Examinations. Manuals: Teaching English to French-speaking pupils; Manual Training; Topics and Sub-Topics; Sewing; Education Pamphlets; Visual Aids in Teaching of History; List of Reproductions of Works of Art; Auxiliary Classes; Medical School Inspection; Laboratory Accommodation in High and Continuation Schools. Agricultural Bulletins. Instructions to Public and Separate School Inspectors on Regulations. Instructions to Public and Separate Schools Inspectors on Apportionment of Grants. Teachers' Institute Lecturers and list of Lecturers and Subjects. Junior Matriculation Regulations and Courses of Study. Manual Training and Household Science in the High, Continuation, Public and Separate Schools. Regulations for the establishment and Maintenance of Courses and for Teachers' Certificates. Ontario Library Review (quarterly).

MANITOBA.

Agriculture.—Annual Report. Booklets: Manitoba—First Province of Western Canada; Manitoba—The Home of Mixed Farming. Farming in Manitoba. Periodical Crop and Live Stock Reports. Map of the Province. Calendar of the

Manitoba Agricultural College Bulletins: (1) Horses; (2) Twelve Noxious Weeds; (3) Care of Milk and Cream; (5) The Farm Garden); (6) Farm Poultry in Manitoba; (7) Hog Raising in Manitoba; (8) Cow Testing; (9) Repairing Farm Equipment and Roads; (10) Plans for Farm Buildings; (11) Canning and Preserving; (12) The Farm Flock; (14) Care of Cream for Creameries; (15) Boys' and Girls' Clubs; (16) Hay and Pasture Crops in Manitoba; (17) Silo Construction and Ensilage Production; (18) Bee-keeping in Manitoba; (21) Farm Cost Accounting; (22) Manual of Mechanical Drawing. Circulars: (1) The Farmers' Beef Ring; (6) A Plea for Bird Houses; (7) Our Friends, the Birds; (8) Hints on Home Nursing; (10) Meat and its Substitutes; (11) What every girl should know; (12) Posion Ivy and other Poisonous Plants; (13) Cream for Creameries; (14) Method in Dressmaking; (16) Porkmaking on the Farm; (17) Servants in the House; (18) Alfalfa in Manitoba; (19) Fodder Corn in Manitoba; (20) Alfalfa Inoculation; (21) Barley Growing; (23) Improving the Farm Egg; (24) Growing Plums in Manitoba; (25) Growing Cherries in Manitoba; (26) Control of Insect Pests; (27) Pruning Trees for a Cold Climate; (28) Spray Mixtures; (29) Tree Pests and Cutworms; (30) Treatment of Akali Soils; (31) Rye as a Weed Eradicator; (32) Cultivation after Harvest for Weed Control; (33) Marketing Manitoba's Wool Crop; (34) Care of Cream for Creameries (Ruthenian Edition); (35) Care of Cream for Creameries (German Edition); (36) Winter Feeding of Cattle, utilizing Rusted, Unthreshed Grain; (37) Hints for the Housewife on buying Dressed Poultry; (38) Rusted Wheat and the Seed Situation for 1917. Farmers' Library Extension Bulletins: (1) Lightning Control; (2) Barn Ventilation; (3) Standing Crop Competitions and Seed Fairs; (4) Control of the Sow Thistle in Manitoba; (5) Hand Selection and Harvesting of the Seed Plot; (6) Home Economics Handbook; (7) Fattening, Killing and Dressing Chickens for Market; (8) Sending the College to the Country; (9) Common Breeds of Poultry; (10) Boys' and Girls' Clubs. Home Economics Literature; Lessons on Cookery; Home Nursing; Personal Hygiene; Laundry, Sewing and Food.

Education.—Annual Report. Empire Day Booklet. Monthly Bulletin of Schools. Consolidation of Schools. Progress of Studies. Annual Report of the Superintendent of Neglected Children.

Municipal Commissioner.—Annual Report on Public Health. Statistical Information respecting the Municipalities of the Province, with names and addresses of administration and health officials of each municipality.

Public Works.—Annual Report, including reports on Public Institutions.

Attorney General.—Annual Report included in Sessional Papers. Annual Reports: Public Utilities Commission; Good Roads Commission; Government Telephone Commission.

Provincial Treasurer.—Public Accounts.

Provincial Secretary.—Annual Report.

King's Printer.—Manitoba Gazette. Report on Library and Museum. Journals and Sessional Papers. Statutes of the Province. List of Incorporated and Licensed Companies operating in Manitoba.

Publicity Commissioner.—Manitoba Public Service Bulletin (monthly).

SASKATCHEWAN.

Agriculture.—Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture. Annual Reports of Branches, etc.: Dairy, Live Stock, Weeds and Seed, Game, Statistics, Bureau of Labour, College of Agriculture. Acts: Horsebreeders, Brand, Game, Noxious Weeds, Dairymen's Agricultural Co-operative Associations, Live Stock Purchase and Sale, Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Hail Insurance, Threshers' Lien, Thresher Employees, Line Fence, Stray Animals, Wolf Bounty, Agricultural Societies, Farm Machinery, Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Rural Credits. Commission Reports: Elevator, Grain Markets, Agricultural Credit, Farm Machinery, Live Stock Marketing. Bulletins, etc.: Sheep in Saskatchewan (No. 37), Horse Breeding in Saskatchewan, Care and Feeding of Beef Cattle, Care and Feeding of Sheep, Care and Feeding of Swine, Hog Cholera, Blackleg, Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Stallion Enrolment in Saskatchewan (No. 39)

Grading of Cream (No. 30), Care of Milk and Cream on the Farm (No. 15), Fleshing Chickens for Market (No. 25), Housing and Feeding Poultry.—The Care of Breeding Stock, Plans and Specifications for Dairy Barn, Housing and Fencing for Sheep, Poultry Houses and Specifications, Farm Forestry, Summerfallow, Tillage of Prairie Land, Tillage of Stubble Land, Corn Growing in Saskatchewan, Hints to Flax Growers (No. 24), Seed Grain Treatment and Seeding, Varieties of Small Grain, Alfalfa in Saskatchewan, Alfalfa Seed Production, Winter Rye, Suggested Lines of Co-operative Production (No. 42), Co-operative Live Stock Marketing (No. 41), Recipes for Desserts and Sauces, How Debtors and Creditors may Co-operate, Practical Pointers for Farm Hands, Control of Common Insect Pests, Explanation of the Provisions of the Agricultural Co-operative Associations Act, Why the Appointment of an Agricultural Secretary is a Solution of the Weed Question, Advantages of Early Fall Cultivation, Map of Saskatchewan, Variation in Cream Test (No. 43), Laws affecting Women (No. 44), Sweet Clover, Potato Growing, Explanation of Noxious Weed Act, Wire Fences, General Purpose Barns, Dairy Barns and Ice-Houses, Beef Cattle Barns, Horse Barns, Sheep Barns, Piggeries and Smoke-houses, Poultry Houses, Implement Sheds and Granaries, Silos and Root-Cellars, Farm Houses.

ALBERTA.

Agriculture.—Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture; Annual Report, Demonstration Farm and Schools of Agriculture; Land and Colonization; Swine Bulletins; Meat Curing on the Farm; Successful Poultry Raising; Marketing of Eggs; Alfalfa Growing; Potato Growing in Alberta; Vegetable Gardening; Weeds of Alberta; Studies in our Common Grains; Successful Farmers in Alberta; Alberta Settlers' Guide; Peace River Guide; Storing of Roots; Timothy; Dairies and Milk; Final Report,—Grain Crops and Live-Stock; Sheep in Alberta; Destroying of Gophers; Pig Club Bulletin; Silos in Alberta.

Provincial Secretary.—Annual Report. Bulletins of the Provincial Health Branch; Consumption; Dairies and Milk; Disinfection; Facts about Flies; Infectious Diseases; Infectivity of Tubercolosis; Notifiable Diseases; Objects of the Public Health Act. Health Bulletin, Vol. 1, 1916 (monthly). Handbook of Women's Institutes. Report of Second Annual Convention. Bread. Women's Institute Bulletins: Recipes; A Little Talk about the Baby.

Department of Education.—Technical Education, Bulletins Nos. 1 and 2. Summer School for Teachers

Department of the Attorney General.—Annual Report on Dependent and Delinquent Children.

Annual Reports are also issued by the Departments of Municipal Affairs; Public Works; Railways and Telephones; Treasury (Insurance Branch); and Public Accounts.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Department of Lands.—South Fork of the Fraser River. Reports of the Survey, Forest and Water Branches. How to Pre-empt or Purchase Land. Series of Maps on varying scales at prices ranging from 10 cents to $1 per copy, or from 50 cents to $10 per dozen. Pre-emptor's series of maps free for single copies. Bulletins of the Forest Branch, Farm Building Series: (1) Combination or General Purpose Barns for Prairie Farms; (2) Dairy Barns, Milk and Ice Houses for Prairie Farms; (3) Beef Cattle Barns for Prairie Farms; (4) Horse Barns for Prairie Farms; (5) Sheep Barns for Prairie Farms; (6) Piggeries and Smoke Houses for Prairie Farms; (7) Poultry Houses for Prairie Farms; (8) Implement Sheds and Granaries for Prairie Farms; (9) Silos and Root Cellars for Prairie Farms; (10) Farm Houses for Prairie Farms. These Bulletins are for distribution in Western Canada only, and may be obtained free from the Chief Forester, Victoria, B.C. Timber Series: (12) How to finish British Columbia Woods; (14) British Columbia Douglas Fir Dimension; (15) British Columbia Timber for Export; (16) British Columbia Western Larch; (17) British Columbia Western Soft Pine; (18) British Columbia Red Cedar Shingles; (19) British Columbia Manufacturers of Forest Products; (20) Directory of Lumber Dealers stocking B.C. Woods,

and Lumber Wholesalers handling B.C. Woods, in Eastern Canada. These Bulletins may be obtained free from the Chief Forester, or the nearest B.C. Lumber Commissioner.

Department of Agriculture.—Annual Reports of the Department: Annual Report, Farmers' Institutes, 1915-17; Fourth Annual Report, Agricultural Fairs Association; B.C. Dairymen's Report, 1915-17; Third International Egg-laying Contest at Victoria, B.C.; Women's Institutes, Annual Report, 1915-17; B.C. Fruit-growers Association, Annual Report, 1915-17; Proceedings of the Entomological Society of B.C. Bulletins on Live Stock and Mixed Farming: (60) Hog Raising in B.C.; (64) Angora and Milch Goats; (66) Silos and Silage; (67) Feeding and Management of Dairy Cattle; (71) Butter-making on the Farm; (72) Milk Testing and Dairy Records; (73) Field Crop and Seed Competitions, 1917; (77) Sheep-raising in B.C.; (78) Boys' and Girls' Competitions, 1918; (79) Field-crop Competitions, 1918. Poultry Bulletins: (26) Practical Poultry Raising (4th Edition); (39) Natural and Artificial Brooding and Incubating (3rd Edition); (49) Market Poultry (3rd Edition); (55) Care and Marketing of Eggs (2nd Edition); (63) Poultry-House Construction: (74) Breeding and Selection of Commercial Poultry; Women's Institute Bulletins: (54) B.C. Women's Handbook. Bulletins on Fruits and Vegetables: (33) Fruit-growing Possibilities, Skeena River (Reprint); (48) Exhibiting Fruits and Vegetables (2nd Edition); (68) Diseases and Pests of Cultivated Plants in B.C. Miscellaneous Bulletins: (44) Irrigation in B.C.; (59) Agricultural Statistics for the Year 1913, including Special Reports on Agricultural Conditions in the Province; (65) Agricultural Statistics of B.C., 1914: (76) Agricultural Statistics of B.C., 1916. Circulars: (9) Honey Production in B.C., (12) Seed-growers' Directory; (13) Instructions re Co-operative Variety Tests; (14) Community Breeding; (15) The B.C. Farmer and his Silo; (20) Seed-growers' Directory, 1917-18. Circular Bulletins; (1) Thousand-headed Kale (2nd Edition); (4) Management of Turkeys; (5) Clover Dodder; (7) Keeping Poultry free from Lice; (10) Care of Milk and Cream; (11) Poultry-keeping on a City Lot (2nd Edition); (12) Management of Geese; (13) Root-seed Growing; (14) Use of Agricultural Lime; (15) Profitable Ducks; (17) Crop Situation in B.C. (Sept. 30, 1917); (18) Noxious Weeds, their Identification and Eradication; (19) Poultry Rations and their Practical Application; (20) Chicken-pox in Poultry; (21) Silage aids Production. Horticultural Circulars: (3) Selection of Orchard Sites and Soils; (4) Insects Injurious to Orchards; (6) Spray Calendar (Revised); (7) Fungous Diseases of Orchard and Garden; (9) Sprays and Spraying; (12) Orchard Intercrops; (14) Practical Irrigation; (15) Cabbage, Celery and Tomato Culture; (17) Planting Plans and Distances; (19) Propagation and Selection of Nursery Stock; (22) Thinning Tree-fruits; (24) The Home Vegetable Garden for Southern B.C.; (27) Methods of Fruit Picking and Handling; (28) Fertilizers for Fruits and Vegetables; (29) Varieties of Fruit recommended for Commercial Planting: New Horticultural Series; (31) Peach-twig Borer; (32) The Cabbage-root Maggot; (33) The Strawberry-root Weevil; (34) The Woolly Aphid of the Apple; (35) Currant Gall-Mite; (36) The Onion-Thrips; (37) The Imported Cabbage-worm; (38) The Lesser Apple-worm—Coddling-moth; (39) Apple-Aphides; (40) Soap Solution for Spraying; (41) The Oyster-shell Scale; (42) Top-working of Fruit-trees and Propagation; (43) Gardening on a City Lot; (44) Apple-scab; (45) Anthracnose; (46) Egg-plant and Pepper Growing in B.C., Dry Belt; (47) Cucumber and Cantaloupe Growing in B.C.; (48) Forcing Houses and Frames for producing Early Vegetable Plants; (49) Diseases of Stoned Fruits in B.C.; (50) Potato-diseases; (51) Orchard Cover-crops. Miscellaneous: Rules and Regulations, Women's Institutes; Rules and Regulations, Farmers' Institutes; Agricultural Journal (monthly); Stock-breeders' Directory, 1917; List of Agricultural Books recommended for Farmers; Revised Rules and Regulations, Board of Horticulture; Finance in Relation to Women's Citizenship, by A. C. Flumerfelt. Medical Inspection of Schools by Dr. H. E. Young.

Note.—Applications for copies of the publications of the Department of Agriculture should be addressed to the Department at Victoria, B.C.

Other Publications: Journal of the Legislative Assembly; British Columbia Gazette. Annual Reports: Board of Health; Births, Marriages and Deaths; Mental Hospitals. Reports of the Ministers of Lands, Mines, Public Works, Auditor General, Superintendent of Insurance, Fisheries Commissioner, Provincial Game

Warden, Chief Inspector of Machinery, Boys' Industrial School, Girls' Industrial School. Agent General for B.C.; Provincial Museum; Public Accounts; Public Schools; Botanical Office; Printing Office; Archives.

NOTE.—Departmental Reports are mailed to applicants by the King's Printer at 50 cents per copy.

YUKON TERRITORY.

Ordinary Journals and Sessional Papers of the Territorial Council. The Sessional Papers contain Reports of the Territorial Officers, including those of the Superintendent of Works, Health Officer, Territorial Assayer, Chief License Inspector and Superintendent of Schools, Revenue and Expenditure.

Reports from the Gold Commissioner, the Crown Timber and Land Agent, and the Comptroller and Director of Surveys are contained in the Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa. Pamphlet "Yukon Territory, Its History and Resources", published by the Department of the Interior.

XIV.—LEGISLATION IN 1917 AND 1918 AND PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1918.

DOMINION LEGISLATION, 1917.

The seventh session of the twelfth Parliament of Canada was held at Ottawa from January 18 to September 20, 1917, in the seventh and eighth years of the reign of George V. At the opening of the session on January 18, 1917, Mr. Egdar N. Rhodes, M.P. for Cumberland, N.S., was elected Speaker of the House of Commons in succession to the Hon. Albert Sévigny, appointed Minister of Inland Revenue; and on February 1, 1917, Mr. J. H. Rainville, M.P. for Chambly-Verchères, P.Q., was elected Deputy Speaker. From February 7 to April 19, 1917, Parliament was adjourned to permit of the attendance at Imperial Conferences in England of the Prime Minister and of colleagues accompanying him. By the Military Voters' and War Time Elections Acts, described below, the parliamentary franchise was, for the first time in Canada, conferred upon women. During the session, forty-one public general acts and sixty-four local and private acts were passed. Of the latter, nineteen were railway companies' acts, eight were insurance companies' acts, fifteen were acts respecting other companies and associations, five were acts respecting patents and seventeen were divorce acts.

Finance.—There were four Appropriation Acts (chapters 1, 5, 40 and 41) in addition to the War Appropriation Act, 1917 (chapter 2) which authorize expenditure to the amount of $500,000,000 for purposes connected with the war and the raising of the necessary money by loan. The Public Service Loan Act, 1917 (chapter 3), authorizes the raising by loan of a sum not exceeding $100,000,000, in addition to sums previously authorized but unborrowed, for paying obligations and for general expenditure. The Act to amend the Business Profits War Tax Act (chapter 6) provides for a tax on all businesses of 50 p.c. on the profits in excess of 15 p.c., but not exceeding 20 p.c. per annum; and a tax of 75 p.c. on profits in excess of 20 p.c. per annum. (See chapter 10 of 1918.) The Income War Tax Act (chapter 28) imposes a tax of 4 p.c. on incomes in excess of $1,500 in

the case of unmarried persons and widows and widowers without children, and in excess of $3,000 in the case of other persons. There is further a supertax, progressing from 2 p.c. on the amount by which an income exceeds $6,000, but does not exceed $10,000, up to 25 p.c. on the amount by which an income exceeds $100,000. In the case of companies the tax is 4 p.c. on incomes in excess of $3,000. Certain exemptions and deductions are provided for. A return of income is to be made by every person liable to pay the tax, without notice or demand, before February 28 in each year. (See chapter 25 of 1918.)

Military Service.—The Military Service Act, 1917 (chapter 19), makes every British subject between the ages of twenty and forty-five, who is, or has been since August 4, 1914, resident in Canada, liable to be called out on active service, excepting members of the Naval and Military forces, men who have served in any theatre of war and have been honourably discharged and clergy. Men who are liable to be called out are divided into six classes: (1) those between 20 and 34 who are unmarried or widowers with no child; (2) those of the same age who are married or widowers with a child; (3) those between 35 and 40 who are unmarried or widowers with no child; (4) those of the same age who are married or widowers with a child; (5) those between 40 and 45 who are unmarried or widowers with no child; (6) those of the same age who are married or widowers with a child. A man married after July 6, 1917, is to be deemed unmarried for the purpose of this classification. A man who is liable to be called out may be exempted on the following grounds: that it is expedient that he should be engaged in his usual work or other non-military work or continue to be educated or trained; hardship arising from exceptional business obligations or domestic position; ill-health or infirmity; conscientious objection on religious grounds. Claims of exemption are to be heard by local tribunals, from which appeals may be made to provincial appeal tribunals and from these to a central appeal judge. Provisions are made in the Act for the appointment of these tribunals. Men are to be called out, by classes, by proclamation of the Governor-in Council, and men so called out are to be deemed to be on leave of absence without pay until placed on active service. The Act authorizes the calling out of only 100,000 men. Penalties are imposed for contravention of the Act and for incitement to contravention of or resistance to the Act.

War Time Elections and Franchise.—The Military Voters' Act, 1917 (chapter 34), is an Act to amend the Dominion Elections Act, and gives the right to vote during the war and until demobilization at the end of the war to every person, male or female, who, being a British subject, whether or not ordinarily resident in Canada and whether or not an Indian, has gone on active service in the Canadian naval or military forces, or has, while within Canada, joined the British Royal Flying Corps, the Royal Naval Aviation Service, or the Auxiliary Motor Boat Patrol Service. The Act makes regulations as to the manner of taking and counting the votes. The War Time Elections Act (chapter 39) replaces certain parts of the Dominion

Elections Act during the present war and until complete demobilization after the conclusion of peace. The right to vote is given to every female who has the provincial qualification as required in the case of males and is the wife, widow, mother, sister, or daughter of any person, male or female, who is serving or has served with the naval or military forces of Canada or of the United Kingdom in the present war. Male voters are those having provincial qualifications who are neither conscientious objectors to combatant military service, nor persons naturalized after March 31, 1902, who were born in enemy countries or whose mother tongue was a language of an enemy country; provided that a naturalized subject may vote if he, his son, grandson, father or brother is serving or has served in the war, or if he has applied for service and been found medically unfit, or is or has been a member of the Dominion or a provincial parliament or is a Syrian or Armenian Christian. Disqualified aliens are to be exempt from military service, and no person who has voted at a Dominion election after October, 7, 1917, can claim such exemption.

Other Acts relating to War Conditions.—An Act respecting the Minister of the Overseas Military Forces, the Parliamentary Secretary of the Department of Militia and Defence and the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for External Affairs (chapter 35) provides for the creation of these offices, and it is to remain in force during the continuance of the war and until the end of the session next after the end of the war. The Soldier Settlement Act, 1917, (chapter 21) authorizes the appointment of a Soldier Settlement Board of three commissioners, with power to make and administer regulations for the settlement on the land of any person who has served in the war with the British forces or, being a British subject resident in Canada before the war, has served with the forces of any of the Allies. Any such settler may receive free entry of not more than 160 acres of land, and the Board may make to any such settler a loan, not exceeding $2,500, for the acquisition and development of land and for similar purposes. The board may also make provision for the agricultural instruction of soldier settlers. By the War Charities Act, 1917, (chapter 38) funds and associations, other than churches or the Salvation Army, engaged in collecting money for benevolent purposes in connection with the war, are required to be registered, unless exempted by the Secretary of State. War charities, so registered, are to comply with certain conditions as to administration and accounting, which are stated in the Act, and the Secretary of State may make regulations for carrying the Act into effect.

Government Departments.—The Civil Service Amendment Act, 1917 (chapter 9), makes certain increases in the rates of pay of the lower grades of the Inside Civil Service. The minimum salary is increased from $500 to $600 and provision is made for certain promotions from the third to the second division. The Research Council Act (chapter 20) creates the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research and assigns to it duties in connection with questions of scientific and technological methods affecting the expansion of Canadian industries or the utilization of the natural resources of Canada.

Administration of Justice.—An Act to amend the Supreme Court Act and the Exchequer Court Act (chapter 23) allows the Crown to receive costs in an action even though the solicitor or counsel for the Crown is a salaried law officer. The Act also extends the jurisdiction of the Exchequer Court in cases of claims against the Crown arising out of deaths or injuries resulting from the negligence of persons engaged on public works. An Act to amend the Judges Act (chapter 31) provides for the appointment of an additional judge of the Supreme Court of Saskatchewan and of an additional county court judge in Ontario, and orders that the payment of the travelling expenses of a judge, who does not reside in his district, shall be subject to the approval of the Governor-in-Council. An Act to amend the Criminal Code (respecting jurors) (chapter 13) limits the number of jurors that may be ordered by the Crown to stand aside at any trial. By the Act to amend the Criminal Code and the Canada Evidence Act (chapter 14), certain definitions and details are amended, and any trader is penalized who, being in debt to an amount greater than $1,000 and unable to pay his creditors, has not kept proper books of account.

Railway Acts.—An Act providing for the acquisition by His Majesty of the capital stock of the Canadian Northern Railway Company (chapter 24) authorizes the Government to buy the six hundred thousand shares of the company's capital stock, which were not held, at the time of the passing of the Act, by the Minister of Finance, for a price to be determined by arbitration. In an Act concerning the payment of salaries or wages of employees of railway companies and otherwise to amend the Railway Act (chapter 37) the salaries and wages of persons employed on railways are required to be paid at least semi-monthly, and provisions are made as to warnings and protection at highway crossings and as to other safety measures. An Act to amend the St John and Quebec Railway Act, 1916 (chapter 22), extends the time to be allowed for the completion of that railway.

Insurance and other Companies.—The Insurance Act, 1917 (chapter 29), replaces the Act of 1910 and includes certain changes in the law, particularly in regard to the control by the Dominion Government of foreign companies doing business in Canada. An Act to amend the Criminal Code (respecting insurance) makes it an offence under the Criminal Code to carry on insurance business without proper authority in accordance with the Insurance Act, or to make discrimination as to terms between insured persons of the same class.[1]. By the Companies Act Amendment Act, 1917 (chapter 25), amendments of and additions to the Companies Act are made, chiefly derived from the Acts of the United Kingdom and of Ontario.

Game and Fisheries Acts.—The Migratory Birds Convention Act (chapter 18) enacts the provisions of a convention made between Canada and the United States for the protection of migratory birds.

[1] A synopsis of the Dominion and provincial legislation affecting insurance appears in the Report of the Superintendent of Insurance, Business of 1917, Vol. I (Fire and Miscellaneous), pp. xlviii–lx.

The Northwest Game Act (chapter 36) enacts regulations with regard to the protection of wild animals and of birds and their eggs and to the issue of game licenses, etc. The Fisheries Amendment Act, 1917 (chapter 16), makes provision requiring the licensing of fish canneries, the placing of fish guards in channels where the Minister considers it necessary, and the making of statistical returns of the quantities of fish caught, the numbers of men employed in fishing, etc.

Minor Financial Measures.—An Act to amend the Customs Act (chapter 15) provides that Customs duties shall be payable on goods which are the property of the Crown in the right of Canada, or of any province of Canada, and orders the forfeiture and removal of buildings, within one hundred yards of the Canadian frontier, in which goods are seized and forfeited. Under an Act to amend the Chinese Immigration Act (chapter 7) Chinese students and clergymen are permitted to enter Canada without paying the head tax, but the tax is to be payable by any such person who ceases to be exempt. The Dry Docks Amendment Act, 1917 (chapter 27), increases the subsidy payable on first class dry docks, which are capable of receiving the largest ships of the British Navy existing at the time of making the contract, from 4 to 4½ p.c. of the cost as limited by the Act. An Act to facilitate certain financial arrangements between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and for other purposes (chapter 8) empowers the company to issue collateral trust bonds, which may be payable in United States currency, to be exchanged, if required, for such debenture stock and other securities of the company, as may be acquired by the Government of the United Kingdom. An Act to amend the Penny Bank Act (chapter 11) permits the boards of Penny Banks to withdraw funds from Government Savings Banks for the purchase of securities of the Dominion Government, such securities to be deposited with the Minister of Finance. Under the Quebec Harbour Advances Act, 1917 (chapter 4), advances not exceeding $1,500,000 may be made to the Quebec Harbour Commissioners for the construction of terminal facilities, and the commissioners are to deposit with the Minister of Finance debentures of par value equal to the advances so made. An Act to repeal the Ocean Telegraph Act (chapter 10) repeals the Act in question and authorizes the repayment of the deposit made by the Universal Radio Syndicate.

Miscellaneous.—An Act to amend the Boards of Trade Act (chapter 12) permits the amalgamation of Boards of Trade in adjacent municipalities. By an Act to amend the Interest Act (chapter 17) Manitoba is added to the provinces in which the rate of interest on judgments is fixed by statute. An Act to amend an Act in aid of Provincial Legislation prohibiting or restricting the sale or use of Intoxicating Liquors (chapter 30) amends the Act of 1916 by providing that premises, including Government railways, may be searched, on reasonable suspicion, for illegally imported liquor, and by permitting the suspension of the Canada Temperance Act in places where the provincial laws are as restrictive as that Act, Under the Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act, 1917 (chapter 32), there is to be, in

connection with every stock yard, a live stock exchange of which every commission merchant doing business at the yard is to be a member. The by-laws of every such exchange are to be approved by the Minister of Agriculture, and the Governer-in-Council may make regulations concerning the construction, maintenance etc., of stock yards and the grading, marking, etc., of live stock, meat, poultry, eggs and wool. An Act to amend the Meat and Canned Foods Act (chapter 33) makes provisions for the control and inspection of fish and shellfish canneries and as to the labelling and designation of canned fish and lobsters.

DOMINION LEGISLATION, 1918.

The first session of the thirteenth Parliament of Canada was held at Ottawa from March 18 to May 24, 1918, in the eighth year of the reign of George V. The Hon. Edgar N. Rhodes, M.P. for Cumberland, N.S., was re-elected Speaker of the House of Commons.

During the session, fifty-two public general Acts and forty-four local and private Acts were passed. Of the latter, seven were railway companies' Acts, four bridge companies' Acts, five insurance companies' Acts, seven other companies' Acts, three religious corporations' Acts, three Acts relating to patents and fifteen divorce Acts.

Finance.—There were two ordinary Appropriation Acts (chapters 1 and 52) and the War Appropriation Act, 1918 (chapter 45), which authorizes the expenditure of $500,000,000 in connection with the war and the raising of such loans as may be needed to provide for this expenditure.

The Act to amend the Business Profits War Tax Act, 1916 (chapter 10), provides that every business having a capital from $25,000 to $50,000 shall pay a tax of 25 p.c. of its profits exceeding 10 p.c. on its capital, as from December 31, 1917, the tax to be in force till December 31, 1918 (see chapter 6 of 1917). The Act to amend the Income War Tax Act, 1917 (chapter 25), lowers the limit of exemption; a tax of 2 p.c. is to be paid on incomes exceeding $1,000, but not exceeding $1,500, by unmarried persons and childless widowers and widows and on incomes exceeding $2,000, but not exceeding $3,000, by other persons. The super-tax is increased on incomes exceeding $200,000, being graduated up to 50 p.c. on incomes exceeding $1,000,000. There is further a surtax progressing from 5 p.c. of the amount of the normal tax and super-tax on incomes exceeding $6,000, but not exceeding $10,000, up to 35 p.c. of this amount on incomes exceeding $200,000. Income to the amount of $200 for each dependent child is exempt from taxation. Corporations and companies are to pay a tax of 6 p.c. on incomes in excess of $3,000, but no super-tax or surtax. The import duties on coffee, tea and tobacco are increased by the Customs Tariff Amendment Act, 1918 (chapter 17). The new duties are: On green coffee and chicory 5 cents under the British Preferential Tariff and 7 cents under the Intermediate and General Tariffs; on roasted or ground coffee and chicory 8 cents and 10 cents; on coffee extracts 9 cents and 12 cents; on tea, under both tariffs, 10 cents; on cigars and

cigarettes, under both tariffs, $4.10 per lb., and 25 p.c. ad valorem; on manufactured tobacco 90 cents per lb.; on cut tobacco 95 cents; on beverages made from malt, etc., and containing not more than 2½ p.c. of proof spirit 25 p.c. and 40 p.c.; on moving picture films 2 cents and 3 cents per linear foot. The excise duties payable under the Act to amend the Inland Revenue Act (chapter 28) are: On tobacco and snuff 20 cents per lb.; on cigars $6 per thousand or, packages of less than ten, $7 per thousand; on cigarettes—weighing not more than 3 lb. per thousand $6; weighing more than 3 lb. per thousand $11; on foreign leaf tobacco unstemmed 40 cents per lb., stemmed 60 cents. Tobacco growers in Canada are to be licensed, and are to pay a duty on the tobacco grown of 5 cents per lb., with an exemption of 30 lb. for the grower's own use.

The Act to amend the Special War Revenue Act, 1915 (chapter 46), imposes the following increased or new taxes: For each seat or berth in a parlour or sleeping car 10 cents and 10 p.c. of the price of the seat or berth; one cent on every hundred matches and 8 cents on every package of 54 or fewer playing cards with customs duties of the same amount on these articles when imported; 10 p.c. of the selling price on passenger automobiles, gramophones, etc., and records therefor, mechanical piano players and records therefor and jewellery.

Government Departments and the Government Service.—The Department of Immigration and Colonization Act (chapter 3) establishes a new department to administer the Immigration Act, the Chinese Immigration Act and Orders in Council dealing with immigration made under the War Measures Act, 1914. Another new department is created by the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Act (chapter 42). An Act to amend the Salaries Act and the Provisions for preserving the Independence of Parliament (chapter 41) authorizes the payments of salaries of $7,000 to the Minister of Immigration and Colonization, the Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment and the Secretary of State for External Affairs, and provides that the holders of those offices at the time of the passing of the Act should not be disqualified to sit in the House of Commons. The Act to authorize Re-arrangements and transfer of Duties in the Public Service (chapter 6) empowers the Governor in Council to transfer duties from one minister or department to another minister or department and to combine two or more departments under one minister. The Act to amend the Yukon Act (chapter 50) authorizes the Governor in Council to abolish the Council of the Yukon and appoint a new council and to abolish any position or office and transfer duties from one office to another.

The Act to amend the Penitentiary Act (chapter 36) provides for the appointment of a Superintendent of Penitentiaries in the Department of Justice and defines the duties of the office. The Statistics Act (chapter 43) regulates the constitution, duties and powers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, repealing the Census and Statistics Act, R.S. 1906, c. 68, under which the Census and Statistics Office was constituted in 1905. The new Act authorizes the appointment of an officer to be called the Dominion Statistician and provides specifically, in addition to the censuses of population and agriculture,

for a Census of Industry, including mines, fisheries, forestry, manufactures, etc., for an annual report on the statistics of commerce and navigation, for monthly reports of exports and imports and for an annual report on the domestic trade of Canada. Transportation companies are required to prepare annual returns and forward them to the Dominion Statistician within one month after July 1 in each year. Rules, regulations and forms for conducting the work of the Bureau may be prescribed by the Minister of Trade and Commerce.

The Civil Service Act, 1918 (chapter 12), repeals former Acts relating to the Civil Service, and makes provisions for organization, conditions of appointment and promotion, increased rates of pay, etc., in the inside and outside services of the Dominion Government. The Act provides also for the appointment of a Civil Service Commission of three instead of two members, one of the commissioners to be chairman. The Commission is directed to prepare, as soon as may be practicable after the passing of the Act, plans for the organization of the inside and outside services of each department and of each branch or portion of the Civil Service, such organization as far as possible to follow the same general principles in all branches.

Elections and Suffrage.—Under the Act to confer the Electoral Franchise on Women (chapter 20) every female person is to be entitled to vote at an election for the Dominion Parliament who is a British subject, twenty-one years of age or over, in possession of the provincial qualification for voting at a Dominion election, and it is provided that the property qualification of a husband shall apply to his wife, and that of a parent to an unmarried daughter who is living with her parent or parents. Chapter 47, an Act to amend chapter Thirty-Nine of the Statutes of 1917 (the War Time Elections Act), orders that at by-elections the polling day shall remain the seventh day after the nomination. The Act respecting the Election held in the Electoral District of the Yukon (chapter 49) extends the date for filing petitions and prescribes the manner in which the votes of military electors are to be counted.

Administration of Justice.—The Act to amend the Supreme Court Act (chapter 7) and the Act amending this Act (chapter 44) provide that in the absence of a quorum of the Supreme Court of Canada, there may be appointed, as *ad hoc* judge, the judge of the Exchequer Court or a judge of a provincial Superior Court.

The Act to amend the Criminal Code (chapter 16) makes provision for the protection of children who may be corrupted by vicious surroundings, extends the definition of a common gaming house and increases the punishment for the theft of motor cars, etc.

Labour.—Under an Act to provide Compensation where Employees of His Majesty are killed or suffer injuries while performing their duties (chapter 15), the compensation to be paid is to be the same as that given under the law of the province in which the accident occurs, but employees are to elect, before any accident occurs, between the benefits of the Act and the benefits of any Railway Provident Society.

The Employment Offices Co-ordination Act (chapter 21) gives the Minister of Labour powers to encourage the organization and

co-ordination of employment offices, to establish clearing houses for the interchange of information and the transfer of labour and to compile and distribute information regarding conditions of employment. Money, provided for the purpose, is to be allotted to the provinces in proportion to their expenditure on employment offices. Chapter 27 amends the procedure under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.

Foods and Feeding Stuffs.—The Act to amend the Inspection and Sale Act (Fruits, Fruit Marks and Potatoes) (chapter 29) requires the marking of fruit packages with the name of the packer and the designation of the fruit, specifies the dimensions of fruit packages and makes provisions as to the grading of potatoes. Under the Act to amend the Meat and Canned Foods Act (chapter 31) meat imported into Canada must have passed an inspection in the country of origin, and all imported food products must conform to the requirements of the Canadian Regulations.

The Act to amend the Inspection and Sale Act (Hay and Straw Inspection) (chapter 30) makes provisions concerning the grading and inspection of hay and straw.

Agriculture.—By the Act to amend the Animal Contagious Diseases Act (chapter 8), the amounts which may be paid as compensation to owners of animals slaughtered under the provisions of the Act are increased: for grade cattle from $60 to $80, for pure-bred cattle from $150 to $250, for grade pigs from $15 to $20, and for pure-bred pigs from $50 to $75.

Dominion Lands and Forests.—The Act to amend the Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act (chapter 4) permits the granting of sites for roads in Dominion Forest Reserves to Provincial Governments in exchange for portions of existing road allowances which are not required, and authorizes the grant to the province of British Columbia of certain minerals found in Forest Reserves but not in Dominion Parks. The Act to amend the Dominion Lands Act (chapter 19) withdraws the privileges of pre-emption, entry and purchased homesteads entry, allows absence on military service to be counted as residence and restricts the issue of letters patent to British subjects. The Act to amend the Railway Belt Act (chapter 40) permits letters patent to be issued in the name of deceased settlers.

Railways.—The Act supplementary to chapter 24 of the Statutes of 1917 respecting the Canadian Northern Railway System provides that the five-sixths of the company's shares mentioned in the original Act having been transferred to the Government, the Governor in Council may guarantee liabilities of the Canadian Northern Railway System. The Act to amend the Railways and Canals Act (chapter 38) empowers the Minister of Railways and Canals to acquire rolling stock and equipment and to lease or dispose of the same to railways and authorizes the issue of equipment notes in whole or part payment for the same. The Act to amend the Department of Railways and Canals Act (chapter 39) authorizes the stores account of the Canadian Government Railways to be increased to an amount not exceeding $6,000,000.

Public Works.—The Act to amend the Public Works Act (chapter 37) gives to the Government authority for dredging or working on the beds of navigable rivers. The Act to amend the Navigable Waters Protection Act (chapter 33) permits works (bridges, wharves, piers, etc.) to be placed in navigable waters only with the approval of the Governor in Council and authorizes the removal of works which have not been approved.

Daylight Saving.—It is ordered by the Daylight Saving Act, 1918 (chapter 2), and amending Act (chapter 18) that during a prescribed period in each year the time in each province shall be one hour in advance of the time prescribed by law for that province or of the accepted standard time if no time is prescribed. Under this Act the clocks of the Dominion in 1918 were put forward one hour from April 14 to October 27 when the original time was resumed.

Companies.—Two Acts to amend the Companies Act (chapters 13 and 14) make amendments of various details and permit the acceptance of certified copies, instead of originals, of notarial deeds of the province of Quebec.

Patriotic Fund.—The purpose of an Act to amend the Canadian Patriotic Fund Act, 1914 (chapter 35), is to make it clear that the Corporation may assist relatives living in Canada of persons who are serving with the allied forces in the war.

Naval Discipline.—The Act respecting the Naval Discipline (Dominion Naval Forces) Act, 1911 (chapter 34) makes the above-named Act of Parliament of the United Kingdom applicable to Canada and thereby makes the discipline in the Canadian naval forces the same as in other British naval forces.

Other Acts.—The Fisheries Amendment Act, 1918 (chapter 22), requires the licensing of buyers of fresh salmon in British Columbia, and forbids the catching of fish outside territorial waters where catching is forbidden inside such waters. Under the Zinc Bounties Act, 1918 (chapter 51), when the price of zinc in London, or in St. Louis, U.S.A., is less than 9 cents per lb., a bounty not exceeding the difference between the price and 9 cents and not exceeding 2 cents may be paid till July 31, 1920. The Act to amend the Bills of Exchange Act (chapter 9) changes the time before which protest must be made from 3 P.M. to 2.30 P.M. The Act to amend the Gold and Silver Marking Act (chapter 23) provides that the certificate of any Dominion Government Assay Office shall be *prima facie* evidence of the ingredients, etc., in an article. The Act to amend the Indian Act (chapter 26) facilitates the enfranchisement of Indians who do not hold lands nor reside in a reserve, and deals with bequests of property by Indians. The Act respecting the Halifax Relief Commission (chapter 24) ratifies the Act of Nova Scotia which incorporates the commission. The Act to amend the Montreal Harbour Advances Act, 1904 (chapter 5), allows advances made under that Act to be used to pay off certain maturing debentures. Chapter 32 corrects a clerical error in the French version of the Naturalization Act, 1914, and chapter 48 confirms an agreement between H.M. the King and the Van Buren Bridge Company.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION, 1917 and 1918.

The following Acts are all Acts of the year 1918, except those of Saskatchewan, which are Acts of the second session of 1917.

Acts arising out of War Conditions.—In Saskatchewan, chapter 33 exempts every soldier from school taxation until one year after the end of the war or after his discharge. In Alberta, chapter 24 prohibits proceedings against mortgagors or purchasers prior to August, 1914, without leave from a judge of the Supreme Court, and chapter 40 gives to soldiers and sailors on actual service and to women doing war work overseas relief from liability for taxes on home property until the end of one year after the declaration of peace, if the taxes fell due after December 31, 1917. Chapter 4 of the statutes of British Columbia gives protection to members of the allied forces and to their families in respect of mining claims, interests and licenses. Chapter 80 authorizes the Lieutenant Governor in Council to reserve and buy lands to be leased or granted to members of the allied forces and their widows. Chapter 12 of the Alberta statutes incorporates the Great War Next-of-kin Association. Chapter 27 of the New Brunswick statutes authorizes an assessment of all municipalities for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund. The Minister of Lands of British Columbia is authorized by chapter 2 to cut and take spruce timber for æroplane construction, giving compensation at rates fixed by the Act, and chapter 3 of the statutes of New Brunswick authorizes municipalities to present æroplanes to His Majesty's Government and to issue debentures to raise money for this purpose.

Agriculture.—Chapter 20 of Nova Scotia, chapter 23 of New Brunswick and chapter 37 of Saskatchewan are Acts for the encouragement of horse-breeding, and make provisions concerning the enrolment and inspection of stallions. Chapters 26 of Nova Scotia and 46 of Ontario impose taxes on dogs, and provide for the compensation of owners of sheep injured by dogs. Under chapter 21 of Nova Scotia, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may spend a sum not exceeding $25,000 for the encouragement of the growing and milling of cereals, and in New Brunswick the Lieutenant Governor in Council is empowered by chapter 24 to spend not more than $50,000 in buying sheep for breeding purposes. The Agricultural Representatives Act of Ontario (chapter 19) authorizes the Lieutenant Governor in Council to appoint graduates of the Ontario Agricultural College to be officers called Agricultural Representatives, and provides that in every county, where such a representative is appointed, the Minister of Agriculture shall pay to his credit $500 in each year for the purposes of his duties, which are to be designated by the Minister. The Municipal Hail Insurance Act of Alberta (chapter 20), which replaces the Crop Hail Insurance Act, is to be administered by a board with offices at Calgary; it provides that the municipal councils of the province shall submit the Act for approval to their electors and that, if not less than forty-five municipalities vote for its adoption, such municipalities shall form the Hail Insurance District. Money is to be raised for the purposes of the Act by a rate on the acreage of crops.

Chapter 76 of the statutes of British Columbia provides that a register of seed-crops shall be kept by a Seed Commissioner, and that any person wishing to grow a seed-crop must apply for registration and issue of a permit. Chapters 8 of Ontario, 47 and 65 of Saskatchewan, 10 and 21 of Alberta and 75 of British Columbia deal with the extension of credit to farmers and are referred to more particularly on pages 533 to 540 of the present volume.

Forestry.—The following is a summary of provincial legislation and regulations concerning forests. In New Brunswick, the Forest Act (chapter XIV) creates a Forest Service in the Department of Lands and Mines, and empowers the Minister to appoint a technically trained provincial forester. The Forest Service is to administer all statutes and regulations respecting forestry, hunting and fishing, forest and game protection, and is to have charge of the protection of forests from fire, the construction and maintenance of all permanent improvements (roads, telephone lines, etc.,) and of reafforestation. A Forest Advisory Commission is also created to consist of the Minister of Lands and Mines (Chairman), the Deputy Minister of that department, the Provincial Forester, one lumberman to represent the licensees and another lumberman or forester, to be named by the Minister, "who must be associated with the ownership or management of the Crown-granted forest lands." The functions of the Commission are to advise in regard to administration and to supervise all permanent appointments. All permanent appointments and, as far as possible, temporary appointments are to be by examination conducted by an Examining Board, comprised of the Provincial Forester, and two others, all appointments to be approved by the Commission after six months probation. A protection fund, to amount to $100,000 per year, is created, made up as follows:—(1) $30,000 of the revenue collected under the Wild Land Tax; (2) half a cent per acre on all timber areas under license (the Forest Protection Tax); (3) fines and fees under the Forest Fires Act and the Game Act; (4) balance to be provided from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Any balance at the end of the year is to be placed in a protection sinking fund, to be used in case of emergency. Permanent forest rangers are given all the powers of special constables. The Forest Fires Act (chapter XIII) provides for a closed season (April 15 to October 15), to be lengthened if necessary, during which no fire (except for cooking or warmth) may be set within half a mile of any slashing or débris, fallen or standing timber or brush land, until a permit has been obtained from a forest officer. Precautions to be taken when starting a fire are stated. Penalty is provided for any person leaving a fire burning so as to endanger the property of another person, and for carelessness in dropping lighted matches or pipe, cigar and cigarette ashes. No person may start a fire on any land not owned by him, except with the owner's consent. Any person neglecting to do his utmost to prevent a fire spreading is made an offender under the Act and liable to all expenses incurred in extinguishing it. Forest officers are empowered to compel the services of all males between eighteen and fifty years for extinguishing a fire. The Minister is given power to destroy any material which constitutes a fire danger. Débris around camps,

mines, saw-mills and engines must be cleared up, brush and débris resulting from clearing all rights of way must be burned and any accumulation of inflammable débris within 300 feet of the centre of a railway must be burned; if this is not done the forest officers are given authority to destroy it at the expense of the person interested. Watchmen are required during the close season for stationary or portable engines in a forest. Every adult is required to report fires, when known. During the close season all steam engines (locomotive or stationary) operating inside of, or up to a quarter of a mile from timber or slashland must have spark arresters and devices for preventing the escaping of fire or live coals from ash pans or fireboxes; burners, chimneys and smoke-stacks must have spark arresters, and open waste burners must be properly safeguarded. During the close season fire-fighting tools must be kept ready for use, and no locomotive or engine may deposit fire or live coals unless these are immediately extinguished. Railways under provincial jurisdiction passing through forested land are specially provided for, and no existing statute regulating them is repealed or at all interfered with. Locomotive engines must have the most approved fire-protective apparatus, and every engineer must see that these appliances are properly used and applied. The right of way must be patrolled at least once a day and must be kept free from dead or dry grass or weeds and other combustible matter. Extra patrol may be ordered by the Minister when deemed necessary, and if these instructions are not carried out the patrol may be established at the expense of the company. Railway companies are made responsible for all fires within three hundred feet of their right of way, unless they can prove that the fire was not caused by the company or its employees. No railway company completing the construction of a line after the passage of the Act may operate locomotives on the line until the Minister has certified that the right of way has been cleared of inflammable material. The Minister may appoint fire rangers under a chief ranger to patrol railways under construction. Railway companies must put their employees at the disposal of the Chief Ranger to assist in extinguishing fire. Nothing in the Act is to be held to limit the right of any person to bring civil suit for damages caused by fire. An Act respecting the Taxation of Wild Lands (chapter XV) provides for a tax on all wild lands exceeding 500 acres of one cent per acre when held by residents of the province and two cents per acre when held by non-residents. Part of the funds realized are to be paid over to the Protection Fund created by the Forest Act as above noted. The Act prohibiting the export of pulpwood from Crown lands was amended (chapter XX) by adding to the " Manufacturing Clause " a statement to the effect that cutting such wood into cordwood or other lengths and " rossing " or peeling the bark were not " manufacturing " within the meaning of the Act. Poplar wood is also restricted from being exported. Unmanufactured pulpwood grown on ungranted Crown lands may be exported to the United Kingdom until two months after the declaration of peace.

In Quebec, an Order in Council of June 12, 1918, makes a number of increases in dues and rents to be paid by licensees in the province,

for the years 1919-20 to 1923-24, with further increase for the years 1924-25 to 1928-29. By this Order in Council the ground rent is increased from $5 per acre to $6.50 for the years 1919-20 to 1923-24 and $8 for the years 1924-25 to 1928-29. In most of the specified classes of timber the increases run from 30 up to 100 p.c.; on miscellaneous timber the dues are a straight 15 p.c. The further increases dated 1924-28 will give a further increase on the 1918-19 to 1922-23 prices of 12½ to 60 p.c.

In Ontario, the Forest Fires Prevention Act was amended (chapter 45) by providing for the appointment, at the request of the owner (i.e., the licensee of an area or any person having the right to cut timber on the land), of extra or special rangers to be paid by the owner as directed by the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines. New regulations for forest reserves were promulgated under the Forest Reserves Act. These forbid the disposal of land within the reserves for agricultural purposes altogether, and for prospecting and mining, hunting and fishing, except under the regulations. Persons travelling through the reserves must give to any forest officer, when required, particulars as to themselves and their business in the reserve. Mining prospectors operating in reserves must have yearly permits. No lands valuable for the timber thereon may be disposed of for mining purposes, and all timber cut on lands so leased must be cut under regulation of the Minister. Mining operations on reserves must have the permission of the Minister, and no ores containing sulphur may be roasted in the open air in forest reserves. No tree may be cut, barked or otherwise injured, except under written authority of the Minister. Precautions must be taken in setting fire, and all fires kindled in the reserve must be extinguished before being left. Locomotives passing through the reserves must have spark-arresters or other efficient means of preventing sparks escaping. Making roads, erecting buildings and other improvement work may be done by the Minister, and no such work may be done without his written permission. A Superintendent and rangers may be employed for each reserve. All guides in the reserve must be licensed. No mining lease may issue for work in the reserve until all development work has been completed. The Game Act is by Order in Council made to apply to forest reserves.

In Saskatchewan, by chapter 5, the tax on timber areas or berths (payable by owner or operator) was reduced from 1½ cent to one cent per acre, areas held under permit exempted. Persons who manufacture lumber from trees cut on their own timber areas may be granted a rebate of all sums over and above half a cent per acre, paid or payable during 1913 and subsequently.

In Alberta, the Timber Areas Act was amended (chapter 41) to provide that anyone owning, leasing or operating any timber area, who fails to give the Minister of Municipal Affairs any information called for by the latter, shall be liable to a fine up to $50 and costs, or, in default, to imprisonment not exceeding six months. Power is given to the Minister to assess the area after getting information from the Government of Canada or other source. A number of amendments,

chiefly as to matters of administration, were made by chapter 44 to the British Columbia Forest Act.

Production and Conservation.—Chapter 16 of the statutes of Nova Scotia authorizes the Lieutenant Governor in Council to make orders and regulations, notwithstanding the provisions of the Mines Act, to secure an increased output of coal. In Ontario, chapter 12 puts natural gas under the control of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, which may make orders for the purpose of conserving the supply of natural gas, and chapter 13 authorizes the appointment of a Fuel Controller or a Fuel Control Commission of Ontario to investigate sources of fuel supply and make orders respecting the purchase, use and prices of fuel. The Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines may acquire property and erect and operate plant for the production of fuel. Chapter 39 in Ontario empowers any municipality to use or permit others to use vacant land, without compensation to the owner, for raising crops during the war, and chapter 49 authorizes the Government to provide for the taking and selling of fish from Ontario waters. Under chapter 58 of the statutes of British Columbia, the council of a municipality may, after five days' notice, take and use unutilized land within its boundaries for raising food and fodder crops.

Planning and Development.—Acts of Prince Edward Island (chapter 7) and Saskatchewan (chapter 70) provide for the appointment of officers to deal with matters of planning and development. Under chapter 48 of the statutes of Alberta, improvement districts may be formed in any unorganized part of the province, to be assessed and administered under the Minister of Municipal Affairs. Chapter 42 of British Columbia amends the Land Settlement and Development Act and authorizes the establishment of settlement areas, to be administered by the Land Settlement Board under the provisions of the Act. In Saskatchewan, chapter 69 gives effect to an agreement between the Dominion and the province concerning the drainage and reclamation by the provincial government of public lands vested in the Dominion.

Elections.—Chapter 2 of the statutes of Nova Scotia amends and consolidates the Nova Scotia Franchise Act and enacts that the qualifications of voters shall be the same for males and females. In Ontario, chapter 4 provides that the existing Legislative Assembly shall continue until one year after the return of the last of the Canadian forces serving overseas, and under chapter 33, which is to apply to any municipality which adopts it by by-law, railway employees who expect to be absent from the municipality on the day of a municipal election may vote on any one of the three preceding days. Chapter 7 of Saskatchewan makes females as well as males eligible as members of the Legislative Assembly.

Public Service.—The Audit Act of New Brunswick (chapter 28) creates a Treasury Board, consisting of the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer and two other members of the Executive Council, and a Comptrolling and Audit Branch in the Treasury Department under a Comptroller-General, who is to take over the duties of the Provincial Auditor. By chapter 20 of the Quebec Statutes, a Department

of Municipal Affairs is created under a minister to whom the duties of the Provincial Secretary in respect of municipal affairs are transferred; by chapter 64 the control of the transmission of timber down rivers and streams is transferred from the Minister of Public Works to the Minister of Lands and Forests. Chapter 5 of the statutes of Ontario authorizes the appointment of a Civil Service Commissioner for the province to examine and report on the organization of departments, the salaries, discipline, appointments and promotions of civil servants, etc., and chapter 7 provides for the appointment of a General Purchasing Agent for the province. In Alberta, chapter 16 divides the public service into classes and provides for the appointment of a Public Service Efficiency Officer to make reports and recommendations respecting the organization of departments, the conduct and payment of employees, etc. Other new offices of provincial governments are referred to under paragraphs headed "Planning and Development", "Production and Conservation", "Labour" and "Public Health, and Medicine".

Labour.—The Workmen's Compensation Act of Alberta (chapter 5) creates a board of not more than three members to have exclusive jurisdiction under the Act. Compensation is to be paid, at rates fixed by the Act, out of an accident fund for which employers are to be assessed in a manner and form to be determined by the board. Workmen may not make agreements to waive compensation. The Act does not apply to workmen employed in operating railways. The Workmen's Compensation Act of New Brunswick (chapter 37) also establishes a compensation board and is generally similar to the Ontario Act. Chapter 53 of the statutes of Quebec enacts that employees of hotels, restaurants and clubs shall have one day of rest in every week. Chapter 44 of the Statutes of Ontario amends the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, 1918, and enlarges the definition of an office building to cover the offices of municipal and school corporations. It forbids the employment of children in factories and makes provisions as to sanitation, the guarding of machinery, boiler inspection, etc. Chapter 56 of British Columbia establishes a Minimum Wage Board, to consist of the Deputy Minister of Labour and two other members, with power to investigate the wages of women and fix a minimum wage.

Highways.—Chapter 8 of the statutes of New Brunswick makes provision for the construction and maintenance of highways. The roads of the province are to be divided into trunk roads and branch roads, and a provincial road engineer is to be appointed. Supervision of trunk roads are to be appointed by the Minister of Public Works, and a branch road supervisor is to be elected by the ratepayers of each branch road division. The Act imposes a road tax. Chapters 7 and 9 of the statutes of Quebec abolish tolls on certain roads; chapter 11 enacts that the Minister of Roads may declare a road to be a main communication road and order repairs and improvements to be made at the expense of the municipality interested and that he shall have powers of expropriation for the widening or alteration of main communication roads. By chapters 15, 16, 17 and 18 of the statutes of Ontario, amendments are made to existing Highway

Acts, power is given to county authorities to close roads undergoing construction or repair, subject to the provision of alternative routes, and $1,000,000 is set apart for aid in the improvement of highways. In Alberta, chapter 14 provides for the control of highways by the Minister of Public Works and distributes the cost of construction and maintenance between the provincial and local authorities,

Prohibition and Temperance.—Chapter 1 of the statutes of Prince Edward Island and chapter 8 of the Statutes of Nova Scotia consolidate and amend existing acts. Chapter 23 of the statutes of Quebec enacts that no license shall be issued, after May 1, 1919, for the sale of intoxicating liquor, excepting wine for sacramental use and alcoholic liquor for medical, mechanical or industrial purposes; provision is made for the licensing of temperance hotels. The Ontario Temperance Amendment Act, 1918 (chapter 40), amends the definition of a private dwelling house and provides that the house of an inhibited person shall not be a private dwelling, that drunken men and sellers of liquor may be arrested without warrant, that a medical practitioner may keep ten gallons of liquor, that essences and flavouring extracts shall be sold retail in bottles of not more than two and a half ounces and that the owner of any liquor may transport it from one place to another where it may be lawfully kept. Chapter 8 of the statutes of Alberta makes regulations concerning manufacturers and sellers of liquor under license from the Dominion Government.

Public Health and Medicine.—The provisions of the Public Health Act, 1918, of New Brunswick (chapter 36) include the establishment of a department and minister of Public Health and the division of the province into Health Districts under District Medical Health Officers. Chapter 67 of Saskatchewan makes regulations for the examination and registration by the University of Saskatchewan of osteopaths and drugless practitioners. The Municipal Hospitals Act of Alberta (chapter 15) provides for the establishment and maintenance of hospitals and the division of the province into hospital districts under the direction of the Provincial Secretary. Chapter 65 of British Columbia incorporates the Graduate Nurses Association of British Columbia, and gives powers for the registration and control of qualified nurses. Chapter 42 of Ontario and chapter 50 of Alberta deal with the prevention of venereal diseases.

Miscellaneous.—Under chapter 13 of the statutes of Nova Scotia, the property in and the right to use water in any water course is vested in the Crown, and the Lieutenant Governor in Council may investigate the power industry and make regulations concerning it. Chapter 18 provides for a loan of $100,000 to be applied in connection with the damage to Halifax by explosion on December 6, 1917, and chapter 19 authorizes municipalities to contribute to the relief of sufferers by the explosion.

In New Brunswick, chapter 4 enables municipalities to make assessments for granting aid to the city of Halifax, and chapter 41 creates a Vocational Education Board to investigate the need for vocational education and superintend the establishment of schools and departments for such education. The Ontario Telephone Act, 1918 (chapter 31), amends and consolidates previous telephone acts and

authorizes any municipality to establish and carry on a telephone business as a public utility. Under the provisions of the Mothers Pensions Act of Saskatchewan (chapter 68), the Lieutenant Governor in Council may provide for the support or partial support of a widow, and for the support of her child or children, and may order a municipality to pay a sum not exceeding $3 per week for each child. Chapter 11 of the British Columbia statutes authorizes the payment, till the end of the year 1923, of bounties on pig-iron at the rate of $3 per ton of iron from ore mined in the province and $1.50 per ton of iron from ore mined outside the province. Chapter 20 empowers the Lieutenant Governor in Council to establish Juvenile Courts under the Juvenile Delinquents Act. Chapter 69 makes provision for the proportionate allotment of Crown lands, on application, to purchasers who have not made payment in full.

Uniform Legislation.—In several provinces statutory authority was given for the appointment of members of the provincial bar as commissioners for the promotion of uniformity of provincial legislation. The provincial commissioners, together with representatives of the Canadian Bar Association, are to form a national conference of provincial commissioners to examine legislation, expecially provincial and commercial legislation. Acts for this purpose were passed in Prince Edward Island (chapter 3), New Brunswick (chapter 5) and British Columbia (chapter 92).

PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1918.

Disastrous Explosion at Halifax.—On the morning of December 6, 1917, a collision between a Belgian relief ship, the "Imo", and a French vessel, the "Mont Blanc", laden with powerful explosives, caused the explosion of the latter with disastrous results to the city of Halifax and the town of Darmouth, Nova Scotia. The disaster was probably the worst of its kind in the history of the Dominion, and one of the worst ever known upon the American continent. A large part of Halifax, especially the northern part, was totally destroyed. It is estimated that in addition to those killed by the explosion 25,000 persons were rendered homeless and destitute and that the money loss was about $20,000,000. The number of deaths was estimated at about 1,500. Heavy snow-storms on the days following the explosion caused great suffering amongst numbers whose houses had been destroyed. Relief from all parts of Canada and from the United States was promptly sent to Halifax, and relief funds were raised everywhere. The contributions included public appropriations by the United States of $5,000,000, by the United Kingdom of £1,000,000 and by Canada of $5,000,000.

Reconstruction of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa.—The circumstances under which the Houses of Parliament were destroyed by fire on February 3, 1916, were described on pages 694 and 695 of the Year Book of 1916-17. During the year 1918, the progress made with the reconstruction of the buildings has been exceptionally rapid, whilst at the same time it is claimed that the

work is of the highest quality and in keeping with a national undertaking of this character. When the masonry work was discontinued on December 18, 1917, all the exterior and court walls had been completed to the main cornice or roof level, leaving the stone work of the four north ventilating towers, the front pavilions, the chimneys and the pent-houses above the roof to complete the exterior masonry. The main tower was not proceeded with in 1917, the contractor devoting his energies to getting the building under roof before the winter. Structural steel work, which was well started at the opening of 1917, has been completed, excepting minor sections such as pavilion and tower roofs, miscellaneous beams for stair landings, etc. The sloping roofs are being constructed of Flex-or-Crete, a fire-proof concrete nailing composition, while the flat roofs or decks are of terra-cotta arch tile. These sloping roofs have been completed with the exception of the Commons roof, which could not be placed on account of the early frost, while the roofs of the towers and pavilions could not be constructed until the masonry walls were finished. The terra-cotta arching of the flat roofs has been set, and the placing of the copper and tar and gravel roof covering will be proceeded with as weather conditions permit. The setting of the terra-cotta arches for the floors of the building was commenced on September 25, 1917, and approximately 80 per cent of this work has been completed. The excavation for the foundations of the central heating plant is well advanced, and the concrete foundations for the north wall of this building have been placed. Labour conditions have been generally satisfactory, the average daily force on this work for the year 1917 being 495 men. During 1917, there were fourteen meetings of the Joint Parliamentary Committee and fifteen meetings of the Board on the Reconstruction Work; there were also meetings of the Speakers, Senators and Chairmen of the House Committees to discuss the general works of this building and the arrangement of accommodation. The expenditure on the work to March 31, 1918, amounted to $2,774,873.

Canada and the Great War.—On March 21, 1918, the Germans launched their final great offensive on the western front, and during these critical days the people of Canada shared fully the anxieties of the mother country, of the Overseas Dominions and of the allied peoples as to the outcome of the gigantic struggle. On July 18, 1918, Marshal Foch, who had been appointed Generalissimo of the Allied Forces on March 30, was able, with the assistance of large bodies of troops poured across the Atlantic by the United States with unprecedented celerity, to resume the offensive. His masterly dispositions, combined with the skill of his generals and the undaunted valour of the allied soldiers, resulted in victory after victory and eventually in the complete subjugation of the foe. In these operations, the Canadian troops had a glorious share. Amongst the engagements in which they took a specially distinguished part in 1918 were the battle of Amiens (August 6-10), the capture of Monchy-le-Preux (August 26-28), the breaking of the Drocourt-Quéant line (September 2-4), the crossing of the Canal du Nord and the capture of Bourlon Wood (September 27-29), the capture of Cambrai (October

1-9), the capture of Denain (October 20), the capture of Valenciennes (November 2) and the capture of Mons (November 10).

Advent of Peace.—The closing days of the war were marked by great victories of the Allied Forces over Bulgaria and Austria. Bulgaria surrendered on September 30, Turkey on October 31 and Austria-Hungary on November 4, hostilities ending on these dates with the signing of an armistice in each case. On October 6, Germany sued for peace in a note addressed to the President of the United States, and finally surrendered on November 11. The German Emperor abdicated and fled into Holland on November 10. In accordance with the terms of the armistice signed on November 11, the surrender to Admiral Sir David Beatty and the British Fleet of the German Fleet on November 18 and of the German submarine flotillas from November 20 to 27 will make the year 1918 one of the most memorable in the history of the British Empire. The victorious conclusion of the war on November 11, 1918, evoked in Canada popular demonstrations that were remarkable for spontaneity and originality of expression, whilst the large thanksgiving services held unofficially during the peace celebrations and, in response to government proclamation, on December 1, 1918, were the fitting sequel to services of intercession that were held everywhere throughout the Empire in March and April and by official proclamation in Canada on Sunday, June 30, 1918.

Canadian Honours and Casualties.—Over 12,000 awards for gallantry or distinguished service were made to members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force during the war, including the following: Victoria Cross 53; Distinguished Service Order and Bars 560; Military Cross and Bar 1,981; Distinguished Conduct Medal 1,202; Military Medal and Bars 6,978; Meritorious Service Medal 430; and Royal Red Cross 192. In addition, names mentioned in despatches numbered 3,333. Other British honours were gained by members of the Force to the number of 226, and foreign decorations included 410 French, seven Belgian, seven Serbian, 28 Italian, eight Montenegrin and 159 Russian. Up to December 31, 1918, the casualties among the Canadian forces numbered 9,989 officers and 204,397 other ranks; they included 2,456 officers and 45,630 other ranks killed in action and died of wounds; 220 officers and 5,185 other ranks died of diseases; 7,130 officers and 148,669 other ranks wounded and 183 officers and 4,913 other ranks presumed dead and missing. In addition, there were 2,221 deaths in Canada, and the prisoners of war numbered 3,575, of whom 2,508 have been repatriated, have escaped, or have died whilst prisoners.

War Efforts of the People in Canada.—When the war broke out on August 4, 1914, Canada had a permanent force of only 3,000 men and an active militia of only 60,000. When hostilities ceased Canada had enlisted 595,441 men, and had equipped and sent overseas 418,052 troops. The total value of war orders placed in Canada by the Imperial Government is about $1,200,000,000, and of this amount half was lent by the Dominion to the British Government. The Dominion took also a very important part in the manufacture of munitions of war. As many as 350,000 men and women have been employed in

Canada on this work. After the conclusion of hostilities, its value was handsomely acknowledged by the Imperial Prime Minister and the Minister of Munitions in despatches to the Chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board in Canada. Up to November 30, the total outlay for the war was approximately $1,068,607,000. This amount includes all expenditures in Canada, Great Britain and France, and is also inclusive of the up-keep of the troops overseas. The interest and pension payments attributable to the war amount to about $76,000,000, and have been provided for annually out of the Consolidated Revenue.

Canadian Contributions for Patriotic Purposes.—The value of the free gifts of the people of Canada for war purposes, including the Patriotic and Red Cross Funds and a great variety of other agencies and Allied relief funds, is estimated to exceed $98,714,900, representing $11.37 per capita of the total population.

The following is a summary of the various contributions, made up to the latest dates available:—

Fund.	Date of latest return.	Value.
		$
Canadian Patriotic, including interest	December 31, 1918	46,187,763
Donations of Dominion and Provincial Governments to the Imperial Government	—	5,469,320
Manitoba Patriotic Fund	March 31, 1918	3,957,042
Canadian Red Cross cash	December 7, 1918	7,771,083
Canadian Red Cross supplies	(estimated)	13,500,000
British Red Cross	December 31, 1917	6,100,000
Belgian Relief cash	December 19, 1918	1,642,104
Belgian Relief supplies	(estimated)	1,512,800
Young Men's Christian Association for military work	—	4,574,821
Miscellaneous	—	8,000,000
		98,714,933

The miscellaneous contributions include gifts for the equipment and maintenance of hospitals overseas and in Canada, to the French, Polish and Serbian Relief Funds and to numerous associations for the supply of field comforts to troops overseas and for the care of returned soldiers.

Shipbuilding in Canada.—Shipbuilding contracts have been placed by the Imperial Munitions Board in Canada to the value of $70,000,000; they represent 45 steel and 58 wooden ships aggregating 360,000 tons. A shipbuilding programme is also being carried out by the Department of Marine. Contracts have been authorized for the building at ten Canadian shipyards of 39 ships of from 3,400 to 10,500 tons, having a total dead weight of 233,350 tons. During the war, the Department of the Naval Service has had built a large number of war vessels for the British, French, Italian and Russian Governments, comprising submarines, trawlers, drifters, coastal patrol motor boats and steel lighters.

Imperial War Conferences.—From June 12 to July 26 meetings of the Imperial War Conference took place in London, being held as a rule on alternate days to those of the meetings of the Imperial War Cabinet, upon which Canada was represented by the Prime Minister (Sir Robert Borden). The Canadian representatives at the Imperial War Conference were Sir Robert Borden, Mr. A. Meighen, Minister of the Interior, and Mr. N. W. Rowell, President of the Privy Council. They left Canada for London on May 23 and returned on August 25. According to an Imperial Parliamentary blue book of 1918 [Cd. 9,177], a series of 25 resolutions was agreed to by the Conference, the subjects including the control of raw materials, shipping, emigration, communications, military demobilization, naturalization and Imperial Bureaus of Mycology and Statistics.

War Loans.—In addition to the first domestic war loan of $100,000,000 raised in November, 1915 (see Canada Year Book, 1915, page 679), a second war loan of $100,000,000 was raised in September, 1916, in the form of bonds at the price of 97½ p.c. maturing on October 1, 1931, and bearing interest at 5 p.c. per annum. In March, 1917, a third war loan of $150,000,000 in the form of bonds bearing interest at 5 p.c. per annum and maturing on March 1, 1937, was issued at the price of 96 p.c. and was considerably over-subscribed. On November 12, 1917, preparations were completed for the issue of a fourth Canadian War Loan in the form of five, ten and twenty year "Victory Bonds", in denominations as low as $50, issued at par, bearing interest at 5½ p.c., and maturing on December 1, 1922, 1927 and 1937. The subscriptions closed on December 1, 1917, and the amount subscribed was $400,903,450 by 820,035 subscribers. On October 28, 1918, the fifth Canadian War Loan, also popularly known as "Victory Bonds", was issued by the Dominion Government. The loan was for $300,000,000 5½ p.c. gold bonds for five years maturing November 1, 1923, and 15 years maturing November 1, 1933, in denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000, issued at par. The bonds were the subject of a very vigorous publicity campaign throughout Canada, which set a definite objective for each province with the total for Canada at $500,000,000. The success of the campaign was such that in spite of the signing of the armistice on November 11 and the difficulties caused by an epidemic of Spanish Influenza every province exceeded the amount aimed at, and the total subscriptions by the time of the closing of the lists on November 16 exceeded the sum of $650,000,000. For all these loans the interest is payable half-yearly and is exempt from taxation.

By Order in Council, dated December 10, the issue of $5 war savings stamps to the amount of $50,000,000 was authorized. The price in December, 1918, of each stamp was $4, and the price will be increased monthly by one cent until December, 1919, when it will be $4.11. On January 1, 1924, the Government will redeem the stamps at the face value of $5. The rate of interest is a little over 4½ p.c. compounded half yearly. In addition to the $5 stamps, thrift stamps of 25 cents each may be purchased, 16 of these stamps representing $4 to be applied to the purchase of a war savings stamp.

National Registration.—One of the earliest problems to receive attention at the hands of the Unionist Government, after its return at the general election of December 17, 1917, was that of more fully and intelligently utilizing Canada's man and woman power in the prosecution of the war. Recognizing that any plan devised to give effect to this desire should be based, as far as possible, upon accurate information as to the number of workers available and the capabilities of each, the Government decided to proceed at once with a national stocktaking of the country's human resources. For that purpose an Order in Council under the War Measures Act was passed on February 22, 1918, constituting the Canada Registration Board under the chairmanship of the Hon. G. D. Robertson.

The regulations shortly thereafter issued by the Board called for the registration of every resident of Canada, male or female, of sixteen years of age and upwards, exception being made only in the case of certain classes whose registration would clearly serve no useful purpose. The act of registration consisted in presenting one's self in person at an authorized place of registration, there answering various questions as to name, residence, age, country of birth, country of allegiance, physical disabilities, present and regular occupation, name and address of employer and farm experience, certifying by signature that the answers set down were all truthful, and finally securing a certificate of registration.

To make adequate provision for the registration on a single day of approximately 5,000,000 people was a task of no mean proportions, involving as it did the drafting of regulations designed to meet every situation likely to arise in an undertaking for which there was no Canadian precedent, the creation of a field organization of 120,000 workers, the careful instruction of every one of those workers in the respective duties to be discharged, the printing and distributing of proclamations, regulations, instructions, cards and certificates in two languages and the education of the public as to the requirements of the law and the penalties provided against defaulters. But despite the immensity of its task and the infinite detail of its work, the Board registered the people of Canada on June 22, 1918, exactly four months from the date of its establishment.

The total registration on June 22, 1918, was 5,044,034 (2,572,754 males and 2,471,280 females). Subsequently, through the medium of the post offices, there were registered 202,749 additional persons who, after registration day, either attained the age of sixteen or were discharged from military service, or who for valid reason were prevented from registering at the time required. Adding these returns to the results for June 22 gives a grand total of 5,246,783. An estimate previously furnished by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics as to the number of persons in Canada who would be required to register set the figure at 5,426,356. The results secured by the Board show, therefore, that the law was fully observed by 96.7 per cent of the estimated registerable population.

Upon the completion of this task, the cards were shipped to Ottawa, where, under the direction of officers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, a staff numbering 500 at the maximum was employed in

perforating cards for every registration card, except for females whose home ties precluded them from engaging in national service. These cards were then sorted and the information thereon rapidly tabulated by electrical sorting and tabulating machines.

With these facilities it would have been practicable for the Board to furnish, on a few days' notice, the names and addresses of available persons, experienced in any occupation in which it might have been in the national interest to procure a larger number of workers. The Board actually furnished to various provincial authorities the names and addresses of upwards of 140,000 persons experienced in some branch of agriculture, who were willing to do farm work if called upon, but who at the time were otherwise engaged. By this one service the Board probably justified its existence by averting a shortage of harvest labour that threatened to become very serious. Its records were also employed in various other useful ways, such as tracing up enemy aliens who had not reported themselves to the police, and other aliens whom there was reason to suspect of Bolshevism.

Had the war lasted into 1919 the Board would have been in a position to render invaluable service, not only in the more intelligent application of experienced labour to work bearing directly upon the war, but in furnishing reliable statistics upon which the mobilization of man power for service overseas could have been based. The cessation of hostilities on November 11, however, relieved the pressure that was responsible for the Board's activity, and in the interests of economy the work was speedily terminated.

Food Control.—On February 11, 1918, a change was made in the designation of the authority for Food Control when the Canada Food Board was created and vested with all the powers of the Food Controller. Until November 11, 1918, 70 orders of the Food Board had been issued for the regulation of foods. The objective was to supply the maximum of exportable food stuffs to the Empire and to the Allies during the war. The middle way between voluntarism and control of commodities by licensing the dealers therein was found most effective. The means employed to secure control of war foods may be stated thus: (1) Direct purchase and export by Allied Government representatives. (2) Licensing of all dealers at home and their regulation by Order issued direct by the Board with personal responsibility on the part of the licensee. (3) Import and export "permits" regulating incoming or outgoing commodities not governed by the purchases of Allied Governments. The chief instrument of compulsory control in the domestic trade was the issue of licenses. To December 31, 1918, 78,016 licenses, 12,137 import "permits" and 14,761 export "permits" had been issued. The Board encouraged enforcement of its Orders through provincial and municipal authorities wherever possible, but it had its own staff of inspectors all over the Dominion, and where other means failed made compliance with its regulations compulsory by the suspension of the licenses of those who infringed them. A large number of voluntary organizations co-operated. During the spring and summer a vigorous "greater production campaign" on all Canadian farms was carried out sucessfully. City and boy labour was largely used, 20,400 boys being

placed as "Soldiers of the Soil," while 14,800 were enrolled in Quebec by the provincial Department of Agriculture. The value of food stuffs exported each fiscal year while the war continued was as follows: 1914-15: $187,011,300; 1915-16: $332,455,900; 1916-17: $482,619,400; 1917-18: $710,619,400. The value of the three chief sub-divisions of Canadian food products shows a growth which should have a lasting effect upon national prosperity and especially upon the development of agriculture. The periods covered in the table below are for the twelve months ended September 30 in each year:—

Food Products.	1915–16.	1916–17.	1917–18.
	$	$	$
Fisheries	23,274,772	24,993,156	33,670,846
Animal Products	111,331,332	157,415,287	163,488,362
Agricultural Products	396,455,537	427,927,335	440,744,430
	531,061,641	610,335,778	637,903,638

To meet the extreme shortage of wheat which became accentuated in Europe during the summer of 1918, the standard of milling extraction of flour in Canada was raised, and the use of substitute, non-wheaten flours was made compulsory. The restrictions on meats in public places were made more stringent, although by the autumn the pork supply was so improved that the restrictions could be withdrawn. The use of beef and veal was restricted; and the supply of sugar in the late summer and autumn became an extremely acute problem which called for special measures. Enormous savings were carried out by limiting supplies by sale against certificate. The actual fixing of prices was not undertaken by the Food Board except in a few cases, but the preferable system was adopted of limiting the margin of profit on transactions in food, and of directing the food from the producer to the consumer by the shortest trade line. "Profiteering" was thus effectively checked. An Order in Council of October 8, 1918, transferred from the Food Board to municipalities the onus of insisting on fair prices.

Fixation of Wheat Prices.—On August 22, 1918, the Board of Grain Supervisors of Canada fixed the following prices per bushel of 60 lb. for wheat to remain in force from August 26, 1918, until August 31, 1919: No. 1 Hard and Manitoba Northern No. 1, $2.24½; Manitoba Northern No. 2, $2.21½; No. 3, $2.17½; Alberta Red Winter, No. 1, $2.24½, No. 2, $2.21½, No. 3, $2.17½. Prices for other varieties and grades of wheat of the season of 1918 have also been fixed by the Board. These prices are based upon grain in store at the public terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur.

Fuel Control.—The first general regulations as to the importation, sale and distribution of coal in Canada became effective on November 1, 1917, by Order in Council of October 26, 1917, following on the

appointment of Mr. C. A. Magrath as Fuel Controller. The appointment was made on July 12, 1917. The abnormally severe winter of 1917–18 caused extraordinary demands for anthracite coal, whilst at the same time the extent to which war industries had developed in Canada was responsible for increased requirements in bituminous coal. The situation reached its most acute point in February, 1918, when at the instance of the Fuel Controller an Order in Council (February 5) was issued promulgating regulations for "Heatless Days." The days fixed for stoppage of work were February 9, 10 and 11. Similar regulations had been enforced in the United States during the previous month. During the twelve months ended March 31, 1918, Canada received from that country more coal than in any previous year. To provide for fair distribution of the available coal, the municipalities were urged to appoint local fuel commissioners under supervision of a fuel adminstrator appointed by each province. The powers and duties of these officials were specified in amended coal regulations approved by Order in Council of March 20, 1918. For the winter of 1918-19, the tonnage of anthracite and bituminous coal allotted to Canada by the United States Fuel Administration was somewhat less than was imported in the previous year. The requirements however were successfully met, this being facilitated by the mild winter and by conservation in the use of anthracite. The cessation of hostilities caused a reduction in the demand for industrial coal.

Cabinet Committees on Reconstruction and Repatriation.—By Order in Council of October 23, 1917, a Reconstruction and Development Committee of the Cabinet under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister was appointed to consider and to report from time to time to Council upon problems of reconstruction and development arising out of the conditions created by the war and the conclusion of peace. The subjects specifically referred to the Committee include the development of natural resources, immigration, colonization, land settlement, industrial and labour conditions, transportation by land, water and air, finance, thrift, agricultural production and the employment of women in national service. By Order in Council of November 15, 1918, a Repatriation and Employment Committee of the Cabinet was appointed and charged with the duty of securing the closest co-operation of all Departments of the Government and of other agencies for the purpose of dealing with (a) the absorption into civil life and occupation of discharged soldiers and (b) labour conditions which may arise from industrial dislocation and readjustment.

Canadian Trade Commissions.—Under Order in Council of November 7, 1918, a Canadian Trade Mission was established in London to have extensions in France, Belgium and Italy. An Order in Council of December 6, 1918, appointed a Canadian Trade Commission with headquarters at Ottawa to co-operate with the Canadian Mission in London. Under Order in Council of October 21, 1918, a Canadian Commercial Commission for Siberia was appointed to proceed to Vladivostok to represent Canadian commercial interests and to promote commercial interchanges between Canada and Russia.

Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.—On February 21, 1918, a Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment was appointed; and on May 24, 1918, the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Department was created by Act of the Dominion Parliament (8-9 Geo. V, c. 42). To this Department was assigned a portion of the duties formerly carried out by the Military Hospitals Commission,[1] the rest being transferred to the Departments of Militia and Defence and Public Works. The Department has the following principal branches: I. Medical, including manufacture and supply of orthopædic appliances; II. Vocational; III. Co-ordination with Department of Labour regarding employment. For purposes of organization the country is divided into ten units, designated "A" to "K" with headquarters respectively at Montreal, Halifax, Kingston, Toronto, Guelph, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Vancouver and Fredericton. At each unit the work is in charge of an assistant director, a district vocational officer and a unit medical director with the necessary staffs. The medical care of invalided soldiers is divided roughly into two stages: (1) Before discharge, by the Department of Militia and Defence, (2) after discharge, by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment,—for life if necessary.

The Medical Branch of the Department has the care of the following eight descriptions of cases:

1. All cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. These are discharged from the army, as soon as diagnosed, for treatment under the Department.
2. Permanently insane, epileptics, and feeble-minded.
3. Cases likely to be of long duration and requiring institutional treatment.
4. Manufacture and supply of orthopædic appliances, both major and minor.
5. Cases of recurrence of war disabilities.
6. Medical care of men undergoing industrial re-education.
7. Dental care of (a) ex-soldiers undergoing industrial re-education; (b) cases in institutions under the control of the Department; (c) defects of the teeth due to war service.
8. Out-patients, who are divided into two classes. Those in the first class are unable to work and are in receipt of full pay and allowances, less pension which is continued. Their income is approximately that which they received while on military service. Those in the second class report periodically at clinics for treatment; their pensions are continued, and they receive allowances in accordance with the amount of time lost when reporting.

The Department is operating or using 22 sanatoria for tuberculosis, and two others will be added during the next few months. The Department is also operating six hospitals for general purposes, and has arrangements with between 50 and 60 others. It has one hospital for the insane under its own control and has arrangements with the various provinces for the care and treatment of the insane resident in those provinces.

On March 5, 1919, there were on the strength of the 10 units of the Department 6,227 patients, including 1,547 suffering from tuberculosis; 548 insane; 85 long treatment (e. g.) paralysis; 2,196 in-patients general and 1,851 out-patients general. The Department manufactures artificial limbs and furnishes major and minor orthopædic appliances for all soldiers and ex-soldiers who are entitled to

[1]See Canada Year Book, 1916-17, pp. 690-691.

the same. These appliances are maintained in good repair during the life of the wearer. Orthopædic fitting depots are maintained by the Department for this purpose throughout the Dominion. The Vocational Branch of the Department has two main divisions: occupational therapy and industrial re-training. The Department supplies the personnel and equipment for occupational therapy in the hospitals of the Department of Militia and Defence as well as in hospitals under its own control. Every man discharged from the Canadian Expeditionary Force, who has received a disability which prevents him from following his previous occupation in civil life, is entitled to retraining, free of charge, in some trade or profession of his own choice in which his disability will not prove a handicap. During such period of retraining the Government provides through the Department for the maintenance of his family or dependents. Retraining is carried on in universities, colleges, technical and agricultural schools throughout the Dominion, with special equipment in six centres, and practical training, under actual shop conditions in the plants of leading manufacturers, is given in conjunction with the theoretical work of the classes. Men are now being retrained in about 200 occupations. Industrial training, exclusive of any work carried on in hospitals or convalescent homes, has either been completed or was being taken by the following numbers of returned disabled men on March 7, 1919: Applications for retraining 12,104; granted retraining courses 8,953. Of the latter, 5,107 are in course of retraining, 2,778 have completed training and 1,068 have discontinued training before date set for completion.

The Department has arranged, since the date of the armistice, for the distribution of questionnaire cards among the Canadian overseas forces, in order to ascertain the desires of the men with reference to the district to which they wish to be returned and the kind of work they wish to take up. Representatives of the departments overseas keep the soldiers informed as to the methods adopted in Canada to assist them back to civil life. In Canada, public education is being undertaken in order that employers and the public generally may know what is expected of them in the successful carrying out of the civil absorption of the soldiers. The Department has placed a returned soldier in every Employment Bureau established under the control of the Provincial Governments and the Department of Labour in order to watch over the interests of returned soldiers applying for work. It has also appointed men whose duties are to seek work through interviewing employers and others for the benefit of returned soldiers generally.

Soldier Settlement Board.—The Soldier Settlement Act, 1917 (7-8 Geo. V, c. 21), being an act to assist returned soldiers in settling upon the land and to increase agricultural production, was put into operation by appointment of the Soldier Settlement Board on February 1, 1918. Statutory powers were granted to the Board by the Act providing for the granting of a free entry for one quarter section of Dominion land to any qualified returned soldier settler, for a loan to such settler not exceeding $2,500 and for agricultural training and education of soldiers. It was early found, however, that the Dominion

lands contiguous to railways and suitable for soldier settlement were very few, and a comprehensive land policy, which provides for the acquisition by voluntary or compulsory purchase of unoccupied lands for resale at cost on specially favourable terms to settlers, was therefore adopted. Pending the enactment by Parliament of proposed legislation in this connection, an Order in Council was passed on February 11, 1919, granting the Board power to purchase lands and resell them to settlers on twenty-five year terms of payment, with interest at five per cent. A settler may purchase land from the Board up to $5,000, and is required to pay cash or one-tenth of the purchase price down. The settler may also receive assistance up to $2,000 for stock and equipment and up to $1,000 for permanent improvements. The Board consists of a chairman and two commissioners, one of whom acts as secretary.

Department of Public Information.—This Department was established in its present form on September 12, 1918, when an Associate Director was appointed in addition to the Director of Public Information who was appointed on November 9, 1917. The Department, which was charged with the duty of disseminating throughout Canada the fullest possible information relating to the war, and especially the operations of the Canadian forces, has also rendered assistance to Government Departments and other organizations dealing with problems connected with the war and the work of reconstruction. Public addresses, motion pictures and the publication of books and pamphlets have been among the agencies employed. The Canadian Official Record issued weekly in Canada since October 1, 1918, and the Canadian Daily Record, for circulation amongst the Canadian troops overseas, are published by the Department.

Epidemic of Spanish Influenza.—During the months of September, October and November, the Dominion was visited by a severe epidemic of Spanish Influenza, which had already exacted a heavy toll of life in European and other countries. For several weeks from the first week of October, churches and theatres were everywhere closed and all public meetings were abandoned. These and other precautions appear to have had some effect in mitigating the effects of the plague, but not before a distressingly large number of fatalities, especially amongst the younger members of the community, had occurred from the disease and its attendant complications.

Obituary.—1917: Feb. 7. The Hon. J. Leitch, Judge of the Supreme Court of Ontario. Oct. 12. The Hon. Sir Wallace Graham, Chief Justice of Nova Scotia. Dec. 3. Oliver J. Wilcox, M.P. for North Essex. Dec. 10. The Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K.C.M.G., Premier of Canada, 1894-96 (aged 93). **1918:** Jan. 1. William Wilfrid Campbell. Jan. 4. The Hon. Andrew Broder, M.P. for Dundas County, Ontario, 1896–1917. Jan. 22. The Hon. F. O. Dugas, Judge of the Superior Court of Quebec. Jan. 28. Lieut.-Col. John McCrae, M.D. Jan. 30. P. M. Coté, I.S.O., K.C., Chief of the Remission Branch, Department of Justice. Feb. 2. Uriah Wilson, M.P. for Lennox County, Ontario, 1896–1911. Feb. 14. At Government House, Ottawa, the Right Hon. Sir Cecil A. Spring-Rice,

G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., British Ambassador to the United States, 1912–1918. Feb. 22. The Hon. Daniel Gillmor, of St. George, N.B. Feb. 27. A. E. Hanna, M.P. for Lanark, Ontario. Mar. 1. The Hon. H. Brewster, Premier of British Columbia. Mar. 4. The Hon. James D. McGregor, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, 1910–1915. Mar. 23. Sir Collingwood Schreiber, K.C.M.G. April 7. The Hon. H. M. Howell, Chief Justice of Manitoba. April 12. John McMartin, M.P. for Glengarry, Ontario. May 25. Lieut.-Col. Sam. Sharpe, D.S.O., M.P. for North Ontario. May 31. John Ross Robertson, of Toronto. July 8. Sir Clive O. L. Phillips-Woolley. July 14. The Hon. Joseph Shehyn, of Quebec. July 16. Brig.-Gen. the Hon. James Mason, of Toronto. Aug. 1. Dr. E. Persillier Lachapelle, of Montreal. Aug. 9. Sir George Gibbon, K.C. Aug. 25. The Hon. Sir Horace Archambault, Chief Justice of Quebec. Aug. 26. H. H. Bligh, K.C., English Librarian of the Supreme Court, Ottawa. Oct. 13. Captain Angus Mackintosh of the British Embassy, Washington, Aide-de-Camp from 1915-1918 to the Governor General of Canada. Oct. 18. Sir Pierre E. Leblanc, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec. Oct. 21. Major Gen. L. J. Lipsitt (killed in action). Oct. 27. The Hon. H. W. Richardson, of Kingston, Ontario. Dec. 22. D. B. MacTavish, Judge of the Carleton County Court, Ottawa.

XV.—EXTRACTS FROM THE CANADA GAZETTE.

New Senators.—The following were appointed members of the Senate 1917: Nov. 19. W. H. Bennett, of Midland, Ont. Dec. 17. G. H. Bradbury, of Selkirk, Man. 1918: Feb. 5. Edmund Michener, of Red Deer, Alberta; William J. Harmer, of Edmonton, Alberta. March 7. Irving R. Todd, of Milltown, N. B. March 12. Robert H. Mulholland, of Port Hope, Ont.; John Webster, of Brockville, Ont. July 20. The Hon. Pierre E. Blondin, of Laurentides, Que. Sept. 7. M. J. O'Brien, of Renfrew, Ont. Sept. 23. John G. Turriff, of Regina, Sask.

Cabinet Ministers and other Members of the Government.—1918: Feb. 21. The Hon. Sir James A. Lougheed, K.C.M.G., to be Minister of Soldier Civil Re-establishment. Feb. 23. Fleming Blanchard McCurdy, to be Parliamentary Secretary of the Department of Soldier Civil Re-establishment and Chairman of the Invalided Soldiers Commission. May 18. The Hon Arthur L. Sifton to be Minister of Customs and Inland Revenue.

Judicial Appointments.—1917: Nov. 6. The Hon. J. D. Hazen, of Ottawa, to be Chief Justice of the Appeal Division of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick. 1918: Feb. 5. The Hon. Robert E. Harris, judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in the room and stead of the Hon. Sir Wallace Graham, deceased; Humphrey Mellish, of Halifax, to be a puisne judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia in the room and stead of the Hon. R. E. Harris. March 2. Hector Y. Macdonald, of Regina, Henry V. Bigelow, of Regina, John F. L. Embury, of Regina, and George E. Taylor, of Moosejaw, to be judges of the Court of

King's Bench of Saskatchewan. May 25. The Hon. William Egerton Perdue, puisne judge of the Court of Appeal for Manitoba, to be Chief Justice of Manitoba. July 20. Robert Maxwell Dennistoun, of Winnipeg, to be a judge of appeal for Manitoba. Sept. 19. The Hon. J. B. G. Lamothe, judge of the Superior Court, to be Chief Justice of the Province of Quebec in the room and stead of the Hon. Sir Horace Archambault, deceased; A. E. DeLormier, of Quebec, to be a judge of the Superior Court of Quebec in the room and stead of the Hon J. B. G. Lamothe; L. J. M. Loranger, of Montreal, to be a judge of the Superior Court of Quebec in the room and stead of the Hon F. O. Dugas, deceased; J. E. Martin, of Montreal, to be a judge of the Court of King's Bench of Quebec in the room and stead of the Hon. N. W. Trenholme, retired. Sept. 30. W. A. Logie, of Hamilton, to be a judge of the Supreme Court of Ontario in the room and stead of the Hon. J. Leitch, deceased.

Commissions.—1917: Dec. 8. The Hon. J. D. Hazen, George J. Desbarats and William A. Found to be the Canadian Commissioners on the Joint Commission for the settlement of boundary questions with the United States. 1918: Jan. 22. T. Sherman Rogers, of Halifax, His Honour William B. Wallace, County Court Judge of Nova Scotia, and Frederick L. Fowke, of Ottawa, to be Halifax Relief Commissioners. April 22. The Hon. J. A. Chisholm, Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, the Rev. Dr. J. Forrest, of Halifax, and J. B. McLachlan, Secretary-Treasurer of the Amalgamated Mine Workers of Nova Scotia, to be commissioners to investigate unrest, etc., in certain industries in Nova Scotia and particularly in the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company. June 26. The Hon T. G. Mathers, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench for Manitoba, George Fisher, of Winnipeg, and F. G. Tipping, of Winnipeg, to be Commissioners to inquire into friction and unrest between employers and workmen in Winnipeg. July 29. The Hon. F. S. MacLennan, Judge of the Superior Court, T. E. Robb, of Montreal, and J. M. Walsh, of Quebec, to be Commissioners to investigate unrest in the shipbuilding industry in the province of Quebec.

Imperial Honours and Decorations.—To be Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George (G.C.M.G.): June 3, 1918. The Rt. Hon. Sir George E. Foster, K.C.M.G. To be Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath (K.C.B.): Jan. 1, 1918. Col. (temp. Lt.-Gen.) Sir Arthur W. Currie, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Col. (temp. Maj.-Gen.) David Watson, C.B., C.M.G.; Maj.-Gen.(temp. Lt.-Gen.) Sir Richard E. Turner, V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. June 3, 1918. Maj.-Gen. Henry E. Burstall, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

To be Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George (K.C.M.G.): Jan. 1, 1918. His Honour Frank S. Barnard, Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia; Maj.-Gen. Samuel B. Steele. June 3, 1918. His Honour Richard Stuart Lake, Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan; the Hon. John Douglas Hazen, Chief Justice of New Brunswick. To be Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire (K.B.E.): Jan. 1, 1918. Frank Baillie, Director of the National Aeroplane Factory, Toronto; Arthur A. H. Harris, Acting Director of Overseas Transport to the Canadian Government.

Jan. 4, 1918. Lt.-Col. Campbell Stuart, Vice-Chairman of the London Headquarters of the British Mission to the United States.

The dignity of a Knighthood of the United Kingdom was conferred upon the following:—Feb. 6, 1918. Major Andrew Macphail, C.A.M.C; Maj. Gen. Donald A. Macdonald, C.M.G., Quartermaster General, Canadian Militia; Admiral Charles E. Kingsmill, Director of the Naval Service, Canada; William J. Gage, of Toronto. To be Companion of the Order of the Bath (C.B.): Jan. 1, 1918. Lt.-Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) E. W. B. Morrison, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Col. F. G. Linley; Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) A. McDougall. June 3, 1918. Maj.-Gen. W. A. Logie; Maj.-Gen. G. B. Hughes; Col. A. Primrose; Lt.-Col. C. H. Mitchell. To be Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George (C.M.G.): Jan. 1, 1918. Lt.-Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) H. M. Dyer, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) W. A. Griesbach, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) F. W. Hill, D.S.O.; Maj. and Bt. Lt.-Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) J. H. MacBrien, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) C. H. MacLaren, D.S.O.; Maj. (temp. Lt.-Col.) E. de B. Panet, D.S.O.; Maj. (temp. Lt.-Col.) H. L. Bodwell, D.S.O.; Col. J. A. Armstrong; Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) E. C. Ashton; Col. K. Cameron; Col. G. S. Rennie; Col. W. A. Scott; Col. W. L. Watt; Lt.-Col. J. L. Regan; Maj. (Actg. Lt.-Col.) J. A. Amyott; Maj. (temp. Lt.-Col.) B. R. Hepburn; Temp. Hon. Maj. G. A. Wells; Rodolphe Boudreau, Clerk of the Privy Council, Canada. March 8, 1918. Lt.-Col. (Actg. Col.) E. B. Worthington. June 3, 1918. A. E. Blount, Clerk of the Senate of Canada; J. W. Borden, Department of Militia and Defence; Lt.-Col. W. H. Clark-Kennedy, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. A. H. Bell, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. C. E. Bent, D.S.O.; Maj. (Actg. Lt.-Col.) J. S. Brown, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. R. Brutinel, D.S.O.; Col. J. M. Elder; Lt.-Col. W. W. P. Gibsone, D.S.O.; Temp. Brig.-Gen. W. B. M. King, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. G. E. McCuag, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. the Hon. A. McDonnell; Col. A. E. Snell, D.S.O.; Maj. (temp. Lt.-Col.) A. L. Hamilton; Lt.-Col. T. L. Tremblay, D.S.O.; Maj.-Gen. W. E. Hodgins; Maj.-Gen. T. Benson; Maj.-Gen. W. G. Gwatkin, C.B.; Brig.-Gen. D. M. Hogarth; Col. G. E. Armstrong; Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) J. L. Biggar; Col. (temp. Maj.-Gen.) H. M. Elliot; Col. F. M. Gaudet; Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) R. J. Gwynne; Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) R. A. Helmer; Bt.-Col. (temp. Col.) H. C. Osborne; Col. C. N. Perreau; Col. F. A. Reid; Hon. Lt.-Col. G. W. Badgerow; Lt.-Col. (temp. Col.) H. C. Bickford; Lt.-Col. (Actg. Col.) M. A. Colquhoun; Lt.-Col. (Actg. Col.) S. D. Gardner; Lt.-Col. (Actg. Col.) A. Gunn; Lt.-Col. C. McEachran; Lt.-Col. (temp. Col.) A. Z. Palmer; Lt.-Col. (Actg. Col.) J. G. Rattray; Lt.-Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) H. N. Ruttan; Lt.-Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) L. W. Shannon; Maj. E. Bristol; Maj. F. F. Montague; Maj. (Actg. Col.) F. S. Morrison; Col. J. S. Dennis, British Canadian Recruiting Mission.

Official Appointments.—1918: Jan. 15. William F. Tye, of Montreal, to be a member of the Commission of Conservation in the room and stead of Sir Sandford Fleming, deceased. Feb. 2. Lloyd Harris, of Brantford, to be Chairman of the Canadian War Mission in the United States. March 16. Frank A. Rolph, of Toronto, Arthur H. Scott, of Montreal, and Huntingdon McMaster, of Montreal, to be members of the Canadian War Mission in the United States. April

27. Capt. H. A. Clive, M.C., Grenadier Guards, to be Extra Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor-General. Oct. 7. Capt. the Earl of Minto, to be Extra Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor-General.

Days of General Thanksgiving.—Monday, October 14, 1918, was observed as a "day of general thanksgiving to Almighty God for the bountiful harvest and other blessings with which Canada has been favoured this year" and Sunday, December 1, 1918, as a "day of solemn thanksgiving to Almighty God for the victories that have been won by the Allied Armies in the war against the Central Powers of Europe and for the Armistice that has been signed by the contending nations involving a general surrender by the enemy."

SELECTION OF ARTICLES AND TABLES IN THE CANADA YEAR BOOK 1916-17, WHICH ARE NOT REPEATED IN THE PRESENT ISSUE.

(For similar Selections in previous issues of the Year Book, see 1914, p. xii; 1915, pp. 694-5 and 1916-17, pp. 706-8.)

		PAGE.
	Special Articles.	
	Natural Resources of the Dominion of Canada, by WATSON GRIFFIN, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa	1-61
TABLE	**Area and Population.**	
4.	Population of Canada by Provinces and Territories, 1901 and 1911	75
13.	Distribution of Foreign-born Population as between Hostile, Allied and Neutral Countries, 1911	87
14.	Foreign-born Males, 21 years of age and over, by Citizenship and by Provinces, 1911	88
15.	Foreign-born Male Population of Canada, 21 years of age and over, by Birthplace and Citizenship, 1911	88
16.	Foreign-born Population of Canada, by Sex and Year of Arrival, 1911	89
17.	Foreign-born Population of Canada by Provinces, 1911, with Year of Arrival	89
18.	Foreign-born Population of Canada by Country of Birth and by Provinces, 1911	90
19.	Foreign-born Population in Cities of 15,000 and over, 1911	91
23.	Population of the Prairie Provinces, 1901, 1906, 1911 and 1916	96-105
	Education.	
	Description of the System of Public Education in Canada from the Elementary Schools to the Universities	118-149
	Production.	
11.	Estimated Yield of Milk and Distribution of Dairy Products, 1915 and 1916	206
23.	Prices in British Markets of Canadian Wheat, Wheat Flour and Oats, 1916	224-225
25.	Prices in British Markets of Canadian Bacon and Hams, 1916	226-228
26.	Monthly Range of Average Prices in British Markets of Canadian Bacon and Hams, 1913-16	228-230
27.	Prices in British Markets of Canadian Cheese, 1916	230
28.	Average Monthly Prices of Canadian Cheese in British Markets, 1913-1916	231
	Forestry.	
31.	Estimated Values of Forest Products, 1913-1916	250
	Manufactures.	
69.	Statistics of Manufactures of Canada, 1905 and 1915	283
70.	Statistics of Manufactures of Canada, 1910 and 1915	283
72.	Statistics of Manufactures, 1915	285-293
73.	War Trade in Manufactures, 1915	294
	Trade and Commerce.	
26.	Trade of Canada, by Classes of Produce, compared as to Quantity and Value for 1915 and 1916	410
	Transportation and Communications.	
17.	Distribution of Salaries and Wages and number of Employees on Steam Railways, 1915-1916	440
18.	Number of Employees by Groups and Classes with Number of Days worked and Amount of Salaries and Wages Paid on Steam Railways, 1916	441-442
	Finance.	
5.	Expenditure on Consolidated Fund Account, 1868-1917	514-515
6.	Total Expenditure of Canada, 1868-1917	516
7.	Total Receipts of Canada, 1868-1917	517-518
41.	Average Monthly Circulation of Dominion Notes by Denominations, 1897-1916	562
44.	Average Circulation of Bank Notes and Government Notes by five-year and annual periods, 1874-1916	563
45.	Total amount of Issue and Redemption of Dominion Notes from July 1, 1878, to March 31, 1916	564
49.	Value of Dominion Notes and of Bank Notes in Circulation, and amount of Gold held by the Receiver General, 1882-1916	568
	Administration.	
14.	Literacy of Indian Population by Provinces, 1916	633
16.	Number of Indian Population engaged in Agriculture, Stock-raising and other occupations, by Provinces, 1916	634

INDEX.

	PAGE.
Academies, in Quebec	134
Acetic acid, excise tariff for	482
Acts of Parliament	640-649
— of Parliament, list of principal, administered by Departments of Dominion Government	626-627
— of Provincial Legislatures	650-657
Administration, statistics of	571-640
Adulteration of food, expenditure, 1914-18	477
Agricultural credit	530-540
— Experiment Stations of Canada	230-246
— Instruction Act	206
— Prices, Canadian	209-219
Agricultural products, exports of, by quantities and values, 1914-17	296-299
— Exports of, by values, 1868-1918	291
— Exports of, classed as manufactures, 1914-17	356-357
— Exports of, from U.S. to principal countries, 1913-17	376-393
— Imports of, by quantities and values, 1914-17	320-327
— Imports of, classed as manufactures, 1914-17	358-359
— Imports of into U.K., by quantities and values and by countries whence imported, 1912-16	371-375
Agricultural Representatives Act, Ontario.	650
— Season, 1917	166
— Wealth of Canada, 1917	219
Agriculture, progress of Canadian	31-39
— Arts and, expenditure, 1914-18	477
— Provincial, Acts relating to	650
— Statistics of	166-246
Alberta College of Agriculture	243
— Government, publications of	638
— Government, receipts and expenditure of	488, 493-495
— Legislation in	650-657
— Mineral production of	275-276
— Rural credit in	537-539
Alcohol, consumption of	482-484
— From wood waste, industrial	583
Alfalfa, area of, 1918	168
— Area, yield and value of, 1915-17	170-178
Animal Contagious Diseases Act, amendment of	648
— Husbandry Division of the Dominion Experimental Farms	232
— Products, exports of, by quantities and values, 1914-17	298-301
— Exports of, by values, 1868-18	291
— Exports of, classed as manufactures, 1914-17	356-357
— Exports of from U.S. to principal countries, 1913-17	376-393
— Imports of, by quantities and values, 1914-17	326-329
— Imports of, classed as manufactures, 1914-17	358-359
—Imports of into U.K. by quantities and values and by countries whence imported, 1912-16	371-375
Annuities, Government	546-547
— Act, Government	546
Anthracite, imports of, 1901-17	279
Apples in Prairie Provinces, 1915	198
Appointments, judicial	669-670
—Official	671-672
Appropriation Acts	640
Area and population of Canada	87-124
— Of Canada	24-27
— Of provinces	87
Areas of field crops in Canada	31-34, 38
Arsenic, production of in British Columbia	276
Artesian water	79
Arts and Agriculture, expenditure for, 1914-18	477
Asbestic, quantity and value of, 1909-17	272
Asbestos	79, 274
— Quantity and value of, 1909-17	272
Asses and mules, number of in world, 1907 and 1908	226-227
Automobiles, see under "Motor Vehicles."	
Banking system of Canada	516-517
Banks and Banking, statistics of	516-529
— Assets of 1913-17	523
— Assets of in call and short loans, 1917	519
— Assets of in call and short loans, 1918	521
— Assets of in Dominion notes, 1917	519
— Assets of in Dominion notes, 1918	521
— Assets of in specie, 1917	519
— Assets of in specie, 1918	521
— Assets of in specie, 1914-17	524
— Branch, number of, by provinces, 1868, 1902, 1905, 1915-17	516-517
— Call and short loans elsewhere than in Canada, 1892-1917	527
— Capital of, paid up, 1913-17	523
— Cash due from other banks, 1892-1917	527
— Central gold reserve	510, 519-521
— Chartered, of Canada	68-69
— Clearing houses of, 1914-18	526
— Current loans of, in Canada	519, 521, 524
— Deposits by the public in	520, 522
— Deposits by the public in, 1913-17	523
— Discounts of, 1913-17	524
— Discounts to the people in, 1913-17	523
— Dividends, rates of	520, 522
— Dominion notes in circulation	512-513
— Itemized assets of, 1914-17	524
— Itemized liabilities of, 1914-17	525
— Liabilities of, 1913-17	523
— Liabilities of in deposits by the public, 1917	520
— Liabilities of in deposits by the public, 1918	522
— Liabilities of in notes in circulation, 1917	520
— Liabilities of in notes in circulation, 1918	522
— Liabilities of in paid up capital, 1917	520
— Liabilities of in paid up capital, 1918	522
— Liabilities of in rest or reserve fund, 1917	520
— Liabilities of in rest or reserve fund, 1918	522
— Liabilities, total and net, 1892-17	527
— Note circulation, statistics of, 1892-1917	514
— Notes in circulation, 1913-17	523
— Ratio of reserves to net liabilities, 1892-1917	528
— Reserves with liabilities, additional, 1892-1917	528
— Rest or reserve fund held by chartered, 1908-17	527
— People's, in Quebec	526
— Savings, Dominion Government, 1913-17	532-533
— Savings, liabilities of Canada for, 1914-18	528
— Savings, Post Office, 1913-17	479
— Securities of, 1892-1917	528
— Total business of Post Office and Dominion Government Savings, 1913-17	527
Balance of trade in Canada	529
Barley, area of, 1918	65-66
— Area and yield of, in Prairie Provinces, 1915-17	168
— Area, yield and value of, 1915-17	179
— Average yield of, in grain-growing countries	169-178
— Increase in yields per acre of	37-38
— Prices of, at Winnipeg and Fort William	35-37
— Stocks of, in Canada	214-215
— World's production of, 1916-17	208
Barnado Homes, Immigrants from	221, 223
Beans, Area of 1918	119
— Area, yield and value of, 1915-17	168
	170-178

	PAGE.
Bee Division of the Dominion Experimental Farms	232
Beer, consumption of	484
— Duty per head paid on, 1911-18	484
Beets, Sugar, area and yield, 1915-17	170-175
Bills of Exchange Act, amendment of	649
Birth-rate of Canada	112
Births in Canada	113-118
Boards of Trade Act, Amendment of	644
Booms and slides, expenditure and revenue for, 1914-18	599
Borden, Sir Robert, visit to England of	661
Botanical Division of the Dominion Experimental farms	232
Boundaries of Canada, political	24-27
Bounties, expenditure, for 1914-18	477
— Crude petroleum	402
— Fishermen	253-254
— Lead, 1899-1916	402
— Statistics of	402
— Zinc	649
Bradstreet's statistics of commercial failures	540-544
Bricks in British Columbia	276
— In Nova Scotia	273
— In Quebec	274
Bridges and roads, expenditure for, 1914-18	599
British Columbia, agricultural experiments in	245-246
— Agricultural products of	178
— Forestry in	247-249
— Government, publications of	638-640
— Government, receipts and expenditure of	488, 495-496
— Mineral production of	276-277
— Public lands of	589
— Rural credit in	539-540
— University of	246
British North America Act	571
Bronze, monetary use of	509, 511-512, 515
Broom corn, imports of, 1902-17	364
Buckwheat, area of, 1918	168
— Area, yield and value of, 1915-17	170-178
Building permits, value of, 1916-17	508
— Stones	79
— Stones in British Columbia	276
Business failures	540-545
Business Profits War Tax Act	640, 645
Butter, exports of, from Canada	45-46
— Production in Canada	43-44, 201-203
— Values of in 1910-15-16-17	203
Cabinet Committees on Reconstruction and Repatriation	665
Cabinet, Imperial War	661
— Ministers, 1896-18	577-579
— Ministers, appointment of	669
Caisses populaires in Quebec	532-533
Canada and the Great War	658-661
Canada Gazette, receipts for, 1914-18	476
— Grain Act	394
— Temperance Act	591, 644
Canadian Currency	509-515
Canadian Daily Record	668
— Expeditionary Forces	601, 658-659
— Gifts to Great Britain	660
— Northern Railway Co., acquisition of capital stock by Dominion Government	643, 648
— Official Record	668
— Pacific Railway Co., legislation	644
— Pacific Railway, opening of	67
— Patriotic Fund	660
— Progress, Fifty Years of, 1867 to 1917	23-79
— Trade Commissions	665
Canal, Panama	429, 438-439
Canals of Canada	68
— Canadian system of	429
— Cost of construction of, 1868-1917	437
— Cost of enlargement of, 1868-1917	437
— Expenditure on, 1868-1917	436
— Panama, traffic through	438-439
— Principal articles carried, 1916-17	432
— Receipts from, 1914-18	476
Canals Revenue from, 1868-1917	436
— Sault Ste. Marie, traffic through Canadian, 1898-1917	433
— Statistics of	429-439
— Tonnage of traffic by canals and classes of products, 1916-17	431
— Traffic, by months, distribution of, 1912-17	431
— Traffic, distribution of, 1917	431
— Traffic through Canadian, 1911-17	433-435
Casual receipts, 1914-18	476
Casualties sustained by Canadian Expeditionary Force	659
Cattle, numbers of in Canada	40-42
— Numbers and values of in Canada, by provinces, 1916-17	188-189
— Numbers of in Canada, by provinces, 1913-18	185-186
— Numbers of in world, 1907 and 1916	227-228
— Value of by provinces, 1909-10-14-17	187
Cement, imports of Portland, 1898-1917	279
— Quantity and value of, 1902-17	272
Census of Industry provided for by Act of Parliament	647
— of the Prairie Provinces, Agricultural, 1916	191-200
Central gold reserve	510, 511, 516, 521, 524
Cereal Division of the Dominion Experimental farms	232
Cereals, World's production of, 1916-17	231-235
Challies, J. B., Water-powers of Canada	281-283
Charges of management, Consolidated Fund, 1914-17	477
Charlottetown Conference of 1864	3-5
Chartered Banks of Canada	68-69
Charters of incorporation	591
Cheese, exports of from Canada	45-46
— Factories in Canada	20*-204
— Oka	238
— Production in Canada	43-44, 202-203
— Values of, in 1900, 1907, 1910, 1915, 1916 and 1917	203
Chemistry Division of the Dominion Experimental Farms	232
Chemistry, industrial	583
China clay	80
Chinese immigration	119, 123
— Immigration Act, amendment of the	644
— Revenue, 1914-18	476
Chromite	80, 274
Chronological History of Canada, 1497-1918	14-23
Cigars, consumption of	483-484
— Excise tariff of	482
Cigarettes, excise tariff for	482
Circulating medium in hands of the public, 1900-1917	515
Cities and towns, population of	93-94
— And towns, see also under "Municipal Statistics."	
— And towns, statistics of, 1917	496-502
Civil government, cost of, 1914-17	477
— Service Act, 1918	647
— Service Amendment Act, 1917	642
— Service Commission, appointment of authorized for Ontario	655
— Service Commission to consist of three members, instead of two	647
— Service Examination fees, 1914-18	476
Claresholm Demonstration Farm	244
Classical Colleges, Roman Catholic	134
Clays and shales	80
Climate and Meteorology	154-165
Climate of Canada since Confederation	154-157
Clover, area of 1918	168
— Area, yield and value of, 1915-17	170-178
Coal, Act to increase output of in Nova Scotia	654
— Exports of, 1903-17	279
— Imports of bituminous, 1901-17	279
— Occurrence of	80-81
— Oil in New Brunswick, 1917	274
— Production of, by provinces, 1909-17	271, 273, 275-277
— Production of in British Columbia	276
— Production of in New Brunswick, 1917	274

	PAGE.
Coal, quantity and value of, 1909-17	271
Coast service, expenditure for, 1914-18	477
— Service receipts, 1914-18	476
Cobalt	265
— Camp, production of silver, etc, 1904-17	275
Cod fisheries	256
Coinage at the Ottawa Branch of the Royal Mint, 1913-17	510-511
Coin and bullion, exports and imports of	286
Coke, production of in British Columbia	276
— Production of in Nova Scotia, 1917	273
Cold Storage Committee	583
— Storage of perishable products	204
— Storage Warehouses in Canada, 1918	204
Collection of revenue, 1914-18	477
Colleges of agriculture.....147-153,	234-246
Commerce, see under "Trade and Commerce."	
Commercial failures	540-545
Commissioners, appointment of	670
Commodities, prices of	469-474
Commons, House of	571-572
Communications, statistics of in Canada	68
— Transportation and	404-465
Companies Act Amendment Act, 1917	643
— Act, Amendment of	649
Compensation for animals slaughtered under Animal Contagious Diseases Act, increase of	648
— For injuries to H.M. employees	647
— To seigneurs, 1914-18	479
Condensed factories	202
Confederation, Fathers of	1-5
Conferences, Imperial War	661
Consolidated fund	475-476
— Expenditure, 1914-18	476
— Receipts, 1914-18	475
— Surplus, 1914-18	476
Convictions, Criminal, in Canada, 1880-1917	69
Convicts, see under "Criminal Statistics" and "Penitentiaries."	
Co-operative Credits Act of Alberta, 1917	537-538
— Syndicates in Quebec	532-533
Copper	81, 274
— Production of in British Columbia	276
— Production of in Yukon Territory, 1912-17	270
— Quantity and value of, 1901-17	270
Copyrights, trade marks, etc	404
Corn, area of, 1918	168
— Area, yield and value of, 1915-17	170-178
— For husking, area of, 1918	168
— World's production of, 1916-17	224-225
Cost of living	469-474
Cotton wool, imports of, 1902-17	364
Cows, numbers of in Canada	40-42
— Numbers of milch in Canada, by provinces, 1913-18	185-186
— Numbers and values of milch in Canada by provinces, 1916-17	188-189
— Values of milch by provinces, 1909-10-14-17	187
Cream Separator, introduction into Canada of the	43
Creameries in Canada	200-204
Creamery butter, production and value of	201-202
Credit, agricultural	530-540
— Banking, of Canada	516-517
Criminal Statistics	610-624
— Charges, convictions and acquittals	611-615
— Classification of convicts, 1911-17...616,	623-624
— Convictions and sentences for all offences	612-614
— Convictions by classes of offence and proportion of each class to the total	617
— Code, amendment of the.....643,	647
— Convictions, 1880-1917	69
— Convictions for indictable offences	611-617
— Death sentences	611
— Drunkenness, convictions for, 1916-17	618
— Juvenile criminals convicted of indictable offences	614-615
— Juvenile Delinquents Act	614
— Nature of crimes	617
— Penitentiaries	619-624
Criminal statistics of Canada	69
— Summary convictions, 1917	611
Crop production on vacant land	654
Crops, Acreage and Yield of per 1,000 of population	38
Cross-ties and poles, quantity and value of	251
— Purchased by Railway and Electric Companies	48
Cullers' fees receipts, 1914-18	476
Culling timber, expenditure for, 1914-17	477
Currants in Prairie Provinces, 1915	198
Currency, Canadian	509-515
Customs Act, amendment of the	644
— And Inland Revenue, Department of	482
— Expenditure, 1914-17	477
— Tariff Amendment Act	644-646
— Taxes receipts, 1914-18	476
Dairy products, total value of, 1917	203-204
Dairying in Canada.....43-46,	200-204
Daylight Saving Act	649
Death-rate of Canada	112-118
Deaths during year	668-669
Debt of Canada, statistics of.....475,	479-480
— Assets of, 1914-18	479
— Charges on, 1914-18	477
— Expenditure for interest on public, 1914-17	477
— Funded, 1914-18	479
— Funded, payable in London and Canada 1917	480
— Interest from investments, 1914-18	479
— Net, 1914-18	479
— Of Canada, public	68
— Sinking funds, 1914-18	479
Debts of cities and towns in Canada, 1917	501-502
Decorations, Imperial	670-671
Defence, see under "Militia" and "Naval" Service."	
Density of population	88
Department of Public Information	668
— of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment	666
Deportation of undesirable immigrants	121
Deposits, Loans and discounts, Bank	517
Desjardins, Alphonse and people's banks in Quebec	532
Discount and exchange premium, expenditure for, 1914-18	477
— receipts, consolidated fund accounts, 1914-18	476
Discounts, bank deposits loans and	517
Distillation, statistics of, 1913-18	483
Districts, Electoral, under the Representation Act, 1914	572-573
Divorce in Canada, 1868-1917	625
Dogs, taxation of	650
Dominion Bureau of Statistics, creation of	646
— Experimental farms and stations	230-234
— Lands	584-585
— Lands expenditure, 1914-17	477
— Forest Reserves and Parks Act, amendment of	648
— Lands, receipts from, 1914-18	476
— Legislation	640-649
— Ministries, 1896-1918	577-579
— Notes.....509-510,	512-515
— Notes Act, 1914	509
— Notes, circulation and reserves, 1890-1918	513
— Notes, denominations of, 1912-17	512
— Notes in hands of public, 1900-1917	515
— Notes legislation, 1868-1914	509
— Parliaments, 1857-1918	575-576
— Of Canada, choice of term	12
— Police, Expenditure, 1914-18	477
— Statistician, Appointment of authorized	646
— Steamers, receipts, 1914-18	476
Drainage basins of Canada	73-74
Drain pipe and tile in Nova Scotia, 1917	273
— Pipe in Quebec	274
Dredging plant, expenditure for, 1914-18	599
Drunkenness, convictions for in Canada	69, 618
— decrease of	69, 618

PAGE.

Dry Docks Amendment Act, 1917 644
— Of Dominion Government 597
— Subsidies Act, 1910 597
Dun's statistics of commercial failures 540–543
Duties collected on exports and imports, 1868–1918 287
Duties per head paid on spirits, wine, beer and tobacco, 1911–18 484
Duty, average rates of, collected on imports from U.K., U.S., and all countries, 1868–1917 362
— Collected on imports, by provinces, 1917 363

Economic Fibre Plants Division of the Dominion Experimental Farms 232
— Geology in Canada, 1917 79–86
Edmonton, College of Agriculture 243–244
Education in Canada 125–153
— Academies in Quebec 134
— Average school attendance of pupils 128–136
— Colleges of Canada 147–153
— High Schools 135–136
— Denominational Universities and Colleges 126
— Expenditure for public 127, 136–141
— General features of Canadian system of 125–126
— Higher, in Canada 126–127, 143–153
— Model Schools 131–134
— Normal Schools 131–134
— Pupils, number of public school, in Canada 128–131
— Receipts for public 136–141
— Roman Catholic Classical Colleges 134
— Schools, Number of public, in Canada 128–131
— Secondary Schools in Canada 135–136
— Statistics of Canada 126–153
— Teachers, average annual salaries of 142
— Teachers, number of, in Canada 128–136
— Universities of Canada 143–146
Election law, amendments of 647
Election, provincial legislation respecting 654
Electoral franchise conferred on women 647
Electric light, expenditure on consolidated fund for, 1914–18 477
— Light inspection receipts, 1914–18 476
— Light and power companies registered, 1912–18 483, 485
— Railways 418–422
Electric energy generated or produced for export and for consumption in Canada, 1914–17 486
— Installations of municipalities served by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, financial statistics of, 1916 504–507
— Railways of Canada 67–68
Elementary education in Canada 125-126, 128, 141
Elevators, grain 66, 394–396
Employment Officers Co-ordination Act 647–648
Epidemic of Spanish Influenza 668
Events of the year, 1918, principal 657–669
Exchange, premium, discount, and expenditure for, 1914–18 477
Exchequer Court receipts, 1914–18 476
Excise duties 646
— Expenditure, 1914–18 477
— Licenses, number of, issued, 1910–18 485
— Revenues, 1913–18 483
— Tariff, Canadian 482
— Taxes, receipts, 1914–18 476
Expeditionary Force, Canadian 659
Expenditure on Consolidated Fund Account, details, 1914–18 477
— For collection of revenue, 1914–18 476
— For premium, discount and exchange, 1914–18 477
— For public education, 1901–17 127, 136–141
— Of Canada, 1914–18 476–477
— Of provincial governments 487–496
— Of typical family 473–474
— Per head of population, 1868–1918 478
Experiment farms, Dominion 230–234
Experiment Stations of Canada, Agricultural 230–246
Exploration 86

PAGE.

Explosion, Halifax 657
— In Nova Scotia Coal Mine 273–274
Exports, see under "Trade and Commerce"
Extension and Publicity Division of the Dominion Experimental Farms 232
Extracts from the Canada Gazette 669–672
Express companies 426–428
— Capitalization of 426
— Earnings of, 1914–17 426
— Financial paper of, 1914–17 428
— Operating expenses of, 1914–17 427
— Operating mileage of, 1914–17 427
— Privileges, value of, 1914–17 426–427

Factory system of butter and cheese making 43
Failures, commercial 540–545
Fair Wages Branch of Labour Department 468–469
Farm help in Canada, wages of 190–191
— Lands, value of, by provinces, 1908–09–10–14–15–16–17 189
— Loan Act of Alberta, 1917 537
— Loans Act of Manitoba 534
— Loans Act of Ontario 533
— Loans Act of Saskatchewan, 1917 536
— Property value of in Prairie Provinces, 1911 and 1916 198–199
Farms, distribution of by size of holding and tenure, 1916 193
— Of Prairie Provinces, Area, Number, size and classification of, 1916 191–195
Fathers of Confederation 1, 5
Federal Farm Loan Act of U.S., 1916 531
— Government, use of the phrase 7
Fellowships for scientific and industrial research 582
Field Crops, 1915–17 166, 169–178
— Crops, annual average yields per acre of 219–220
— Crops, areas and values of, 1910-1917 38
— Crops, areas of, 1918 166, 168
— Crops, comparative value of, 1916 and 1917 180
— Crops in Prairie Provinces, 1915–17 179
— Crops of Canada 31–39
— Crops, total areas and values of in Canada, 1912–17 179
— Crops, values of 169
— Husbandry Division of the Dominion Experimental farms 233
— Products in Prairie Provinces, value of, 1910 and 1915 199–200
Fifty Years of Canadian Progress, 1867 to 1917 23–79
Finance of the war 640–641, 645–646
— Statistics of 68–69, 474–570
Fines and forfeitures, receipts from, 1914-18 476
Fires, Forest, prevention Acts 651–653
Fish and fisheries, statistics of 253–261
— Capital invested, 1916–17 253
— Exports and imports of, 1902–17 259
— Exports of, by principal countries, 1916-1917 259
— Exports of, by quantities and values, 1913–17 302–305
— Exports of, by values, 1868–1918 291
— Exports of, classed as manufactures, 1914–17 356–357
— Imports of, by quantities and values, 1914–17 330–331
— Imports of, classed as manufactures, 1914–17 358–359
— Imports of, dutiable and free, 1902–17 259
— Markets for fresh 255
— Quantity and value of all, caught and marketed in Canada, 1917 53–55
— Quantity and value of marketed, 1915-16 and 1916–17 257
Fisheries Acts 643–644, 649
— Compared as to quantities and values 260–261
— Expenditure for, 1914–18 477
— Government bounties for 253–254
— Inland, Quantities and Value of the catch of, 1915–16, 1916–7 258
— Materials employed, value of, 1916–17 254
— Men, number of employed in, 1916–17 253

	PAGE.
Fisheries of Canada	49-56, 253-261
— Quantity and value of chief commercial, 1913-14-1916-17 and 1917	52-53
— Receipts, 1914-18	476
— Value of by provinces, 1913-17	258
— Value of total, 1870-1917	259
— Values of by different kinds, 1900 and 1910	51
— Values of in decennial averages, 1870-1917	56
— Vessels and boats, number and value of, 1916-17	254
— Waste, utilization of	583
Fixation of nitrogen	283
Flax fibre, production of in Ontario, 1917	205
Flaxseed, area of, 1918	168
— Area and yield of, in Prairie provinces, 1915-17	179
— Area, yield and value of, 1915-17	170-178
— Prices of, at Winnipeg and Fort William	214-215
— Stocks of, in Canada	208
Fodder crops, yield of	167
Fog signalling experiments	582
Food, adulteration of, expenditure, 1914-18	477
— Control	663-664
— Standards	482
Foods and feeding stuffs, legislation	648
Forage Plants Division of the Dominion Experimental Farms	233
Foreign decorations	659
Forest Act of British Columbia	653-654
— Fires Act of New Brunswick	651-652
— Fires Prevention Act of Ontario	653
— Products of Canada	46-49
Forest products, statistics of	246-252
— Cross-ties and poles, 1916-17	251
— Exports of, by quantities and values, 1914-17	304-307
— Exports of, by values, 1868-1918	292
— Exports of, classed as manufactures, 1914-17	356-357
— Imports of, by quantities and values, 1914-17	330-333
— Imports of, classed as manufactures, 1914-17	358-359
— Pulp and pulpwood, 1914-17	249-250
— Pulpwood, consumption of, by provinces, 1917	248
— Pulpwood exported, 1912-17	252
— Wood for pulp exported to U.S.	251-252
— Quantity and value of lath, 1916-17	247
— Quantity and value of lumber, 1916-17	247
— Quantity and value of shingles, 1916-17	247
— Value of	249
— Wood used in manufacture of pulp, 1915-1917	249
Forest Survey of Petawawa Reserves	584
Forestry Committee	583
— Provincial legislation respecting	651-654
— Pulpwood, consumption and value of, 1908-17	247
Forfeitures, receipts from, 1914-18	476
Free grant lands	584-585, 588-589
Fruit Production in Prairie Provinces, 1915	198
Fuel, conservation of	654
— Control	664-665
Funded debt payable in London and in Canada, March 31, 1917	480
Furnaces, iron blast, in Canada, 1917	273
Galt, Alexander, and Confederation	1, 2
Game Acts	643-644
Garden acreage in Prairie Provinces, 1915.	198
Gas, expenditure on Consolidated Fund for 1914-17	477
— Inspection, receipts for, 1914-18	476
— Natural	83, 274
Geographical features of Canada	72-79
Geology in Canada, 1917, Economic	79-86
Goats, number of, in world, 1907 and 1916	229
Godfrey, Ernest H., Fifty Years of Canadian Progress, 1867 to 1917	23-79
Gold and Silver Marking Act, amendment of	649
— In British Columbia	276
— In Canada	81-82
Gold in Nova Scotia, 1917	273
—Monetary use of	509
— Production of, in Ontario	275
— Quantity and value of, 1901-17	268
— Reserve, central	510-511, 516, 521, 524
— Reserves, Canadian	511
— World's production, 1915-16	277-278
Gooseberries in Prairie Provinces, 1915	198
Government Annuities, see under "Annuities."	
Government of N.W.T., expenditure, 1914-18	477
Governors General of Canada, 1867-1918	575
Grain Act, Canada	394
— Crops in Prairie Provinces, 1915-17	179
— Crops, quality of	167, 181
— Crops, value of per bushel	167
— Crops, yield of	166-167
— Elevators, number and storage capacity of, 1901-18	394-396
— For distillation, quantity of, 1914-18	484
— Growing countries of the world, average yields of wheat, barley and oats in	37-38
— Growing in Canada, incidence of	34-35
— Harvest in Prairie Provinces, 1917	166
— Inspection Divisions	397-400
— Inspection of, 1914-17	400
— Inspection of, 1915-17	397-399
— Shipments of 1916-17 and 1917-18	401
— By vessels and all-rail route, 1916-17-1917-18	401
By vessels from Fort William and Port Arthur, 1917-1918	401
— Statistics	394-401
— Stocks of in Canada	207-208
— Trade of Canada	66
Granite in Quebec	274
Graving docks of Dominion Government	597-599
— Docks subsidized under Dry Docks Subsidies Act, 1910	597-598
Great Lakes of Canada	76-78
Guelph, Ontario Agricultural College at	238-241
Gutta percha, imports of, 1902-17	364
Gypsum	82, 274
Hail Insurance	650
Halifax, disastrous explosion at	657
— Explosion, provincial legislation respecting	656
— Relief Commission, Act respecting	649
Harbour Commissions	599
Harbour works, expenditure for, 1914-18	599
Harris, Robert, and painting of Fathers of Confederation	5
Harvest results of 1917	166-169
Hay, area and yield of per 1,000 of population	38
— Area of, 1918	168
— Area, yield and value of, 1915-17	170-178
Heatless days	665
Hemp, imports of undressed, 1902-17	364
Hides, imports of, 1902-17	364
Higher education in Canada	126, 143-153
Highways, provincial legislation respecting	655-656
History and Progress of Canadian Penal Institutions, 1867-1917	619-622
— of Canada, Chronological	14-23
Homestead entries	586, 590-591
Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research	581-584
Honours and Decorations, Imperial	670-671
— gained by members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force	659
Horns, imports of, 1902-17	264
Horse breeding, encouragement of	650
Horses, number and values of, in Canada, by provinces, 1916-17	188-189
— Numbers of, in Canada	40-42
— Numbers of, in Canada, by provinces, 1913-18	185-186
— Numbers of, in the world, 1907 and 1916	225-226
— Values of, by provinces, 1909-10-14-17	187
Horticulture Division of the Dominion Experimental Farms	233
Hospitals, Expenditure on Marine, 1914-18	477

PAGE.

House of Commons, representation in..... 571–574
Hudson Bay Railway..... 406
Hudson's Bay Co., land sales by, 1915–17.. 586
Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario..... 502–507

Illustration Stations Division of the Dominion Experimental Farms..... 233
Immigration and Colonization Act..... 646
Immigration, statistics of.....29–31, 118–124
— Arrivals at inland and ocean ports, 1912-1918..... 120
— Arrivals in 1917–18..... 118
— Arrivals in Canada, 1897–1918..... 119
— Chinese immigrants.....119, 123
— Deportations after admission..... 121
— Destination of immigrants into Canada, 1901–1918..... 123
— Expenditure, 1868–1918..... 124
— Expenditure for, 1914–18..... 477
— Juvenile.....118, 121
— From United States..... 118
— Of children from the United Kingdom. 118
— Oriental..... 124
— Rejection of immigrants at ocean ports. 121
— Sex, occupation and destination of arrivals, 1917–18..... 122
Imperial honours and decorations..... 670–671
Imperial War Cabinet..... 661
— Conferences..... 661
Imports, see under "Trade and Commerce"
Incidence of grain-growing in Canada..... 34–35
Income War Tax Act.....640, 645
Incorporation, charters of..... 591
Indian Act, amendments of..... 649
Indian Affairs..... 593–596
Indians, field crops of, 1917..... 595–596
— Expenditure for, 1914–18..... 477
— Income, sources and value, 1917..... 596
— Lands, acreage and value, 1917..... 595
— Live stock of, 1917..... 596
— Population of, by provinces, 1911–17..... 593
— Population of, distribution by age, sex and province, 1917..... 594
— Religion of, 1917..... 594
— School attendance of, 1917..... 595
India-rubber, raw, imports of, 1902–17..... 364
Industrial designs..... 404
— Disputes..... 466–468
— Disputes Investigation Act.....468, 648
Industries, see under "Manufactures."
Industrial Research, Advisory Council for Scientific and..... 581–584
Influenza, epidemic of, Spanish..... 668
Inland Revenue, Department of Customs and..... 482
— Revenue, statistics of..... 482–486
— Waters of Canada..... 74–78
Inspection and Sale Act, amendment of the 648
— Of grain..... 397–400
— Of staples, expenditure for, 1914–18..... 477
— Of staples, receipts from, 1914–18..... 476
Insurance Act, 1917..... 643
— Inspection, receipts for, 1914–18..... 476
— Statistics of..... 547–570
— Accident, 1917.....565, 569
— Automobile, 1917.....565, 569
— Business of Canada..... 69
— Burglary, 1917.....565, 569
— Death-rate in Canada, 1914–17..... 559
— Employers' liability, 1917.....565, 569
— Explosion, 1917.....565, 569
— Fire.....548, 550–557, 568, 570
— Fire, amount at risk, 1869–1917..... 553
— Fire and other classes of, assets of companies doing, 1913–17..... 554
— Fire and other classes of, cash income and expenditure of companies doing, 1913–17..... 556–557
— Fire, business transacted in Canada, 1917 550–551
— Fire, British companies, 1917..... 550–551
— Fire, Canadian companies, 1917..... 550
— Fire companies, aggregate business of, 1869–1917..... 552

PAGE.

Insurance—
—Fire and other classes of liabilities of companies doing, 1913–17..... 555
— Fire, by companies, etc., not licensed in Canada..... 570
— Fire, foreign companies, 1917..... 551
— Fire, losses paid for, 1869–1917..... 552
— Fire, premiums received for, 1869–1917.. 552
— Fire, premiums received and losses paid, 1878–1917..... 553
— Fire, premiums and losses, by provinces, 1917..... 557
— Guarantee, 1917.....565, 569
— Hail, 1917.....565, 569
— Inland transportation, 1917.....565, 569
— Licensees, Dominion and Provincial.....549, 570
— Life.....548, 558–565, 570
— Life companies, 1913–17..... 558–559
American, assets of, 1913–17..... 558
American, liabilities of, 1913–17..... 560
British, assets of, 1913–17..... 560
British, liabilities of, 1913–17..... 561
Canadian, assets of, 1913–17..... 560
Canadian, liabilities of, 1913–17..... 561
Cash expenditure of, 1913–17..... 562–563
Cash income of, 1913–17..... 562
Liabilities of, 1913–17..... 561
— Companies on assessment plan.....548, 564
Assets of, 1913–17..... 564
Expenditure of, 1913–17..... 564
Income of, 1913–17..... 564
Liabilities of, 1913–17..... 564
— Life companies, premium income of, 1912–17..... 563
— Life, in all companies, 1912–17..... 563
American companies, 1912–17..... 563
British companies, 1912–17..... 563
Canadian companies, 1912–17..... 563
— Life, in Canada, 1913–17..... 558–559
— Life, insurance death-rate in Canada, 1914–17..... 559
— Life, issued and terminated, 1913–17..... 558–559
— Life, net amount of, in force, 1912–17..... 563
— Life policies in force, 1912–17..... 563
— Life policies issued, new, 1913–17..... 558–559
— Life, policies, premiums and claims, 1913–17..... 558–559
American companies..... 558
British companies..... 558
Canadian companies..... 558
— Live stock, 1917.....565, 569
— Other than Fire and Life, 1917.....549, 569
Assets of Canadian companies, 1917.... 566
Expenditure of Canadian companies, 1917..... 566
Expenditure of other than Canadian companies, 1917..... 567
Income of Canadian companies, 1917... 566
Income of other than Canadian companies, 1917..... 567
Liabilities of Canadian companies, 1917..... 566
— Plate glass, 1917.....565, 569
— Sickness, 1917.....565, 569
— Sprinkler leakage, 1917.....565, 569
— Steam boiler, 1917.....565, 569
— Title, 1917.....565, 569
— Tornado, 1917.....565, 569
— War claims incurred, 1914–17.....549, 565
— Weather, 1917.....565, 569
Interest Act, amendment of the..... 644
— On investments, 1914–18..... 476
— On Public Debt, expenditure for 1914–18 477
Intoxicating liquors, legislation respecting.. 644
Investments, interest on, 1914–18..... 476
Iron blast furnaces in Canada, 1917..... 273
— In Nova Scotia, 1917..... 273
— Ore, quantity and value of, 1908–17..... 271
— Ores.....82–83, 273
— Quantity and value of pig, 1909–17..... 271
Islands of Canada..... 79

Judicial appointments..... 669
Justice, administration of.....643, 647
— Cost of administration of, 1914–18..... 477

PAGE.

Juvenile courts in British Columbia..... 657
Juvenile Delinquents Act..... 614
Juvenile immigration into Canada.....118, 121

Knighthoods conferred..... 670-671

Labour, statistics of..... 465-474
— Conditions in 1917..... 465-469
— Department, organization of..... 465
— Expenditure on Consolidated Fund Account, 1914-18..... 477
— Fair Wages Branch..... 468-469
— Industrial disputes, 1917..... 466-468
— Industrial Disputes Investigation Act... 468
— Legislation..... 465-466
— Organization of, in Canada..... 466
— Prices of commodities..... 469-474
— Wages of farm..... 190-191
Lakes, the Great..... 76-78
Land area of Canada..... 24-27
— Sales of, by railway companies and Hudson's Bay Co., 1915-17..... 586
— Settlement and Development Act of British Columbia..... 539-540
— Vacant, for crop production during war.. 654
— Values of farm, by provinces, 1908-09-10-14-15-16-17..... 189
Lands, area and value of Indian, 1916..... 595
— Dominion..... 584-586
— Dominion, expenditure for 1914-17..... 477
— Provincial..... 586-589
— Settlement of farm..... 531-532
Lath, quantities and values of, 1908-17..... 48
— Quantities and values of, 1916-17..... 247
Law stamps, receipts for, 1914-18..... 476
Lead, bounties on..... 402
— Deposits..... 83
— In British Columbia..... 276
— In Quebec..... 274
— Quantity and value of, 1908-1917..... 271
Legislation, cost of, 1914-18..... 477
— Dominion..... 640-650
— Provincial..... 650-657
— Provincial, promotion of uniformity of.. 657
Liabilities of Canada, 1914-18..... 479
Lieutenant-Governors of provinces, 1867-1918..... 580-581
Lighthouse and coast service, cost of, 1914-18..... 476-477
Lignites, western, briquetting of..... 583
Lime in Quebec..... 274
Limestone in Nova Scotia, 1917..... 273
— In Quebec..... 274
Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act, 1917..... 644-645
Live Stock Encouragement Act of Alberta, 1917..... 538
Live Stock Exchanges..... 644-645
— Stock in Canada..... 39-43
— Stock in Prairie Provinces, 1916..... 194-197
— Stock, numbers and values of, 1916-17... 188-189
— Stock, numbers of in Canada, 1913-18... 185-186
— Stock, numbers of, in 1918..... 181-184
— Stock, numbers of, per 1,000 of population 40-41
— Stock Purchase and Sale Act of Manitoba, 1913..... 536-537
— Stock, pure bred, in Prairie Provinces, 1911 and 1916..... 196-197
— Stock, values of in Canada, 1909-10, 1914-17..... 186-187
— Stock, world's statistics of, 1907 and 1916 225-230
Loan and Trust Companies..... 529-530
— Liabilities and assets of, 1914-17..... 529-530
Loans and discounts, bank..... 517
— Liabilities for temporary, 1914-18..... 479
— Public..... 480
— To settlers..... 587-589
— War..... 661
Lobster fisheries.....49-56, 257
Lockouts, 1917..... 466
London Conference of 1866..... 9-12
Lumber products in Canada..... 47-48
— Quantities and value of, 1908-17..... 48
— Quantities and values of 1916-17 from p. 680..... 247

PAGE.

Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue 235
Macdonald Sir John A. and Confederation.6, 10-13
Magnesite..... 83, 274
Magrath, C. A., appointed Fuel Controller 664-665
Mail subsidies and steamship subventions 460-461
— Cost of, 1914-18..... 477
Malcolm, Wyatt, Economic Geology in Canada, 1917..... 79-86
Malt, excise tariff for..... 482
Malt, liquor, consumption of..... 482-484
Malt taken out of bond for consumption, 1913-18..... 484
Management, charges of, Consolidated Fund, 1914-17..... 477
Mangolds, Area of, 1918..... 168
— Area, yield and value of, 1915-17..... 170-178
Manitoba, agricultural products of 175-176, 198-200
— Agricultural College..... 241
— Education in.....129, 133, 139, 142-153
— Government, publications of..... 636-637
— Government, receipts and expenditur of.....487-488, 491-492
— Legislation in..... 650-657
— Rural credit in..... 534-536
Manufactures, statistics of.....58-61, 279-280
— Exports classed as, 1914-17..... 356-357
— Exports of, by quantities and values, 1914-17..... 306-317
— Exports of, by values, 1868-1918..... 292
— Imports classed as, 19 4-17..... 358-359
— Imports of, by quantities and values, 1914-17..... 332-353
— Statistics of, by provinces, 1900-05-10-15 279-280
Marble in Quebec..... 274
Marine, see under "Shipping."
Mariners Fund, receipts from, 1914-18..... 476
Marriage-rate of Canada..... 113
Measures, weights, etc., expenditure for, 1914-17..... 477
Meat and Canned Foods Act, amendment of the.....645, 648
Medicine, provincial legislation respecting practice of..... 656
Merchandise, see under "Trade and Commerce."
Metals, see under "Minerals."
Meteorology..... 154-165
Mica in Quebec..... 274
Migratory Birds Convention Act..... 643
Military College, receipts of, 1914-18..... 476
Military forces of Canada..... 659
— Forces Overseas, Minister of the..... 642
— Service Act..... 641
— Voters Act..... 641-642
Militia, statistics of..... 601-608
— Expenditure for, 1914-18..... 477
— Expenditure and revenue, 1913-17..... 601-605
— Pensions revenue, 1914-18..... 476
— Receipts, 1914-18..... 476
Mineral production of Canada..... 56, 58
— Production, increase or decrease of, 1917.261, 265
— Of British Columbia..... 276-277
—Of Canada, 1916-17..... 265-2.8
—Of Canada, 1886-1917..... 267
—Of New Brunswick..... 267, 274
—Of Nova Scotia..... 267, 268, 271, 273-274
—Of Ontario..... 267, 272, 274-275
—Of Quebec.....267, 271, 274
—Value of, in Canada, by provinces, 1916-17 267
Minerals, statistics of..... 261-279
— Compared as to quantity and value..... 262-264
— Exports of, by values, 1868-1918..... 292
— Exports of coal, 1903-17..... 279
— Exports of mineral produce by quantities and values, 1914-17..... 316-321
— Exports of mineral produce classed as manufactures, 1914-17..... 356-357
— Imports of anthracite and bituminous coal, 1901-17..... 279
— Imports of mineral produce by quantities and values, 1914-17..... 352-355
— Imports of mineral produce classed as manufactures, 1914-17..... 358-359
— Imports of Portland cement and duty paid thereon, 1898-1917..... 279

PAGE.

Minerals, production of, by provinces..... 267
— Production of principal, 1909–17..... 271–272
— Smelter, production of, in Canada 272
Mines, Department of.....40, 42, 54, 261
— Department of, expenditure, 1914–17.... 477
—Departments of, Provincial..... 273–277
Mining and Metallurgy Committee..... 583
Ministerial Appointments in Dominion Government..... 669
Minister of the Overseas Military Forces.. 642
Ministries of the Dominion of Canada, 1896-1918..... 577–579
Mint, coinage at Ottawa Branch of the Royal, 1913–17..... 510–511
Miscellaneous Acts of Dominion Parliament.....644, 649
— Accounts,liabilities of Canada for,1914–18 479
— Acts of Parliament.....644–645, 649
— Agricultural statistics..... 205–208
— Expenditure on Consolidated Fund Account, 1914–18..... 477
— Exports of, by values, 1868–1918..... 293
— Imports of, by quantities and values, 1914–17..... 354–355
— Products, exports of, by quantities and values, 1914–17..... 320–321
— Receipts, consolidated fund account, 1914–18..... 477
Mixed grains, area of 1918..... 168
— Grains,area, yield and value of, 1915–17. 170–178
Modus vivendi, receipts, 1914–18..... 476
Molybdenite in British Columbia..... 276
— In Quebec..... 274
Molybendum..... 83
Monetary use of gold, silver and bronze.509, 511–512, 515
Mothers' Pensions Act of Saskatchewan.. 657
Motor vehicles in Canada..... 68
— Laws concerning..... 422–425
— Numbers of, by provinces..... 425
— Speed limits..... 425
Montreal Harbour Advances Act, amendment of the..... 649
Mountains of Canada..... 73
Mounted Police, expenditure for, 1914–18.. 477
Mules, asses and, number of in world, 1907 and 1916..... 226–227
Municipal Affairs, Department of, created in Quebec..... 654–655
— Districts Seed Grain Act of Alberta, 1918..... 535–539
Municipal statistics..... 496–508
— Assets and liabilities of municipalities served by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, 1913–16..... 503
— Cities and towns, assessment and valuation of property of, 1917..... 498–500
— Cities and towns, building permits taken out in, 1916–17..... 508
— Cities and towns, general statistics of, 1917..... 497–498
— Cities and towns, population, area, incorporation and mileage of streets and sewers, 1917..... 497–498
— Cities and towns, receipts, expenditure, assets and liabilities of, 1917..... 501–502
— Financial statistics of electrical installations of municipalities served by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, 1916..... 504–507
Municipalities Seed Grain Act of Manitoba, 1917..... 536
Munitions in Canada, manufacture of..... 659–660

National Gallery of Canada..... 600
— Registration..... 662–663
Natural gas..... 83. 276
Naturalization Act, 1914.....592, 649
Naturalizations..... 592
Naval College of Canada, Royal..... 609
— Discipline, Act respecting..... 649
— Service, expenditure in, 1914–18..... 477
— Service of Canada..... 609
New Brunswick, agricultural products of.. 172–173
— Education in..... 128, 132, 137, 142–153
New Brunswick Government publications of 633
— Government, receipts and expenditure of..... 487–489
— Legislation of..... 650–657
— Mines of..... 274
— Public lands of..... 587
— Rural credit in..... 532
Nickel..... 84
— Quantity and value of, 1889–1917..... 270
Nitrogen, fixation of..... 283
Northern and Northwestern Development Act of Ontario, 1912..... 533
Northwest Grain Act..... 644
— Mounted Police..... 610
— Territories, expenditure for Government of, 1914–18..... 477
— Territories Government, miscellaneous expenditure for, 1914–18..... 477
Notes, Dominion.....509–510, 512–515
Nova Scotia, agricultural products of..... 171–172
— Agricultural experiments in..... 234–235
— Education in.....128, 131, 136, 142–153
— Government, publications of..... 633
— Government, receipts and expenditure of..... 487–489
— Legislation of..... 650–657
— Mineral production of..... 273–274
— Public lands of..... 586–587
— Rural credit in..... 531–532
Nurses, registration of, in British Columbia 656

Oats, area and yield of, in Prairie Provinces, 1915–17..... 179
— Area and yield per 1,000 of population.. 38
— Area of, 1918..... 168
— Area, yield and value of, 1915–17..... 169–178
— Average yield of, in grain-growing countries..... 37–38
— Increase in yields per acre of..... 35–37
— Prices of Canadian, in British markets.. 218–219
— Prices of, at Winnipeg and Fort William. 213–214 216–217
— Stocks of, in Canada..... 208
— World's production of, 1916–17.....223, 225
Obituary..... 668–669
Ocean and river service, expenditure on, 1914–18..... 477
Ocean Telegraph Act, repeal of the..... 644
Oka Agricultural Institute..... 237–238
Olds, Alberta, agricultural experiments at. 244–245
Ontario, agricultural products of..... 174–175
— Agricultural College and Experimental Farm..... 238–241
— Education in.....129, 133, 135, 138, 142–153
— Government, publications of..... 635–636
— Government, receipts and expenditure of 487–488, 491
— Hydro-Electric Power Commission..... 502–507
— Legislation in..... 650–657
— Mineral production of..... 274–275
— Public lands of..... 587–589
— Rural credit in..... 533–534
Orchard fruits, in Prairie Provinces, 1915.. 198
Ordnance lands, receipts, 1914–18..... 476
Ores treated in Canadian smelters, 1911–16 272
Oriental immigration.....119, 123–124
Orthopædic appliances for soldiers..... 666–667
Osteopaths and drugless practitioners in Saskatchewan, legislation respecting... 656
Overseas Military Forces, Minister of the.. 642

Panama Canal.....429–430, 438–439
— Traffic through..... 438–439
Parliament buildings, progress of new..... 657–658
Parliament, extension of duration of 12th.. 571
Parliamentary legislation..... 640–657
— Representation of Canada..... 571–574
— Secretary of the Department of Militia and Defence..... 642
— Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs..... 642
Parliaments of the Dominion of Canada, 1867–1918..... 575–576
Parole system, working of the..... 621–622
Patent fees, receipts from, 1914–18..... 476

PAGE.

Patentees, Canadian, by province of residence, 1909-18 403
Patents in Canada 403-404
Patriotic contributions for the War 660
— Fund 660
— Fund Act, 1914, amendment of Canadian 649
Peace, advent of 659
Peas, area of, 1918 168
— Area, yield and value of, 1915-17 170-178
Pedigree live stock in Prairie Provinces, 1911 and 1916 196-197
Pelts, imports of, 1902-17 364
Penal Institutions, History and Progress of Canadian, 1867-1917 619-622
Penitentiaries, statistics of 622-624
— Age of convicts, 1912-17 623
— Conjugal state of convicts, 1912-17 624
— Deaths, escapes, pardons and paroles, 1912-17 623
— Duration of sentences, 1912-17 615
— Educational status of convicts, 1912-17 .. 624
— Expenditure for, 1901-18 477
— Movement of convicts, 1912-17 622
— Nationality of convicts, 1912-17 623
— Race of convicts, 1912-17 623
— Receipts from, 1914-18 476
— Religion of convicts, 1912-17 624
— Sex of convicts, 1912-17 624
— Social habits of convicts, 1912-17 624
Penitentiary Act, amendment of the 646
Penny Bank Act, amendment of the 644
Penological reform in Canada 620-621
Pension Commissioners, Board of 605-606
Pensions, cost of, 1914-18 477
— Scale of, to dependents of deceased soldiers 605-606
— Scale of, to wounded or disabled soldiers 607-608
People's banks in Quebec 532-533
Petroleum 83
— Bounties on 402
— Production of, in Ontario 275
Physical Characteristics of Canada 72-86
Pig-iron, provincial legislation for bounties on, in British Columbia 657
Pigs, numbers of, in Canada, by provinces, 1913-1918 185-186
— Values of, in Canada, by provinces, 1909-10-14-15-16-17 187
Planning and development, provincial legislation, respecting 654
Platinum 83
Poles purchased by railway and electric company 48
— Telephone and telegraph, quantity and value, 1916-17 251
Police, cost of, 1914-18 477
— Royal Northwest Mounted 610
— Royal Northwest Mounted, expenditure, 1914-18 477
— Royal Northwest Mounted, receipts, 1914-18 476
Pope, Sir Joseph, The Story of Confederation 1-13
Population, statistics of 27-31, 87-112
— By cities and towns 93-94
— By provinces and districts 88-92
— By sex 88-92, 95-97
— Conjugal condition of 97-98
— Estimated, of Canada, 1868-1918 478
— Foreign-born 111-112
— Inceases of, in other countries 87-88
— Natural increase of 87
— Of Canada, 1871-1911 27-31
— Of military age 98-102
— Of the Prairie Provinces 102-112
Birthplace of the people 107, 110
By age periods 106-107
By sex 103-104
Citizenship 109, 111
Citypopulation, 1901, 1906, 1911 and 1916 104
Conjugal condition of 106-109
Distribution by age and sex 106
Foreign-born males, 1916 ..... 109, 112
From 1870 (Manitoba) and from 1901 (Saskatchewan and Alberta) 104

PAGE.

Population of the Prairie Provinces—
Illiteracy 109, 111
Inability to speak English 108
Of principal cities 103
Of the Prairie Provinces, 1901-1916 103
Origins of the, 1916 105-106
Urban and rural compared, 1901-16 105
— Per square mile 88
— Proportion of male to female 95-96
— Rural 95
— Urban 94-95
Portland cement, imports of, 1898-1917 279
— Quantity and value of, 1902-17 272
Ports, Canadian, value of imports entered at, 1917 363
Post Office, receipts, 1914-18 476
Postal statistics 460-465
Post Office Department, deficits of, 1890-1917 460
— Expenditure of, 1914-18 477
— Mail subsidies and steamship subventions, 1915-17 460-461
— Mileage of mail conveyance 460
— Money order system, 1901-17 462
— Money orders, by provinces, 1913-17 462-463
— Net revenue of, 1890-1917 460
— Postal notes, 1912-17 464
— Revenue and expenditure of, 1890-1917 .. 460
— Savings banks 528
— Stamps issue of, in Canada 68
— Stamps, issue of, 1916-17 464-465
— Surplus of, 1905-17 460
Potash 83-84
Potatoes, area of, 1918 168
— Area, yield and value of, 1915-17 170-178
— World's production of, 1916-17 ..... 221, 224-225
Poultry Division of the Dominion Experimental Farms 233
— In Canada, numbers of farm 41-42
Prairie Provinces, agricultural census of the, 1916 191-200
— Provinces, population of the 102-112
Premium and discount expenditure, 1914-18 477
Precipitation and temperature 157-165
Premium and discount receipts, 1914-18 ... 476
Prices of Canadian agricultural produce ... 209-219
— Of commodities 469-474
Prince Edward Island agricultural products 170-171
— Education in 128, 136, 142-153
— Government, publications of 633
— Government, receipts and expenditure of 487-488
— Legislation of 650-657
Principal events of the year, 1918 657-669
Prison reform in Canada 619-622
Production, statistics of 166-283
Prohibition and temperance, provincial legislation respecting 656
Property, value of farm in Prairie Provinces 1911 and 1916 198-199
Province accounts, assets of debt, 1914-18. 479
— Liabilities of Canada for, 1914-18 479
Provinces, area of 24-26
Provincial Agricultural Experiments 235-246
— Governments, receipts and expenditure of, 1913-1917 487-496
— Governments, subsidy allowances to, 1867-1917 481
— Governments, subsidies and other payments to, 1912-17 481
— Legislation 650-657
— Mines Departments 273-277
— Notes, liabilities of Canada for, 1915-18 479
— Public accounts 487-496
Public Accounts, Provincial 487-496
— Accounts, statistics of 475-482, 487-496
Publications of the Dominion Government, list of principal 627-632
— Of the provincial governments of Canada, list of principal 633-640
Public buildings, expenditure for, 1914-18 .. 599
— Health and Medicine, provincial legislation respecting 656
— Health and quarantine 600-601
— Information, Department of 668

PAGE.

Public lands of Dominion and Provinces.. 584-591
— Service, Act to authorize re-arrangements and transfer of duties in the.... 646
— Service Efficiency Officer for Alberta.. 655
— Service Loan Acts, 1917..... 640
— Service, provincial legislation respecting 654
— Works Act, amendment of the..... 649
— Works Department, architects branch.. 597
— Works Department, engineering branch.. 597
— Expenditure for collection of revenue, 1914-18..... 477
— Expenditure and revenue of, 1914-18.... 598-599
— Graving docks of..... 597-598
— National Gallery of Canada..... 600
— Organization of..... 597
— Telegraph branch of..... 597
— Receipts from, 1914-18..... 476
Publicity, Extension and, Division of the Dominion Experimental Farms..... 232
Pulpstones..... 84
Pulpwood statistics.....48, 248-252
— Consumption and value of..... 48
— Exports of, 1912-17..... 251-252
— Kinds of wood, 1915-17..... 249
— Process of manufacture, 1914-17..... 250
— Pulp manufactured, 1914-17..... 250
— Wood, quantity and value used, 1915-17 249
Pyrite..... 84

Quarantine, expenditure for, 1914-18..... 477
— Public health and..... 600-601
Quebec agricultural products of..... 173-174
— Agricultural Experiments in..... 235-238
— Conference of 1864..... 5-7
— Education in.....129, 132, 134, 137, 142-153
— Government publications of..... 633-635
— Government, receipts and expenditure of.....487-488, 490
— Harbour Advances Act, 1917..... 644
— Legislation of..... 650-657
— Mineral production of..... 274
— Public lands of..... 587
— Rural Credit in..... 532-533

Radiotelegraphic service.....454, 456-458
Rags, imports of, 1902-17..... 364
Railway Acts.....643, 648
— First passenger, in Canada..... 66
— Hudson Bay..... 406
— Lands..... 585-586
— Mileage at Confederation..... 66
— Mileage by provinces, 1867 and 1917..... 67
Railways and Canals, expenditure, 1914-18 477
— Statistics of.....66-68, 404-422
— Electric.....67-68, 418-422
Capital liability of..... 418-419
Earnings of..... 419-421
Mileage and equipment of, 1915-17... 419
Miles operated, number of, 1917..... 420-421
Operating expenses of..... 419-421
Persons killed and injured on, 1894-17 422
— Expenditure for, 1914-18..... 477
— Receipts on Consolidated Fund Account, 1914-18..... 477
— Government.....405-406, 414
Construction, capital expenditure for, to 1917..... 414
Construction, cost of before Confederation to 1917..... 414
Revenue of with surplus or deficit, 1868-1917..... 414
Working expenses, 1868-1917..... 414
— Steam..... 404-418
Aid to, analysis of, up to 1917..... 413
Aid to by governments and municipalities..... 405
Aid to by Government.....406, 413
Aid in the form of guarantees by Dominion and provincial governments.....406, 412
Aid paid up, 1917..... 409-411
Capital liability of.....67, 404-405, 408
Capital of, 1917..... 409-411
Earnings, 1917..... 409-411
Earnings, gross, 1901-17..... 411

PAGE.

Railways, steam—
Earnings per mile of line, 1909-17..... 412
Employees, number and salaries and wages, 1911-17..... 417
Freight carried, 1901-17..... 411
Freight carried, 1913-17..... 415-416
Land subsidies..... 408
Mileage, 1835-1917..... 407
Mileage and rolling stock of, 1912-17... 415
Mileage by provinces, 1911-17..... 407
Miles in operation, 1901-17..... 411
Miles operated, number of, 1917..... 409-411
Operating expenses, 1901-17..... 411
Operating expenses of, 1917..... 409-411
Operating expenses, distribution of, 1915-17..... 412
Operating expenses per mile of line, 1909-17..... 412
Passenger and freight statistics, 1901-17 405, 411
Persons injured and killed on, 1888-1917 417-418
Ratio of expenses to receipts, 1901-17.. 411
Salaries and wages with ratios to gross earnings and operating expenses 1907-17..... 417
Subsidies paid to, up to 1917..... 405
Rainfall of Canada..... 158-165
Raspberries in Prairie Provinces, 1915..... 198
Receipts and expenditure of provincial governments..... 487-496
Reconstruction and Development Committee..... 665
Registration in Canada, National..... 662-663
Repatriation and Employment Committee 665
Representation Act, 1914..... 572
Representation Acts..... 571-572
Representation in House of Commons..... 571-574
— In Senate..... 571
Research, Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial..... 581-584
Research Council Act, 1917..... 642
— Inventory..... 584
Retail prices of commodities.....469-470, 473-474
Revenue, collection of, 1914-18..... 477
— Of Canada per head, 1868-1918..... 478
— Public, 1917-18..... 475
— Public, of Canada..... 68
Rhodes, Edgar, elected Speaker of the House of Commons.....640, 645
River and ocean service, cost of, 1914-18.. 477
— Works, expenditure for, 1914-18..... 599
Rivers of Canada..... 74-75
Road Materials..... 85
Roads and bridges, expenditure for, 1914-18 599
Roman Catholic Classical Colleges..... 134
Roots, yield of..... 167
Royal Mint, coinage at Ottawa Branch of, 1913-17..... 510-511
— Naval College of Canada..... 609
— Northwest Mounted Police..... 610
— Northwest Mounted Police, expenditure for, 1914-18..... 477
— Northwest Mounted Police Officers' pensions, receipts, 1914-18..... 476
Rubber, imports of, 1902-17..... 364
Rural Credit Act of Manitoba, 1917..... 534-535
— Credit in Canada.....530-540, 651
Rust-resisting wheat, investigation as to... 582
Rye, Area of, 1918..... 168
— Area, yield and value of, 1915-17..... 169-178
— World's production of, 1916-17..... 221-222

Ste. Anne de la Pocatière School of Agriculture..... 238
St. Lawrence River system..... 75-76
Sailors, Provincial Acts relating to..... 650
Salaries Act, amendment of the..... 646
— to Ministers..... 646
Salmon.....51-56, 257-258, 260
— Preservation of Sockeye..... 583-584
Salt..... 264-266
Saskatchewan, agricultural products of... 176-177
— College of Agriculture at Saskatoon.... 241
— Education in.....130, 135, 140, 142-153
— Government publications of..... 637-638

PAGE.

Saskatchewan Government, receipts and expenditure of, 1917.....487, 492-493
— Legislation in..... 650-657
— Rural credit in..... 536-537
— University of..... 241
Saving Banks, see under "Banks and Banking."
Scientific institutions, expenditure for, 1914-18..... 477
Schools, see under "Education."
Scientific and Industrial Research, Advisory Council for..... 581-584
Seamen shipped and discharged at Canadian ports, 1908-16..... 448
Seed Crops in British Columbia..... 651
— Grain Acts of Alberta, 1918..... 538-539
— Grain Act of British Columbia, 1918.... 540
— Grain Act of Manitoba, 1917..... 536
Seigneurs, compensation to, 1914-18..... 479
Senate, number of members of the..... 571
Senators, new..... 669
Settlers Animal Purchase Act of Manitoba, 1916..... 535-536
Sex of the people.....88-92, 95-97
Sheep breeding, encouragement of..... 650
Sheep, number of in Canada..... 40-42
— Numbers and values of in Canada, by provinces, 1916-17..... 188-189
— Numbers of in Canada, by provinces, 1913-18..... 185-186
— Numbers of in world, 1907 and 1916..... 228
— Owners, compensation to for injuries by dogs..... 650
— Values of, by provinces, 1909-10-14-17 187
Shingles, quantities and values of, 1908-17 48
— Quantities and values of, 1916-17..... 247
Shipbuilding in Canada..... 660
Shipments of grain, 1917-18..... 401
Shipping, statistics of..... 440-453
— Marine danger signals, 1907-17..... 449
— Marine Department, organization of the 440
— Marine, expenditure of the Department of, 1913-17..... 450-451
— Marine hospitals, cost of, 1914-18..... 477
— Marine hospitals, expenditure, 1914-18.. 477
— Marine, revenue of the Department of, 1913-17..... 449
— Steamboat inspection, 1916-17..... 447-448
— Vessels built and registered in Canada, 1901-17..... 446
— Vessels, Canadian and American trading on boundary rivers and lakes, 1913-17. 445-446
— Vessels employed in coasting trade of Canada, 1913-17..... 444-445
— Vessels, number and tonnage of on Canada registry, 1913-16..... 447
— Vessels, sea-going and inland, arrived at and departed from Canadian ports, 1901-17..... 444
— Vessels, sea-going, entered and cleared at Canadian ports, 1917..... 440
— Vessels, sea-going, entered and cleared at principal ports of Canada, 1917..... 441
— Vessels, sea-going, entered and cleared at Canadian ports, 1902-17..... 443
— Vessels, sea-going, entered inwards and outwards by countries, 1917..... 442-443
— Vessels sold to other countries, 1901-17. 446
— Vessels, wrecks and casualties of, 1870-1917..... 448
— In the U.K. and British Possessions, 1911-15..... 452-453
Siberia, Canadian Commercial Commission for..... 665
Silver..... 85
— Monetary use of.....509, 511-512, 515
— Production of at Cobalt, 1904-17..... 275
— Production of in British Columbia..... 276
— Quantity and value of..... 269
— World's production, 1915-16..... 277-278
Sinking funds, expenditure for, 1914-18..... 477
— Of cities and towns, 1917..... 501-502
Slides and booms, expenditure and revenue for, 1914-18..... 599
Small fruits in Prairie Provinces, 1915..... 198

PAGE.

Smelter production in Canada, 1911-16.... 272
Smith, Goldwin, and Confederation..... 2
Snowfall in Canada..... 158-165
Snuff, excise tariff for..... 482
Social statistics of Canada..... 69
Spanish Influenza in Canada..... 668
Speakership of the House of Commons...640, 645
Special War Revenue Act, 1915, amendment of..... 646
Spirits, consumption of..... 482-484
— Duty paid per head on, 1911-18..... 484.
— Excise revenue from, 1913-18..... 483
— Excise tariff for..... 482
Staples, expenditure for 1914-18..... 477
— Inspection of, receipts from 1914-18..... 476
State, Department of the Secretary of.... 591
Statistics Act..... 646
— Dominion Bureau of..... 646
— Of Canada for earliest and latest years available, 1867-1917..... 70-71
Steam railways..... 404-418
Steamboat inspection.....447-448, 476
— Expenditure for, 1914-18..... 477
— Receipts from, 1914-18..... 476
Steamers, receipt from Dominion, 1914-18. 476
Steamship subventions and mail service, cost of, 1915-17..... 460-461
Stewart, Douglas, History of Canadian Penal Institutions, 1867-1917..... 619-622
Stocks of wheat in Canada, 1916-18..... 207-208
Stone, building, in Nova Scotia, 1917..... 273
Story of Confederation, The, by Sir Joseph Pope..... 1-13
Strawberries in Prairie Provinces, 1915.... 198
Straw gas, researches as to..... 582
Strikes, labour..... 466-468
Sockeye salmon, preservation of..... 583-584
Soils..... 85
Soldier Settlement Act, 1917.....642, 667-668
— Settlement Board.....642, 667-668
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Act..... 646
— Land Act of British Columbia, 1918.... 589
— Of the Soil..... 663-664
— Provincial Acts relating to..... 650
Studentships for scientific and industrial research..... 582
Stupart, Sir F., The Climate of Canada since Confederation..... 154-157
Subsidies to provinces, 1914-18..... 477
Subventions and mail subsidies, 1915-17... 460-461
Suffrage for women..... 641-647
Sugar beets, area of, 1918..... 168
— Beets, area, yield and value of, 1915-17 170, 175
— Raw, imports of, 1902-17..... 364
Sulphite liquor waste, utilization of..... 582
Sulphur ore in Quebec..... 274
Sunshine, bright, in Canada, 1917..... 157-163
Superannuation, cost of, 1914-18..... 477
— Of school teachers in Canada..... 125
— Receipts, 1914-18..... 476
Supreme Court Act, amendment of the.... 643
— Court receipts, 1914-18..... 476
Swine, numbers of, in Canada..... 40-42
— Numbers and values of, in Canada, by provinces, 1916-17..... 188-189
— Numbers of, in Canada, by provinces, 1913-18..... 185-186
— Numbers of in world, 1907 and 1916..... 229-230
— Values of, in Canada, by provinces, 1909-10-14-17..... 187

Tar fog, investigation respecting..... 582
Tariff, amendment of the Canadian..... 645-646
— Canadian excise..... 482
Taxes levied by cities and towns, 1917..... 498-500
— Receipts from..... 475-476
Teachers, number of school, in Canada... 128-136
— Average annual salaries of..... 142
— Superannuation of school..... 125
Telegraph Branch of Public Works Department..... 597
Telegraph poles, quantity and value of, 1916-17..... 251
Telegraph system, Canadian.....68, 453-458

PAGE.

Telegraphs, statistics of..... 453–458
— Chartered companies, 1910–17..... 454–456
— Dominion Government telegraph service..... 453
Miles of line..... 453
Messages, number of, sent..... 453
Offices, number of..... 453
— Coast stations for communication by wireless telegraphy with ships at sea 454, 456–457
— Expenditure and revenue for government, 1914–18..... 599
— Radiotelegraph stations..... 454,458
Telephone Act, Ontario, amendment of the 656–657
— Companies in Canada..... 68
— Statistics.....454, 458–459
Telephones, capitalization, 1914–17..... 458
— Classes of, 1914–17..... 459
— Funded debt, 1914–17..... 459
— Mileage of wire of, 1914–17..... 459
— Operating expenses of, 1914–17..... 458–459
— Revenue, 1914–17..... 458–459
— Progress of, in Canada, 1914–17..... 458
Temperance Act, Canada..... 591
— Provincial legislation respecting..... 650
Temperature and precipitation..... 157–165
Territorial distribution of Canada..... 25–27
Thanksgiving, days of general..... 672
Tiles in Quebec..... 274
Timber Areas Act of Alberta..... 653
— Marks..... 404
Tobacco, area and yield of, in Canada, 1916-18..... 206
— Consumption of..... 482–484
— Division of the Dominion Experimental Farms..... 233
— Duty per head paid on, 1911–18..... 484
— Excise revenue from, 1913–18..... 483
— Excise tariff for..... 482, 646
— Production of, in Canada..... 205–206
— Raw, imports of, 1902–17..... 364
— Season, 1917..... 205–206
— Supply to convicts of..... 621
Token currency in Canada.....509, 511–12, 515
Towns and cities, see under "Municipal Statistics."
Trade and Commerce, expenditure for, 1914–18..... 477
— Statistics of..... 283–404
— Aggregate trade of Canada, 1868–1918.. 283–285
— Aggregate trade of Canada, by countries, 1918..... 367
— Agricultural produce, exports of, by values in five-year periods, 1868–1918.. 291
Values of exports to U.K., 1868–1918 291
Values of exports to U.S., 1868–1918. 291
Values of exports to other countries, 1868–1918..... 291
Values of total exports, 1868–1918..... 291
— Agricultural produce, exports of, by quantities and values, 1914–17..... 296–299
— Agricultural produce, imports of, by quantities and values, 1914–17..... 320–327
— Animals and their produce, exports of by quantities and values, 1914–17..... 298–301
— Animals and their produce, exports of, by values, 1868–1918..... 291
— Animals and their produce, imports of, by quantity, and values, 1914–17.... 326–329
Values of exports to U.K., 1868–1918... 291
Values of exports to U.S., 1868–1918... 291
Values of exports to other countries, 1868–1918..... 291
Values of total exports, 1868–1918..... 291
— Duty collected on imports, average p.c. rates of, from U.K., U.S., and all countries, 1868–1917..... 362
— Duty collected on Imports, by provinces 1917..... 363
— Exports by values which may be classed as manufactures, 1914–17..... 356–357

PAGE.

Trade and Commerce—
— Exports by values, to U.K., U.S., and other countries which may be classed as manufactures, 1914–17..... 357
— Exports from U.S. of animal and agricultural products to principal countries, 1913–17..... 376–393
— Exports of Canada, 1868–1917..... 61
— Exports of Canadian produce by principal ports, values of, 1917..... 363
— Exports of coal, the produce of Canada, value of, 1903–17..... 279
— Exports of fish, value of, 1902–17..... 259
— Exports of fish by principal countries, value of, 1916–17..... 259
— Exports of fisheries produce by values, 1868–1918..... 291
— Exports of home produce by quantities and values, 1914–17..... 296–321
— Exports of home and foreign produce, by values, 1868–1918..... 291–293
Duties collected on, 1868–1892..... 287
Of coin and bullion, 1868–1918..... 286
— Exports of home produce, by values, to British Empire,1914–18..... 368
— Exports of home produce, by values, to foreign countries, 1914–18..... 368
— Exports of merchandise from Canada through U.S. to foreign countries, 1916–17, values of..... 370
— Exports of wood, blocks and other, for pulp to the U.S., by quantity and value, 1904–17..... 252
— Exports of wood pulp, 1912–17..... 251–252
— Exports, principal by quantities and values, 1868–1918..... 62–65
— Exports, ratio of each class, 1914–17..... 294
— Exports to U.K., U.S., and other countries, of merchandise the produce of Canada, 1868–1918..... 289
— Exports to West Indies, 1915–17..... 360
— Exports to West Indies, 1901–17..... 361
— Fisheries produce, exports of, by quantities and values, 1914–17..... 302–305
— Fisheries produce, exports of, by values, 1868–1918..... 291
— Fisheries produce, imports of, by quantities and values, 1914–17..... 330–331
Values of exports to U.K., 1868–1918. 291
Values of exports to U.S., 1868–1918.. 291
Values of exports to other countries, 1868–1918..... 291
Values of total exports, 1868–1918..... 291
— Forest produce, exports of, by quantities and values, 1914–17..... 304–307
— Forest produce, exports of, by values, 1868–1918..... 292
— Forest Produce, imports of, by quantities and values, 1914–17..... 330–333
Values of exports to U.K., 1868–1918. 292
Values of exports to U.S., 1868–1918.. 292
Values of exports to other countries, 1868–1918..... 292
Values of total exports, 1868–1918.... 292
— General tariff, imports under, 1914–17.. 365–366
— Imports entered for consumption by values, 1868–1918..... 285
From all countries by values, dutiable, 1868–1918..... 285
From all countries by values, free, 1868–1918..... 285
Duties collected on, 1868–1918..... 287
— Imports entered for home consumption, including coin and bullion, 1914–18.... 369
— Imports for home consumption at certain ports, 1917..... 363
— Imports for home consumption, by values, 1914–17..... 295
— Imports for consumption, by quantities and values, 1914–17..... 320–355
— Imports of anthracite and bituminous coal, 1901–17..... 279
— Imports of Canada, 1868–1917..... 61
— Imports of Canada in quantities and values by classes, 1914–17..... 320–355

PAGE.

Trade and Commerce—
From United Kingdom in quantities and values by classes, 1914–17..... 320–355
From United States in quantities and values by classes, 1914–17..... 320–355
From all countries in quantities and values by classes, 1914–17..... 320–355
— Imports of Canada, principal, 1874–1918 65
— Imports of fish, 1902–17..... 259
— Imports from West Indies, 1915–17..... 360
— Imports from West Indies, 1901–17..... 361
— Imports into U.K. of animal and agricultural food products by countries whence imported, 1912–16..... 371–375
— Imports of merchandise into Canada through U.S. from foreign countries, 1916–17, values of..... 370
— Imports of Portland cement, 1898–1917. 279
— Imports of raw material for home consumption, 1902–17..... 364
Broom corn..... 364
Cotton wool and waste..... 364
Gutta-percha, India-rubber, etc..... 364
Hemp, undressed..... 364
Hides, horns, pelts, etc..... 364
Rags, all kinds..... 364
Sugar, raw..... 364
Tobacco, raw..... 364
Wool, raw..... 364
— Imports total, by values, dutiable, 1868–1918..... 285
Of coin and bullion, 1868–1917..... 286
Total imports, duties collected on, 1868–1918..... 287
Totals by values free, 1868–1918..... 285
— Imports by values from British Empire, 1914–18..... 369
— Imports by values from foreign countries, 1914–18..... 369
— Imports by values which may be classed as manufactures, 1914–17..... 358–359
— Imports by values from U.K., U.S., and other countries which may be classed as manufactures, 1914–17..... 359
— Imports from the U.K., U.S. and other countries of merchandise entered for home consumption, 1868–1918..... 290
— Imports from U.K. and U.S., proportions to totals of dutiable and free, 1901–17..... 361
— Imports under general, preferential and treaty rate tariffs, 1914–17..... 365–366
— Manufactures, exports of, by quantities and values, 1914–17..... 306–317
— Manufactures, exports of, by values, 1868–1918..... 292
Values of exports to U.K., 1868–1918. 292
Values of exports to U.S., 1868–1918. 292
Values of exports to other countries, 1868–1918..... 292
Values of total exports, 1868–1918.... 292
— Manufactures, imports of by quantities and values, 1914–17..... 332–353
— Merchandise, the produce of Canada, value of exports, 1914–1917..... 294
Values of exports to U.K., 1868–1918. 293
Values of exports to U.S., 1868–1918. 293
Values of exports to other countries, 1868–1918..... 293
Values of total exports, 1868–1918.... 293
— Mineral produce, exports of, by quantities and values, 1914–17..... 316–321
— Mineral produce, imports of, by quantities and values, 1914–17..... 352–355
— Mineral produce, exports of, by values, 1868–1918..... 292
Values of exports to U.K., 1868–1918. 292
Values of exports to U.S., 1868–1918. 292
Values of epxorts to other countries, 1868–1918..... 292
Values of total exports, 1868–1918.... 292
— Miscellaneous produce, exports of, by quantities and values, 1914–17..... 320–321
— Miscellaneous produce, exports of, by values, 1868–1918..... 293

PAGE.

Trade and Commerce—
Values of exports to U.K., 1868–1918... 293
Values of exports to U.S., 1868–1918.... 293
Values of exports to other countries, 1868–1918..... 293
Values of total exports, 1868–1918..... 293
— Miscellaneous produce, imports of, by quantities and values, 1914–17..... 354–355
— Per cent duty on dutiable imports from U.K., 1868–1917..... 362
From U.S., 1868–1917..... 362
— Preferential tariff, imports under, 1914–17..... 365–366
— Imports, ratio of exports to imports.... 288
— Ratio of each class, 1914–17..... 295
Trade Commissions, Canadian..... 665
— Marks Branch..... 404
— Of Canada..... 61–66
— Of Canada in 1868..... 62
— Of Canada, per capita value of, 1868 and 1917..... 60
— Treaty rates, imports under, 1914–17... 365–366
— Value of goods entered for consumption at certain ports, 1917..... 363
— Value of total exports and imports, by provinces, 1917..... 363
— Value per capita of total trade, 1868–1918 288
Trades Union membership..... 466
Transportation and Communications 66–68, 404–465
Treaty rates, imports under, 1914–17..... 365–366
Truro College of Agriculture, N.S..... 234
Trust and Loan Companies..... 529–530
— Liabilities and assets of, 1914–17..... 530
Trust funds, liabilities of Canada for, 1914–18..... 479
Tungsten..... 86
Turnips, area of, 1918..... 168
— Area, yield and value of, 1915–17..... 170–178

Uniform legislation in provinces..... 657
United Kingdom, trade with..289–359, 362, 365–369
— States, trade with.....289–359, 362, 365–369
Universal Radio Syndicate..... 644
University education in Canada.....127, 143–146
Urban population..... 93–95

Valuation of property in cities and towns, 1917..... 498–499
Values of farm live stock in Canada..... 42–43
— Of field crops, 1910–1917..... 38
Van Buren Dredge Co., agreement with confirmed..... 649
Venereal diseases, provincial legislation for prevention of..... 656
Vermilion School of Agriculture..... 245
Victory Bonds campaign..... 661
Vinegar, excise tariff for..... 482
Vital statistics..... 112–118
— Birth-rate..... 113
— Death-rate..... 113
— Marriage-rate..... 113
— Natural increase..... 112–118
— Of cities..... 112–118
— Of provinces..... 112–113
Vocational education in New Brunswick legislation respecting..... 656

Wages of farm help in Canada..... 190–191
— Of railway employees..... 417
War Appropriation Act, 1917..... 640
— Appropriation, expenditure on, for 1917.. 603–605
— Canada and the Great..... 658–661
— Charities Act, 1917..... 642
— Conditions, measures arising out of, 641-642, 650
— Efforts of the people of Canada..... 659–660
— Finance of the.....640, 645, 661
— Loans..... 661
— Pensions..... 605–608
— Provincial legislation respecting..... 650
— Revenue Act, 1915, amendment of the special..... 646
— Savings Stamps..... 661
— Tax receipts, 1914–18..... 476
— Time Elections Act, amendment of.... 647

	Page.
War work at Dominion Experimental Farms	234
Water, artesian	79
— Powers of Canada	281–283
— Powers of European countries	282
— Powers of United States	282
Waterways of Canada	73
Wealth of Canada, agricultural, 1917	219
Weather of Canada during 1917	157–165
— Of Canada since Confederation	154–157
Weights and measures, expenditure for, 1914–18	477
— and measures receipts, 1914–18	476
West Indies, exports to, 1915–17	360
— Exports to, 1901–17	361
— Imports from, 1915–17	360
— Imports from, 1901–17	361
Wheat, area and yield of, in Prairie Provinces, 1916–17	169, 179
— Area and yield of per 1,000 of population	38
— Area of 1918	168
— Area, yield, quality and value of, 1915–17	169–178
— Average yield of, in grain-growing countries	37, 38
— Fixation of prices of	664
— Growing in Canada, incidence of	34–35
— Increase in yields per acre of	35–37
— Prices, fixation of	664
— Prices of at Winnipeg and Fort William	209–212
— Prices of Canadian, in British markets	218–219
— Rust-resisting, investigation as to	582
— Stocks of in Canada, 1916–18	207
— World's production of, 1916–17	221–222
Wholesale prices of commodities	469–472
Winds in Canada, 1917	157–163
Wine, consumption of	484
— Duty per head paid on, 1911–18	484
Wireless telegraph coast stations	456–457
Women, electoral franchise conferred on	641, 647
Wood-pulp, exports of, 1912–17	251–252
— Manufactured by processes	49
— Quantity and value of wood, blocks and other, for pulp exported to the U.S., 1904–1917	252
Wool, raw, imports of, 1902–17	364
— Value of, by provinces, 1909–10–14–17	187
Workmen's Compensation Acts, provincial legislation as to	655
World's grain yields per acre	37
— Production of cereals and potatoes, 1916–17	221–224
— Production of gold and silver, 1916–17	277–278
— Statistics of farm live stock, 1907 and 1916	225–230
Wrecks and casualties, 1870–1917	448
Yields of field crops in Canada	32–38, 219–220
Yukon Act, amendment of the	646
— Electoral district of the	647
— Government publications of the	640
— Territory, expenditure for 1914–18	477
Zinc Bounties Act, 1918	649
— Ore, quantity and value of, 1908–17	271
— Production in British Columbia	276
— Production in Quebec	274

ERRATUM:

In the last line of Table 8 on page 32, for Hay, 7,543,423 acres in 1900 and 6,289,407 acres in 1910, read 6,543,423 acres in 1900 and 8,289,407 acres in 1910.

ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE
LIBRARY

Canada year book 1918.

HA
744
.S8

THIS BOOK CANNOT BE

DE SENSITIZED